



**Ekonomická
fakulta
Faculty
of Economics**

**Jihočeská univerzita
v Českých Budějovicích
University of South Bohemia
in České Budějovice**

University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice

Faculty of Economics

Department of Regional Management

Master thesis

Migration and Regional Identity: The Case of Ukrainian Students in the Region of South Bohemia

Author: Gaëlle Reine Ingke Gibon

Tutor of master thesis: Prof. Dr. Doris Fetscher

České Budějovice 2020



**Université
franco-allemande
Deutsch-Französische
Hochschule**



**Westsächsische Hochschule Zwickau
University of Applied Sciences**

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH BOHEMIA IN ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE

Faculty of Economics

Academic year: 2019/2020

ASSIGNMENT OF DIPLOMA THESIS

(project, art work, art performance)

Name and surname: **Gaëlle Reine Ingke GIBON**
Personal number: **E18645**
Study programme: **N6237 Regional and European Project Management**
Field of study:
Work topic: **Migration and regional identity**
Assigning department: **Department of Regional Management**

Theses guidelines

Objective:

Migration is a very common phenomenon in Europe (all types of migration!). Are migrants aware of regional identity and regional stereotyping? Do they identify with the regions where they live? Is an integration to regional identity possible? What are the main challenges to integrate in a region with a strong identity? Can the regions help the migrants to better understand the regional identity?

Methodological approach:

Qualitative research based on interviews.

Framework structure:

1. Introduction. Objectives.
2. Review of literature.
3. Methods.
4. Results, potentially discussion.
5. Conclusion.
- X. References
- X. List of Annexes (if any)
- X. Annexes

Extent of work report: **50 – 60 pages**
Extent of graphics content: **as necessary**
Form processing of diploma thesis: **printed**
Language of elaboration: **English**

Recommended resources:

Claval, P. (1998): *An Introduction to Regional Geography*. Oxford.

Delanty, G., Wodak, R., & Jones, P. (Eds.). (2008). *Identity, belonging and migration*. Oxford University Press.

Jungbluth, K., & Meierkord, C. (Eds.). (2007). *Identities in migration contexts (Vol. 69)*. BoD-Books on Demand.

Pace, M. (2005). The politics of regional identity: meddling with the Mediterranean. Routledge.

Sugar, M. (2002). Regional identity and behavior. Springer Science & Business Media.

Supervisors of diploma thesis: **prof. Dr. Doris Fetscher**
Department of Regional Management

Date of assignment of diploma thesis: **January 30, 2020**

Submission deadline of diploma thesis: **August 15, 2020**


doc. Dr. Ing. Dagmar Škodová Parmová
Dean

JIHOČESKÁ UNIVERZITA
V ČESKÝCH BUDĚJOVICÍCH
EKONOMICKÁ FAKULTA
Studentská 13
370 05 České Budějovice


doc. Ing. Eva Cudlínová, CSc.
Head of Department

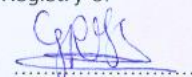
In České Budějovice January 30, 2020

Statement

I hereby declare that, in accordance with Article 47b of Act No. 111/1998 Coll. in the valid wording, I agree with the publication of my master thesis, in full form to be kept in the Faculty of Economics archive, in electronic form in publicly accessible part of the IS STAG database operated by the University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice accessible through its web pages. Further, I agree to the electronic publication of the comments of my supervisor and thesis opponents and the record of the proceedings and results of the thesis defence in accordance with aforementioned Act No. 111/1998 Coll. I also agree to the comparison of the text of my thesis with the Theses.cz thesis database operated by the National Registry of University Theses and a plagiarism detection system.

<Place> <Date>

Pessac, France
24.08.2020



<author's name>

Gaëlle Gibon

Acknowledgement

The accomplishment of this thesis has been possible thanks to the help of several persons.

First of all, I would like to thank the University of South Bohemia, l'Université de Bretagne Sud and die Westsächsische Hochschule Zwickau, as well as the supervisors and professors of this triple degree Master. In particular, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my tutor Prof. Dr. Doris Fetscher for her knowledge and lessons during the second semester of this programme and her precious advices during the preparation and writing of this thesis. I would also like to thank Doc. PhDr. Miloslav Lapka for the literature recommendations and for the 'rural sociology' lessons taught with passion, which motivated and inspired me.

Furthermore, the five interviewees that participated to this research were essential to my work. I therefore thank them for their time, collaboration and trust towards the information they provided.

Getting through the conception of this work required support from my friends. I am deeply thankful for their listening as well as for their kindness. I particularly would like to thank Maryna Radchuk, who was not just a friend, but also my flatmate for two semesters and classmate for the whole studies of this programme. She provided me a multitude of meaningful advices and information for the construction of this study and was always a good listener. In addition, I thank Kélian Tardy, my friend and flatmate during the quarantine in České Budějovice, who encouraged me in these difficult times and who was a great recomfort, as well as after my accident in August. Besides, he helped me with the research of the participants and with the construction of the interview guide.

Last but foremost, I thank my family for their encouragement. My grandparents for their love and support through continuous phone calls and e-mails; my parents and my sister for having given me endless strength and for having provided the best conditions to finalise my master thesis.

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction.....	1
2.	Literature Review	3
	Introduction.....	3
2.1.	Concept of a Region.....	3
2.1.1.	Complexity of the concept of Region.....	4
2.1.2.	The region of South Bohemia in Czech Republic	7
2.2.	Regional Identity	9
2.2.1.	From identity to regional identity	10
2.2.2.	A possible regional identity in South Bohemia	12
2.3.	Migration.....	14
2.3.1.	Migration and integration	15
2.3.2.	Migration in Czech Republic	16
2.3.3.	Ukrainian migration in Czech Republic	18
	Conclusion	20
3.	Methods	21
3.1.	An Ethnographical Work	21
3.2.	Preparation of the Interviews	21
3.3.	Find and Contact the Interviewees	23
3.4.	Chose the Place of the Interviews	24
3.5.	Basic Information about the Interviewees.....	25
3.6.	The Interviews.....	26
3.7.	Content Analysis and Transcription of the interviews	28
3.8.	Discussion with a Specialist in Intercultural Relations.....	29
4.	Results.....	30
4.1.	Regional vs. National Identity.....	30

4.1.1.	Atmosphere, landscape and architecture	30
4.1.2.	Identity of the locals	32
4.1.3.	Traditional activities	34
4.1.4.	Cuisine and beverages	34
4.1.5.	The language particularities.....	36
4.2.	Reasons, Motivations and Expectations of the Immigrants	36
4.2.1.	Reasons for Ukrainians to emigrate in general.....	37
4.2.2.	Personal reasons for the interviewees to immigrate	37
4.2.3.	Expectations, stereotypes and clichés.....	39
4.3.	The Reality of Immigration.....	40
4.3.1.	Infrastructure.....	40
4.3.2.	Administrative aspects.....	41
4.3.3.	Language similarities and language utility	43
4.3.4.	Cultural and social differences	44
4.3.5.	Otherism vs. help of the locals and new friendships	47
4.4.	Outputs of the Immigration and Outlooks for the Future	49
4.4.1.	Language use	49
4.4.2.	Regrets and future plans	50
4.4.3.	Belongingness.....	51
5.	Discussion.....	53
5.1.	A more Czech than Regional Identity	53
5.2.	Importance of the Language.....	54
5.3.	Studies as the Main Reason to Immigrate.....	56
5.4.	Small Cultural and Social Differences.....	57
5.5.	A Positive Dialog around the Subject of Integration	57
6.	Conclusion	59

7. Abstract.....	61
8. References.....	62
List of Figures.....	68
List of Annexes.....	75

1. Introduction

Migration has always been part of human's history and civilisation. Today more than ever, the world is marked by mobility and a considerable increase of new migration flows. Worldwide, the number of migrants grew from “nearly two and a half times between 1965 and 2005” (Penninx, 2012). Concerning Europe, the numbers are even higher with an “estimated 23 million to more than 56 million” between 1985 and 2000 (Penninx, 2012). It has become a “continent of immigration” (Scholten, Entzinger, Penninx, & Verbeek, 2015). By focusing especially on the Czech Republic, it is estimated that by 2031, 11.2% of the population will be foreign-born (King & Lulle, 2016). This is also an increase, as according to the same source, in 2011, they were 4.9%. Moreover, the largest immigration group in Czech Republic are the Ukrainians. (Brožová, Jurečková, & Pacovská, 2018). Regarding the region of South Bohemia in Czech Republic, by looking at the Figure I of this research, one may notice that there is also a large concentration of Ukrainians in this area.

However, the main observed motivations to migrate are the search for a better standard of life, or the search for a safe place (Claval, *Le Problème Régional en Géographie*, 2016). There are indeed several types of migrants. One that is expanding but less known is the migration of students. In fact, in 2009, “3.7 million were recorded as studying outside of their country of citizenship” (McGill, 2013).

Nonetheless, it is never simple to leave a country for another and to integrate in a new place. Human beings are all born and raised in a specific cultural context regarding their social environment. Therefore, when moving to another country, one is confronted to new ways of living as of thinking and also has to make his/her place in a new society. It is particularly more difficult for those, whose culture does not coincide with the culture of the new society they settle in (Maalouf, 1998).

By taking the specific case of Ukrainian students in the region of South Bohemia, the objectives of this exploratory qualitative research are to see if these migrants perceive a regional identity in that region, if they identify with it, and what are the main challenges they face to integrate. Therefore, the research question of this paper is: How do Ukrainian students perceive the regional identity of South Bohemia and how do they integrate in that region?

In order to answer this research question, an interview has been conducted with five Ukrainian students located in South Bohemia, as well as an ethnographical work and a short non-formal interview with a specialist in intercultural relations.

The following chapter of this study aims at understanding the terms used in this research, as well as to present the theories dealing with identity, regional identity and migration, and to familiarise with the region of South Bohemia and the situation of migration in Czech Republic. Subsequently, the next chapter will present the method used to collect data. Then, the results of the data will be presented and finally discussed.

2. Literature Review

Introduction

The first focus of this research will be on the concept of a region. Indeed, South Bohemia is a Czech 'region', still the term 'region' is used in several disciplines and has several definitions and can also define different types of areas. This attention will help to specify which type of region South Bohemia is and how it happened to become a region regarding its historical background.

Secondly, the next concern of this thesis is going to be the concept of 'regional identity' by first of all putting an eye on different theories that exist about 'identity' and its evolution in sociology. From this information, a description of South Bohemia, according to the factors that could favour or disfavour the possibility of a regional identity, will be made.

Finally, another complex (but still often used in everyday life) term, which is migration, will be defined. The next step will be a focus on literature concerned by the integration of migrants. In other words, how an integration is possible and how it can be restrained due to several factors like 'otherism'. Then, a focus on the history and current migration of the Czech Republic will be done. The interest is to see for example which groups of migrants exist there and how Czech people are towards migration. From this part, the next and final subpart will be focused on the Ukrainian migration in Czech Republic.

Furthermore, this literature review will help to notice if other researches were carried out on the same subjects. Indeed, it will be interesting to see if there are other studies available concerning the migration of Ukrainian students in South Bohemia. Also, this first step of this paper will help to identify if some researches are focused on regional identity in South Bohemia or if it is something that never occurred before.

2.1. Concept of a Region

When thinking about a region, one may notice that there is no real definition for it. It can be preceded by terms like 'historical', 'geographical', 'cultural', 'polarised' and so on. It is an ideology invented by humans, meaning that it is not defined by a natural biological phenomenon and that it is not a physical reality. Defining the concept of a region

causes debates among different disciplines. Indeed, according to Nicole Girard (2004), the issue is that it describes a reality expressed by a common sense and that it is an intellectual construction at the same time. Furthermore, the political and administrative use of this concept differs from a country to another. It is already the case with France and Germany, even if they are neighbouring countries, due to the fact that they are not organised in the same way (one being a federal state and the other one a central state).

This subsection will help to get a more in-depth view of this concept, with the help of different disciplines and emphasis of the history of the development of the term 'region' in France. Indeed, the definition of this concept characterises a widely French preoccupation, whereas the literature of other European countries on that subject seem to be more focused on the theorisation of the spatial division (Girard, 2004). Also, France reflects a historical context and scientific controversies, which have determined the institutional position of geography between natural sciences on the one hand, and sociology and economy on the other hand (Girard, 2004). The last part of this section will finally focus on the 'South Bohemia region' in Czech Republic.

2.1.1. Complexity of the concept of Region

The first discipline that contributed to this concept was geography. It was invented by the Greeks thanks to the development of cartography, which helped them to put in form what they were seeing, but "they failed to give it a more scientific basis because they lacked precise documentation" (Claval, *An introduction to Regional Geography*, 1993). During the Renaissance, still reported by Paul Claval in his book, the regional descriptions were "more exact and richer; dry enumerations of towns or tribal groupings were replaced by the representations, often accompanied by maps of district with clear boundaries for which pertinent data were available". At the end of the 18th century, "the classification of plants, animals, minerals and rocks was being developed: geography was transformed and became the systematic classification of regions and landscapes". This can explain why geographers were the first to get in touch with this concept. It was mainly the case in France and more precisely during the pre-war decades with the Vidalian School, also called the Classical School, with Paul Vidal de la Blache. At that time, France had different homogeneous landscapes due to the discrete urban influence (Claval, 1993). For de la Bache, regions were a combination of natural homogenous spaces (because of their physical characteristics) and human habits that are linked to these spaces (Girard,

2004). The goal of de la Blache and the geographers at that period was, thanks to geography, to create a harmony in France and to unite its people by valorising the different French regions in order to reinforce the national identity and to protect and conserve the French customs (Ribeiro, 2014). In other words, it allowed citizens to enjoy a high degree of privacy regarding their homeland. It is on these ideological bases that the French regional geography was formulated (Ribeiro, 2014). In Germany, geographical researches were more concerned by landscape structures than on strictly regional features. In the United States, the regional approach was neglected at that time (Claval, *Le Problème Régional en Géographie*, 2016). In the United Kingdom, Darwin argued that “geographers no longer sought only to give a faithful description of the diversity of landscapes and people, but attempted to explain how natural conditions influenced forms of life, and human societies in particular” (Claval, *An introduction to Regional Geography*, 1993).

After World War II, regarding France, the regions were not homogenous anymore because the society was getting urbanised, and at the same time there was a progress in the use of statistics. This led to new issues, new subjects of matters and new research opportunities concerning the use of the term ‘region’. This explains the creation of official administrative and planning regions after 1955 (Claval, *An introduction to Regional Geography*, 1993). Paul Claval defines it as a “refocus on the regional concept at a more practical level”. One may notice that it is the decline of the Vidalian approach and the time for economists to get more focus on this term. It led Vidal de la Blache to reconsider his definition of a region. He argued in 1994, according to Guilherme Ribeiro, that the notion of region is no longer characterised by its internal homogeneity, but by its ability to connect with the outside thanks to the intensity of its radius of influence. For him, the dimensions of the territory are not the same as they used to be as the improvement in trade and in transports makes it possible to overcome natural constraints (Ribeiro, 2014). Furthermore, according to Nicole Girard in 2004, the etymology of the word ‘region’ finds its origin in the Latin language with ‘regere’ which means to govern/to direct. This may justify why regions in some parts of the world have an administrative authority. In that case, the region is usually a polarised space centred around a large city.

Yet, a region, as it is a social reality, also represents all the elements that make up a region, like the climate, the houses, the history, the cultures, the ways of life, whereas it is difficult to distinguish a region from another region. That can explain why social sciences also

got concerned with the definition of a region. According to Pierre Bourdieu, there are two types of categories that define a region in this discipline (Bourdieu, 1980):

- The objective one's that represent: ancestry, territory, language, religion, economic activity
- The subjective one's that represent: the feeling of belonging and so on, i.e. the representations that social agents have of the divisions of reality and which contribute to the reality of the divisions

Indeed, he argues that the origin of the word 'region' comes from 'regio' which leads to the principle of "di-vision" (Bourdieu, 1980). There we see a controversy with the geographer Eric Dardel. In fact, for Eric Dardel in 1952, the role of the geographer is no longer to take advantage of his discipline to divide the earth as God would; it is to question the way people experience this world and the meaning that the places and territories have to them (Claval, *Le Problème Régional en Géographie*, 2016).

The only thing that has never really changed about the concept of a 'region' is that people rarely know the exact size and exact 'boundaries' of a region (Girard, 2004). 'Boundaries' is another concept that requires a little attention to show the complexity of the term 'region'. In fact, given the definition, a boundary is something that can be seen, like lines, whereas 'borders' are imaginary and don't have to be seen. By taking the case of the 'boundaries' that should delimit a region, it is preferable to speak about 'borders' as regional 'boundaries', particularly in Europe, are not clearly marked on the ground or marked by fences. Therefore, 'the borders' we know are a human construction, an idea, which is limited in our way of thinking. Moreover, Pierre Bourdieu stated that:

"No one would argue today that there are criteria capable of founding 'natural' classifications in 'natural' regions separated by 'natural' boundaries. The border is never more than the product of a division which one will say that it is more or less founded in "reality" according to the elements which they bring together have between them more or less numerous and more or less strong similarities" (Bourdieu, 1980).

This means that regional borders, that delimit a region, are the result of diverse criteria like linguistic/cultural landscapes, historical backgrounds and economic or administrative powers.

Also, bigger powers than one state like the United Nations or the European Union use the term 'region' in their own way. The United Nations divide the world into a certain number of 'regions' which vary in size and number over time. It is used for example to designate a group of states or continental units (Girard, 2004). Concerning the European Union, there exists a regional policy, which is an investment policy (ec.europa.eu, 2020). The eligible areas that can benefit from the different programmes resulting from this policy are regions defined by the European Commission. In the case of this research, the area that is concerned is called "Jihozápad" (ec.europa.eu, 2020). Yet, as Jihozápad is the result of two administrative Czech regions (South Bohemia and Plzeň Region), the next concern of this study will mainly be on the region of South Bohemia, as in the part that follows.

2.1.2. The region of South Bohemia in Czech Republic

The region of South Bohemia (Jihočeský kraj), located in the South West of Czech Republic with its capital České Budějovice, is an administrative unit. It has an area of 162540 hectares with a population of approximately 625,000 and has common borders with Austria and Germany. České Budějovice, the main city has a population of almost 100,000. The region is composed of nature and little industrialised. It consists of the Třeboň Basin, the Bohemian forest, the České Budějovice Basin and the South Bohemian Basin (The Czech Republic - South Bohemian Region, 2002). It has 7 districts: České Budějovice, Český Krumlov, Jindřichův Hradec, Písek, Prachatice, Strakonice and Tábor.

As outpointed above, even if a region is administrative, it is still a result from different components like historical, political, economic, cultural reasons and so on.

By paying attention to the name of this region, one can notice that there is the word "Bohemia" in it. This is due to the fact that Bohemia is one of the three historical regions of Czech Republic - the other ones being Moravia and Silesia. They are called the 'Czech lands' or the 'Bohemia lands' (České země). Bohemia is the west of Czechia and encompasses Prague. Initially, a Gallic tribe, the Boii, settled there in the year 587 BC. They did not stay there but they would have given their name to the region of Bohemia (Frank, 2008). In Czech, "Bohemia" is called "Čechy", it is the name of the legendary leader of the first Slavs that came to Bohemia after the Boii. In the 16th century, the Austro-Hungarian Empire seized the territory until 1918 when Czechoslovakia was created (Frank,

2008). From 1938 to 1945, Czechoslovakia was dismembered and occupied by the Nazis. At the end of the World War II, the Czechoslovakia was, despite the will of its population, integrated in the Eastern Bloc of the Soviet Union (Heiss, Kralova, Pesek, & Rathkolb, 2009). After the Velvet Revolution in 1989, the Czech Republic and Slovakia decided to make a peaceful dissolution in 1993. Since the end of communism, reforms in public administration have been taking place in Czechia. “In 1990 the government of Petr Pithart abolished the powers of the previous communist regions” (Vuletic, 2003) - there were 7 of it. Right after 1989 it chose not to be a centralised state and a federal state but a unitary state with a large decentralisation. It took a decade for the Czech Republic to decide how its territory would be organised. (Koubska, 2005). Still according to Pavlina Koubska in her Master thesis, the Parliament draw the geographic borders of 14 new regions (kraje) in 1997, with for most of them having no historical justification. Indeed, what led to the creation of these regions were political considerations and power sought by certain cities (Koubska, 2005). These regions are:

- Prague (Hlavní město Praha), Central Bohemia (Středočeský), South Bohemia (Jihočeský), Vysočina, Plzen (Plzeňský), Karlovy Vary (Karlovarský), Usti nad Labem (Ústecký), Liberec (Liberecký), Hradec Kralove (Královéhradecký), Pardubice (Pardubický), Olomouc (Olomoucký), Moravia-Silesia (Moravskoslezský), South Moravia (Jihomoravský) and Zlín (Zlínský) (Geohive, 2014).

The ones that result from the historical region of Bohemia are:

- Prague, Central Bohemia, Plzen, Karlovy Vary, Usti nad Labem, Liberec, Hradec Kralove. Vysočina is located one half in Bohemia and the other one in Moravia. South Bohemia, and Pardubice have some of their borders exceeding on the ancient borders of Moravia. For more information, the historical and regional regions of Czechia can be seen in Figure II.

They are decentralised from the state and are responsible for public order, urban transports, roadways, green spaces, social services, education and culture inside the region (Koubska, 2005). Regarding the European Union, as mentioned above, the regions that can apply to European funds in Czechia are larger than the official ones. Europe decided that the dimension of the new regions were too weak and obliged them to be combined so to create 8 regions - but only in order to applicate for European funds (Koubska, 2005).

Even if South Bohemia is an administrative region it is still famous for some of its specialties, it has 2 UNESCO World Heritage Sites and historical castles and chateaus (Southern Bohemia (Jižní Čechy), 2020). The next step of this paper is to understand what a 'regional identity' is, and finally focus on the elements that could do the regional identity of South Bohemia.

2.2. Regional Identity

The first step to understand the concept of 'regional identity' is to get more confident with the concept of 'identity'. For Sygmunt Bauman (2001) identity is when "human nature, into which one was born is replaced with 'identity' which one needs to saw up and make fit". Since the work of Cooley and Mead in the 1900s, who argued that "identities are normally based on boundaries between 'us' and the Other" (Paasi, Regional transformation in the European context: notes on regions, boundaries and identity, 2002), "identity studies have evolved and grown central to current sociological discourse" (Cerulo, 1997).

Indeed, they were focused primarily on the social development, in other words, the shapes of the individual's identity or the sense of self. "Cooley showed that our self-images are largely a reflexion of what we see in other people's responses to us" and "Mead identified two stages in the development of the self: the play stage, in which a child learns to take the role of the others; and the game stage, in which children learn to participate in reciprocal relationships through games" (Hunt, 1987). Sociologists at that time were focused on the 'me', "exploring the ways in which interpersonal interactions mold an individual's sense of self" (Cerulo, 1997). In 1980 Pierre Bourdieu argues that identity is a 'perceived being' ("un être perçu") that exists fundamentally through the recognition of the others. To perceive the recognition of the others a human self-understands that he is part of a social field (Stråth, 2011). Following that logic, one can say that identity is built thanks to the interactions with others. In 1997, Manuel Castells identified three types of identity building in *The Power of Identity*: identity generating a civil society, identity for resistance and construction of a new identity. This shows that 'space' is "not only a pure reflection of society, it is society itself" (Castells, 1997) and it is in those 'spaces' that people build their identity. "Social spaces and identity are changing throughout history" (Raagmaa, 2001) and as societies are changing faster than before and that people are more prone to mobility "the identity formation process today can be considered much more

diverse than 30 years ago”. (Raagmaa, 2001). Sygmunt Bauman (2001) also adds that “one may say that ‘identity’ has now become a prism through which other topical aspects of contemporary life has spotted, grasped and examined”.

According to Hooghe and Marks, outpointed by Jorge de la Barre in 2004, there are some macrosocial factors that can change identities, which are: the war, the culture, economic interest and political institutions. Regarding the culture, he means the language, religions, social interactions, which built a territorial attachment (de la Barre, 2004).

From this information, it is now interesting to see what regional identity is and how it can occur before focusing on the specific case of South Bohemia.

2.2.1. From identity to regional identity

In 2001, Raagmaa, in a part of his work concerning social spaces, which, from his point of view, contain “great diversity, both natural and social, including the networks and pathways, which facilitate the exchange of material things and information” outpointed this: “A region is a consequence of a complex process of reproduction, production or creation of space”. Furthermore, according to Paul Claval, regions are spatial constructions, which have in common that they are smaller than a nation, have a certain individuality, are often felt as entities by the people who inhabit them or by those who are outside (Girard, 2004). Indeed, Paul Vidal de la Blache was already mentioning, in his early researches, that a ‘pays’, creates a symbolic place with the composition of elements like climate, culture, specific types of houses, different lifestyles (Ribeiro, 2014) – in that sense a ‘pays’ is a small region recognisable in its landscape; it covers a space with natural and man-made landscapes (ENSLyon, 2016). In line with this, one can recognise that the identity of a region is perceived from the inside and from the outside.

Garri Raagmaa defines a regional identity as: “a phenomenon where people identify themselves with the social system of a certain region – with its people, culture, traditions, landscape...”. Yet, to identify with a region once needs something that is socially acquired or a human activity. Hence, a region with a socio-historic continuity has greater chances to have a higher identification rate inside the region. What favours it, is that factors like languages, dialects, institutional politics and the continuity of the population are more easily preserved in that case and contribute to the identification with a region. What can also influence the perception and the identity of a region is a narrative about a regional

phenomenon, which can be positive or negative. Indeed, “culture is now seen as an active force in social reproduction, the negotiated process and product of the discourses through which people signify their experiences to themselves and others” (Raagmaa, 2001). Therefore, it can be talked about ‘regional culture’, which is still according to Garri Raagmaa something that “comprises the way things are done there: shared values, beliefs, social tradition of the region”. This shows the importance of culture in the development and the recognition of a regional identity.

Pierre Bourdieu (1980) argues that there are objective criteria to search for a regional identity that are to be found in the social practice by looking at ‘objects of mental representation’ (“des objets de représentation mentale”) or at ‘objectal representations’ (“des représentations objectales”):

- ‘Objects of mental representation’ can be a language, a dialect, an accent, that is to say acts that can be perceived and appreciated and that require a certain knowledge and a recognition.
- ‘Objectal representations’ can be emblems, flags, insignias, etc. or acts, self-serving strategies of symbolic manipulation, which aim to determine the (mental) representation that others can have of these properties and of their owners.

Moreover, four shapes can be identified in the formation of regional identity (Paasi, *The Institutionalization of Regions: A Theoretical Framework for Understanding the Emergence of Regions and the Constitution of Regional Identity*, 1986):

- The constitution of the territorial shape by defining the borders
- The symbolic, conceptual shape that represents symbols, a language, the name of the region, a dialect, landmarks, a specific infrastructure
- The institutional shape
- The emerging socio-spatial consciousness of the inhabitants and the establishment of the region in the regional system

However, things are moving and changing fast in our globalised world. Information is more mobile than ever before and easily accessible thanks to the Internet. People are also much more on the move. They immigrate, work, study abroad or go on vacation more easily thanks to the accessibility of trains, planes and buses. This is even reinforced in the European Union with the Schengen zone. Paul Claval (2016) sees it as a challenge for regional identity. He argues that what new generations learn is no longer of local origin

and no longer allows them to base themselves in the territory where they evolve in order to appropriate it. He mentions the term ‘deculturalisation’ and ‘deterritorialization’, which amplifies the fact that people do not have places where they naturally feel home anymore. But deculturalisation can be accompanied by ‘re-culturalisation’, meaning that an individual continues to build a culture for himself, but that it is built on often extensive networks and not continuous spaces (Claval, *Le Problème Régional en Géographie*, 2016). In fact, in the European Union, people have multiple identities, but due to that, in several countries, regions inspire more attachment than the country does (de la Barre, 2004).

There are multiple factors that can favour, or disfavour the creation of a regional identity. In the first part of this chapter, it was mentioned that the Czech regions were formed with almost no historical justification, that their creation took place according to political considerations, but ‘the space’, argues Paul Claval in 2016, is not neutral: it is coloured both by the individual experiences and by the positions of each of its inhabitants. Therefore, as the region of South Bohemia exists since 1997 our next interest will be on the possible identification that its inhabitants can have regarding that area.

2.2.2. A possible regional identity in South Bohemia

When focusing on the Czech identity as a whole before focusing on a specific Czech regional identity, one can see that the Czechs had to fight for their identity several times through history. Indeed, it started with the Battle of the White Mountain in 1620, when the Czech lands were Germanised. They were deprived of their state sovereignty and the Czech Protestant population (up to 95% of the inhabitants of Bohemia) was forced to be Catholic or driven into exile, leaving their properties behind them (Vlachova & Rehakova, 2009). The Czech population was then supervised by the Habsburg Monarchy. The Czech language was erased from schools, as the literature, there were no Czech dictionaries (Czech History of the 19th Century, s.d.). So to say, their language, culture and identity was tried to be removed during that period. As a consequence, a Czech “nationalist movement called the National Revival (národní obrození) started at the end of the 18th century” (Czech History of the 19th Century, s.d.) to get their identity back. But it is only after World War I that the Czechs could get their territory back with the creation of Czechoslovakia, but it did not last long with the arrival of the Nazis, then the communists after World War II. They were occupied until 1968. According to an interview

done by Dita Asiedu in 2003, Czechs were “never the conquerors but rather the victims” and are “afraid because of historical experience”, which can explain why Czech identity is nowadays particular and strong as it was weakened several times (Vlachova & Rehakova, 2009). Indeed, a Czech citizen argued in the interview mentioned above that “The ‘we have survived almost everything so we will probably survive the next centuries’ attitude. So, I’m not afraid that this Czechness will disappear” (Asiedu, 2003). Furthermore, Vlachova, K., & Rehakova, B. (2009) made a survey on the identity of Czech people and found out that in 1995 and 2003, the “majority of respondents identified with the Czech Republic, followed by those who identified with the town in which they lived, and the least number identified with the continent (Europe)”.

“People can feel ties to two or more entities, and ties to one do not rule out ties to another” (Vlachova & Rehakova, 2009). In fact, in South Bohemia, there are several symbolic places or ‘objects’ that could contribute to regional identity.

First of all, the region is “perceived as a traditional destination in the tourism market of the Czech Republic”. (Štumpf & Dvořák, 2011). Indeed, it is seen as one of the most beautiful regions of the nation (Gregorová, 2007). It is, according to the same source, famous for its ‘delightful’ (“ravissant”) landscape, numerous traditional ponds teeming with carp, covered with light mist in spring and thick fog in autumn. It is crisscrossed by ponds and lakes and has numerous historic cities and buildings (Novasol). “Many of its numerous sacral buildings were founded by Charles IV” (Discovering the Aristocratic History in South Bohemia, s.d.), who was the king of Bohemia during the 14th century. Furthermore, the region has a unique Gothic architecture and rare works of art. For example, there is the centre of České Budějovice with its arcades and the famous market square, where the baroque Samson fountain stands, the largest fountain of its kind in the Czech Republic. Nearby, there is the castle in Hluboká nad Vltavou, rebuilt in the style of the English Windsor Gothic. Tabor, the second city of the region has also a rich historic past. It was the centre of the Hussites in the 15th century, which explains why ones can find the monument of the famous military leader Jan Žižka (Gregorová, 2007). There are also the two UNESCO World Heritage Sites that have to be mentioned: the historic centre of Český Krumlov and the historical village reservation of Holašovice (Southern Bohemia (Jižní Čechy), 2020). It is a region with diverse natural landscapes. One can mention the largest pond in the Czech Republic, Rožmberk or the Klet’ mountain. To have a better overview, a map of this region with its main cities and some of its historical

monuments can be found in the Figure III. In a YouTube video on South Bohemia in 2019, someone commented “Southern Bohemia is the most beautiful part of Czech republik for sure !!! mountains, lakes, ponds, castels and beautiful historic cityes, any other region is absolutely no comparable to South Bohemia” (HonestGuide, 2019)

Regarding social activities, swimming and fishing are popular pastimes. Cycling and hiking, for example around the Svět pond, are also common activities there, as boating on the Lužnice River (Novasol). South Bohemia also has its food specialities as smoked trout and has endless food choices (HonestGuide, 2019). Other South Bohemian specialties are: Cabbage with pork greaves, Curd cheese dumplings with blueberry sauce “žahour”, “Hnětýnky”, “Kulajda” cream soup with a poached egg, “Litina” or sometimes called “liják”, Mushroom patê with thyme, Shoulder of venison with gingerbread, South Bohemian baked cabbage cakes (“zelňáky”), Třeboň fish soup (South Bohemian Specialities, 2020). But what is well known around the world is its Budweiser Brewery, “it is the only state-owned brewery in Czech Republic” (HonestGuide, 2019). It is also a region associated with strong spirituality (Discovering the Aristocratic History in South Bohemia, s.d.). It has “many legends” (WelcomeToCzech, 2019). For example, there is the legend of the Červená Lhota castle, one of the most romantic objects in the Czech Republic (Novasol), the colour of which is red – uncommon at that time. The legend says that the princess living in this castle was taken by the Devil, who drew a cross with her blood. The only solution was to pain the castle in red to make the cross disappear (WelcomeToCzech, 2019). Concerning the language use in this region, people speak Czech. Two particular words are typical for the region: “pikador”, which is a hotdog and “Budejce” which refers to the city of České Budějovice (HonestGuide, 2019).

To conclude on this subpart, South Bohemia is a region with a high cultural and historical potential and has ‘objects’, traditions, legends that are unique. The next focus of this paper will be on migration and identity. Indeed, identity means also exclusion, as human beings need the others and the feeling to be different to get an identity. This can reinforce the feeling that migration is not simple in regions with a high identification.

2.3. Migration

In that final part of the literature review, a greater focus will be on one aspect that has not been mentioned before in this chapter, which is the Ukrainian migration, and more

precisely the Ukrainian migration in the Czech Republic. Migration and integration will first be explained, to then put emphasis on migration in Czech Republic and finally focus the attention on the Ukrainian migration in Czech Republic.

“History of migration is old as humanity itself” (Benešová, 2013). It is part of human’s civilisation. Concerning Europe and the rest of the world, the experience of migration is increasing as never before (Benešová, 2013). When talking about migration the most used adjective to qualify people on the move is ‘migrants’ (Lacaille-Albiges, 2019). The UNESCO defines it as anyone who lives temporarily or permanently in a country in which he/she was not born and who has acquired important social ties with that country (Qu'est-ce qu'un Migrant? , 2020). Yet, it emphasizes the movement of populations, rather than the reasons for their departure or the conditions of their reception (Lacaille-Albiges, 2019). Still according to Lacaille-Albiges (2019), there is also the term ‘emigrant’, which represents a person that left his/her native country. When the ‘emigrant’ crosses a border, he/she becomes an ‘immigrant’ that defines a person born in a country other than the one where he/she lives.

2.3.1. Migration and integration

When people leave a country, it is mostly due to things that they reject in their country as repression, insecurity, poverty, or the lack of horizon (Maalouf, 1998). According to Benešová (2013), four categories lead to migration: economic, environmental, political and cultural factors. Still, migrants can feel guilty and therefore, their attachment to their origins persists as language, religion, music and they find themselves companions, sharing the same values, to cook or throw parties with (Maalouf, 1998). As a result, different communities based on different elements, which their members share as religious, linguistic and cultural elements, may emerge. Language, which is powerful and reassuring, plays an important role in the developing of a cultural identity – it remains the backbone of cultural identity (Maalouf, 1998). Amin Maalouf also argues that people sharing the same minority language feel united, they come together, encourage each other and sometimes attack those who do not share the same values. This happens when a community feels humiliated or threatened in its existence (Maalouf, 1998). Indeed, racism can lead to a “hostility toward migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers seen as “the new ‘Others’”, which is not a ‘biological racism’, meaning a racism that is not defined by the colour or race of an individual (Stråth, 2011). “It is a result from the fear of ‘Others’ and is

unconscious or routinised”, therefore it is called “xeno-racism” (Stråth, 2011). Stråth adds that it is typically justified by cultural incompatibilities or differences using social characteristics. The fear of ‘Others’, referred as ‘Otherism’, is according to Samms Grant (2015) “the exclusion of a person based on their perceived diversions from an acceptable norm”. It is the result of a basic instinct: “any difference represents a threat against which we must defend ourselves and our own kind” (Grant, 2015). But it is a danger: it could “be found amongst the ghettos and internment camps of the Third Reich” and is still “something we all lean on” (Grant, 2015). Sometimes, it can even be institutionalised by adopting policies “that will not specifically be directed at excluding racialised groups, nevertheless result in their exclusion” (Stråth, 2011). In Europe, there is a rise of racism as a reaction to globalisation, which leads to new anxieties about identity, social status, securities (Stråth, 2011). Yet, “tolerance lies at the core of modern European political culture” (Stråth, 2011).

On another side, when someone comes to a new country hoping for a better life, by leaving everything behind, the first instinct is not to show his/her difference, but to go unnoticed. The secret dream of most migrants is to be accepted as locals; their initial temptation is to imitate their hosts (Maalouf, 1998). The language plays a key role in the integration of a new environment, but sometimes “even with language skills and citizenship, some migrants report that they are still not equal” (Stråth, 2011). Furthermore, Maalouf also argues that on one hand when humans feel their language, religion or culture devaluated, they react by accentuating their differences, but on the other hand they integrate more easily when on the contrary they feel respected.

How migrants integrate and how they feel about their new country depends on their ability to accept and integrate a new environment with a new culture, but it also depends heavily on the way the country, and its people are willing to integrate them.

2.3.2. Migration in Czech Republic

Czechia belongs to countries with a high rise of migration – in the years 1996-2006 the number of migrants grew ten times (Janka, 2011). A research carried out in 2018 points out that the number of migrants in Czech Republic increases, but that it is not due to the migration crisis (Brožová, Jurečková, & Pacovská, 2018). According to the same research, “there were 467,562 foreigners living in the Czech Republic in 2015 and 496,413 in 2016” (Brožová, Jurečková, & Pacovská, 2018). Still, it is estimated that the

total number of migrants in the Czech Republic is 50% more, because the statistics count only legal migration (Janka, 2011). In 2009 there were 15 415 official migrants in South Bohemia. The region which has the most migrants in Czechia is Prague, followed by the Central Bohemian region. (Janka, 2011) – “over 184,000 foreigners live in Prague, followed by Central Bohemia with 65,000” (Brožová, Jurečková, & Pacovská, 2018).

Regarding the Czech migration policy, it is “primarily covered by laws” with the “Aliens Act (326/1999 Coll.), the Asylum Act (325/1999 Coll.) and the Temporary Protection Act (221/2003 Coll.)” – “which have undergone several steps of amendment in recent years”, but also “by other documents such as the Administrative Procedure Code (500/2004 Coll.) or the Employment Act (435/2004 Coll.) (Brožová, Jurečková, & Pacovská, 2018).

Concerning Czech people towards migrants, they find themselves in an “anxious middle”, meaning that they do not reject migration but are afraid of the impacts it can have on society. Indeed, “Many Czechs see refugees as a threat to our civilisation, as hidden terrorists, as unadaptable barbarians and as calculating and unthankful people” (Brožová, Jurečková, & Pacovská, 2018). According to the same source, this could be because of the media and politicians who shape the public opinion. The most frequent argument against migrants in this study is: “we fear of foreign culture, that is not compatible with ours”. In fact, Czechs often associate “the question of refugees and migrants with the issue of Roma living in Czech Republic”, as according to them, their integration failed (Brožová, Jurečková, & Pacovská, 2018). Roma, who represent an important migration group in Czechia, are an ethnic minority which came from India in the Middle Ages. They came also mostly at the end of the 30th, but deep and persistent prejudices are imprinted towards them (Heiss, Kralova, Pesek, & Rathkolb, 2009). According to the same book, there are minorities with whom the majority of the population gets along better (e.g. Slovaks, Poles, Hungarians) and others against whom deep and constant prejudices have been impressed (Roma and Jews). Another important migration group in Czech Republic are the Vietnamese, but “the community of local Vietnamese lives separately and has little connection with the long-term residents” (Brožová, Jurečková, & Pacovská, 2018). The final and largest migration group are the Ukrainians. Indeed, in 2008, the nationalities of migrants in Czech Republic are mostly Ukrainians with 131965 of them (followed by Slovakia, 76 034), as can be seen in Figure IV. According to the findings of Brožová, Jurečková, & Pacovská (2018) “migrants from European countries were no big issue for the Czech society”.

2.3.3. Ukrainian migration in Czech Republic

The Ukrainian migration is due to several economic, political and historical reasons. Today, mobility outside Ukraine is mainly due to the “combination of the Euromaidan”, “the war in Eastern Ukraine” and the “following economic regression” (Jirka, 2018). According to Jirka, the most popular countries among Ukrainian migration are Poland and Russia, but “mobility to the European Union has also recently become a strategy for those from central and eastern parts of Ukraine, not just for Ukrainians from its western part” (Jirka, 2018).

“The first mention of the Ukrainians, also known as ‘the Ruthenians (Rusíni)’ or ‘Malorusové’, in the Czech Republic was recorded in the 16th and 17th century. Most often they were students which went on to additional education at universities (Prague, Olomouc) or hired the Cossacks to fight against the Turks.” (Janka, 2011)

A wave of Ukrainian migration has also been recorded during the World War I. A larger wave happened in the 20th century “when the Ukrainians lost their armed struggle for independence in Ukraine” (Janka, 2011). Nowadays, it is estimated that they mainly come because of the “poor economic situation of Ukraine, the geographical proximity of both states and a relatively small language and cultural barriers”, for hard working in construction building, forestry and food-processing industry (Janka, 2011). Therefore, it is estimated that there is a majority of men migrating, in an average age of 20-29 and that about “two-thirds of them have a secondary education” (Janka, 2011).

Indeed, there are small language and cultural barriers as Czech and Ukrainian are Slavic languages and have a Slavic culture. Other Slavic languages are: Slovak, Polish, Russian, Belorussian, Slovenian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Bosnian, Montenegrin, Croatian, Serbian. Their origins are to be found in the Proto-Slavic people who were settling in the area north of the Black Sea and in the European Steppe: Today, “they differ from each other because of the different historical influences that affected their development” (Kaufmann, 2020). They are “quite similar in terms of grammar” but their vocabulary “are more different from each other than Spanish is from Italian or from French” (Kaufmann, 2020). Russian has the “largest lexical difference” but “Czech, Polish and Ukrainian in terms of their vocabulary are close together” (Kaufmann, 2020). They can be divided into three branches (Zupan, 2012):

- West Slavic (Czech, Slovak, Polish)
- East Slavic (Russian, Belorussian, Ukrainian) – “Ukrainian is East Slavic language with West Slavic influences, mainly Polish. It is quite different from Russian” (Zupan, 2012).
- South Slavic (Slovenian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Bosnian, Montenegrin, Croatian, Serbian)

More about the Ukrainian migration to Czechia, it can be divided into several groups:

- “Traditional groups of the Ukrainians mostly elderly Ukrainians with Czech citizenship who immigrated to Czechoslovakia after year 1945” (Janka, 2011).
- The Ukrainians benefiting from a short or long stay to work or do business “to improve the financial situation of their family” (Janka, 2011).
- The ethnic return migration, concerning the Ukrainian who can migrate thanks to their Czech ancestors, by proclaiming to be part of the Czech diaspora.
- Ukrainian’s younger generation for the purpose of study or work in a country “which they consider to be economically and materially advanced compared to Ukraine” (Jirka, 2018).

Indeed, those who can prove their Czech roots, can have benefits and sometimes gain a permanent residency proposed by the Czech government (Jirka, 2018). Other Ukrainian citizens can “obtain permanent residency only after five years of working or ten years of studying in the Czech Republic” (Jirka, 2018).

It is difficult for migrants coming to a new country, with different cultural origins, that don’t fit into the society where they settle, to integrate. By regarding the case of Ukrainians, they seem to integrate well in the Czech Republic, surely because of their cultural and linguistic similarities. Also, they seem to be helped by the Czech government, if we refer to the permanent residency that some of them can gain.

Yet, it was found, that some Ukrainian students are being bullied by Czechs and therefore prefer to study in international schools and that their integrations is a complex process in Czech Republic because of Czechs excluding them (Ponomarova, 2015).

Conclusion

The first thing that could be noticed thanks to this review, is that the specific case of Ukrainian students in South Bohemia was not researched yet. There are some researches on the Ukrainian migration and Ukrainian students in Czech Republic, but not on Ukrainian students in South Bohemia. Also, in the available research, the student migration of Ukrainians is often left behind and focus is centred on the working force migration or on the ethnic migration. Indeed, this can be linked to the fact that researches on migration in specific regions in West Europe are mostly concerned with their own land or migration flows coming from, for example, South Europe and that if researches exist on this topic they are not necessarily translated in English. In the available researches, it can be noticed that Ukrainians seem to integrate well in the Czech Republic as their culture and language is not too far from the Czech culture and language. Also, it was mentioned that Ukrainian students migrate to Czechia with the purpose to study in a country that is economically and materially more advanced than the Ukraine. Yet, the only found research on Ukrainian students in Czech Republic gives a more negative impression on their ability to integrate because of the exclusion of the Czechs.

Concerning regional identity in the Czech Republic, no study has been found either on this subject. This can be explained, by the fact that, as mentioned in the content of this chapter, a region is a concept that has been of great concern in France, more than in other countries. Therefore, regional identity is not something at the core of studies regarding Czech regions. Also, as found out, the actual Czech official regions are quite new and administrative regions.

Yet, regions are macro-social factors that can change or reinforce identities. In the Czech Republic, 'national identity' is the strongest. By analysing the case of South Bohemia, one can see that it has a cultural and historical potential, 'objects', traditions and legends and that some Czechs qualify this region, meaning that they are aware of it and do not just see it as an administrative region.

The following chapter will explain the different steps that were taken to collect data and analyse data for this research.

3. Methods

In order to answer our research question, a short ethnographical work has been carried out, but more importantly five interviews were conducted with Ukrainian students of the South Bohemia University. The construction and realisation of the interviews led to several personal reflections. Indeed, different choices had to be made before and after the interviews, as well as different actions to be taken. Once the interviews were done, the data resulting from these interviews had to be collected and analysed. After the analysis, a specialist in intercultural relations gave her opinion on the findings of this study. All these different stages – also how the interviews did go on – are explained in the following subparts.

3.1. An Ethnographical Work

The aim of this work was to get more material to construct the interviews and was also used for the discussion. With this work, it was possible to see if the presence of Ukrainians is visible from an external point of view, in South Bohemia. For example, search for Ukrainian restaurants, Ukrainian flags, or translations in Ukrainian. The data resulting from these observations are photos taken at several places, and not written texts in order to be the more objective possible. These photos are to be seen in the Figures V-XII. It has been mostly conducted in the city of České Budějovice, in public transports and on touristic or public places.

As a result, no signs of the presence of Ukrainians have been found, apart from one flag on the window of one of the dormitories situated on the campus of the South Bohemian University. Several photos of translations in touristic and public places as well as in public transports are to be found in the Figures VI-XII. The languages that appear the most on these translations are German and English. The other languages are French, Italian, Russian.

3.2. Preparation of the Interviews

After the search of literature, and the above described ethnographical work, the preparation of the interviews could start.

Before constructing an interview guide, the choice of the type of interview, that would be carried out, had to be made. The decision has been: semi-structured. This type of interview is frequently used in social sciences for qualitative researches. It makes it possible to create a certain discussion with the interviewee. Open-questions are asked on the topics that need to be addressed, so that the interviewee can express his/herself freely.

As I speak French, German and English, it was chosen that the interviews would be carried out in English. In fact, as English is an international language, there were more chances that the possible interviewed Ukrainian students would speak English, rather than French or German.

After this decision, an interview guide was created (Annex I). It is composed of:

- The topics that needed to be addressed, which are: the region of South Bohemia, integration in South Bohemia, reasons and motivations to immigrate to South Bohemia.
- The open-questions that needed to be used to introduce each topic. For example: “What is, according to you, specific to South Bohemia?”.
- The aspects that needed to be addressed for each topic. For example, regarding the topic on the region of South Bohemia: the landscape, the inhabitants, the specialties, accent/dialect.
- Non-compulsory questions to guide the interviewee, or to revive the conversation in order to talk about all the aspects that need to be covered by the interview.
- Other more in-depth aspects resulting from the literature and the ethnographical work, which could be used as a support.
- One final open-question, which aim was to be sure that the interviewees did tell everything they wanted: “Would you like to add something to our discussion? Something that we did not mention about your stay and integration in Budweis or maybe a fun-fact about your experience in South Bohemia.”

Subsequently, the interview guide was tested on a French Erasmus student of the University of South Bohemia. As he was a foreigner in South Bohemia, he could easily answer the questions of the interview and finally give his opinion, and tell how he felt during the interview. This had different purposes:

- Guess how long the interviews could take in order to inform the future interviewees

- Be sure that the questions were comprehensible and not offensive or inappropriate
- See if the structure of the interview guide was performant and logic

As a result, the pretest-interview lasted for 25 minutes and no questions were inappropriate, offensive or not comprehensive. Yet, he suggested that the order in which the open-questions were asked should be inverted. In fact, the interview was supposed to start with the topic ‘reasons and motivations to immigrate to South Bohemia’, which was according to him too personal. Therefore, the first topic became ‘the region of South Bohemia’.

The last step before searching and contacting potential interviewees was to create an interview consent form. Indeed, in order to use the data resorting from the interviews, it must be seen that they are involved in the study and that they consent to it. Therefore, the consent form created explained by whom and for which purpose the interview takes place and informed about the present title of the main topic and the present title of the study case.

3.3. Find and Contact the Interviewees

As the Coronavirus crisis emerged in Europe during the realisation of this study, it was decided that the research of potential interviewees would take place after the quarantine, to be sure to conduct face-to-face interviews. Indeed, the decision was taken to do face-to-face interviews instead of virtual ones. The advantages of face-to-face interviews are that it makes the interview less formal. The interviewer can more easily feel the emotions of the interviewee and reassure him/her with non-verbal communication in order to create a more confidential atmosphere that leads him/her to speak with less barriers.

As the restriction of the free movement of people was cancelled on the 23rd of April in Czechia (Measures Adopted by the Czech Government Against the Coronavirus, 2020), the research of potential interviewees started on the 13th of June. It seemed to be better, not to conduct the interviews right after the end of the quarantine, as the return to a normal social routine could be difficult and take time for several persons (Dr. Jamet, 2020). The first approach was a message published in a WhatsApp group named the “International @ USB”. It is a group for all the internationals studying at the University of South Bohemia, and is, according to its description, used to find and meet international and local students. The published message was:

“Hey, I’m doing a Master thesis on Ukrainians living in Budweis (how they integrate, how they feel here and so on). Therefore, I would like to make some individual interviews in English (30min) with some Ukrainians living here. Is there someone here who would like to participate or knows someone who could participate? It would be a really great help!!!!”. WhatsApp, 15th of June

On the same day, I was contacted by a Ukrainian student who told me he could help. Also, an Erasmus student who saw the message told me that he had two Ukrainian friends, one of them being interested to be part of the research. He gave me his number and informed me that I had to contact him in order to give him a more complete description of how the interview would proceed. He was carrying about the fact that he was not living in Budweis since a long period and wanted to be sure if it still was okay to participate. It was decided that the amount of time spent as an immigrant in Czech Republic would not make a difference on the quality of the information that would result from the interviews. As no other responses came in after two days following the publication of the message, another student was directly contacted on his workplace. Indeed, someone told me that he was Ukrainian so I went to present him the research and to ask him if he was also willing to participate, which was the case.

Another contact, who wishes to stay anonymous, was found thanks to the help of a friend. We had already spent time together with friends we have in common, yet, we did not know each other and did not really communicate before.

The last interviewed person was found thanks to one of the other interviewed students.

3.4. Chose the Place of the Interviews

Even if the restriction of the free movement of people was cancelled. Some restrictions were still existing, which limited the choices regarding the place where the interviews could have been carried out.

Indeed, the wished place for the interviews was the academic library of the South Bohemian University, as some small workspaces are often empty and usable. Another option was directly in the locals of the South Bohemia University with the permission, but as a result of the measures taken by the Czech government, those two places were not accessible. In fact, as the University informed students via e-mail, places other than pharmacies

and stores selling basic needs were closed. It was possible to borrow books at the library starting from the 20th of April but not to study there. Also, study places, study rooms, cloakrooms, café and photocopiers were inaccessible. The end of the state emergency ended officially on the 17th of May and indoor areas opened on the 25th of May (Measures Adopted by the Czech Government Against the Coronavirus, 2020). Yet, even after the State emergency it was not possible to enter those places. At my apartment could have been an option but as I did not know or hardly knew the participants of the interviews, it would have been uncomfortable and embarrassing for all of us.

Therefore, the first place that was chosen for the interviews was the café ‘Kampa’, which is directly located on the campus of the South Bohemia University. It seemed to be a reasonable choice as it has a large space and several persons come there to study or work on their laptop from time to time. Unfortunately, this place was not as optimal as I thought (the reasons for this statement will be explained in one of the next subparts). Therefore, another place has been chosen, which is the café of the academic library. There, the tables are less large and less distant from one to another, but there is still place for two people having a discussion in privacy. Indeed, one of the important factors for choosing a place was that the interviewees could have enough space of privacy to talk freely without having the feeling that people could hear them.

3.5. Basic Information about the Interviewees

As this study it is not a quantitative study, it was not seemed necessary to ask for details such as the age, studies or situation, of the interviewees, apart when these details were useful to understand a context of what they were informing. Consequently, the following basic information results only from what they were willing to tell regarding the topics that they approached during the interviews.

They are all Ukrainian students of the South Bohemia University and their level of studies goes from Bachelor to PhD.

1st interviewee, PF:

He comes from Western Ukraine and arrived in South Bohemia two years ago. He first lived in Strakonice while he was having Czech intensive courses at the University of South Bohemia. He lives now in České Budějovice and is in his first year of Bachelor

studies in Economy and Management at the faculty of Economics. He also worked in a company in South Bohemia.

2nd interviewee, AK:

He comes from Ukraine near the Russian borders and moved to Czech Republic four years ago. He was first living in a small village of Czechia v near the German border to have Czech intensive courses and moved to Prague after one year, for two months. He now lives in České Budějovice and studies biology at the South Bohemian University. He also works in a café on the campus since Autumn 2018.

3rd interviewee, VD:

He comes from Kiev and grew up and studied there. He came to České Budějovice in December 2017. He is now a Master student and prepares his state exams at the South Bohemian University. He had a full-time job in a school. He teaches and also works as a cleaning manager on Saturdays.

4th interviewee, A:

He was born in Kiev and studied there until the end of his Master. He is now a PhD student with the speciality Molecular Biology at the University of South Bohemia and works for his PhD in a biological centre at the Faculty of Biological Sciences.

5th interviewee, MB:

She was born in a big Ukrainian city. She had no intensive Czech courses before coming to Czech Republic because she could already speak Czech at a B2 level. She studies languages – English and Spanish – at the Faculty of Arts at the South Bohemian University.

3.6. The Interviews

The interviews took all place during the same week, some even on the same days. The date and time of the interviews were decided according to the interviewee's availabilities. All the interviews were recorded with a cell phone. Before starting the records, I explained again the subject and context of this research and asked if they had questions and if they wanted to remain anonymous. Then, I asked them to sign the consent form. The signed consent forms are to be found in the Annex II.

1st interviewee, 16th of June 2020 (PF):

The interview took place at 'Kampa' and started at 14:02. It was decided that it would be carried out on the outdoor tables of this café as music was being played inside. The total time of the record is 38:34 minutes. Yet, the record officially ended at 24:59, but while talking with PF right after the recording, he remembered things he was willing to add to the record. Therefore, this one record is a mixture of 4 other records that have been registered with a few minutes of interval. Concerning the atmosphere of the interview, it was relaxed and we had the chance to have good weather. Unfortunately, the music played inside the café became louder and can be heard on the records. Also, as the weather was good, several consumers were also sitting on the outdoor tables and can be heard from time to time, as well as a kid that choose to play right in front of us.

2nd interview, 16th of June 2020 (AK):

This interview took approximately place one hour after the first one. It started at 15:07 and has a duration of 37:32 minutes. This time, it was decided to sit inside the café as the noise was too loud outside during the first interview. The atmosphere of the interview was also relaxed, the interviewee made several jokes and told his stories with humour. Still, even if there were less people inside, various noises can be heard in the record. These noises are the sound of a coffee machine, dishes being manipulated and washed, music, and the employees of the café talking to each other. This made some parts of the record incomprehensible.

3rd interview, 17th of June 2020 (VD):

Because of the noise noticed at 'Kampa' during the first two interviews, this interview took place at the café of the Academic Library of the South Bohemia University. It started at 10:03 and lasted for 31:30 minutes. At first, VD gave the impression to be a little nervous but the more the interview was going on, the more he talked with sarcasm and humour. Noises of people chatting or moving chairs can be heard, but it is not as disturbing as for the first records.

4th interview, 17th of June 2020 (A):

This interview took place at the library café and started at 14:38. The interviewee was willing to give as much information as possible for this research. Therefore, the initial record lasted for 58:32 minutes and three other records, which approximately lasted for one minute (00:53;00:43;01:02), were registered a few minutes after the first interview with an interval of ten minutes for each of them. Indeed, we continued to talk after the

first record and the interviewee remembered things, he was willing to add. The interview took place in a relaxed atmosphere, but loud noises are to be heard on the records from time to time as we were sitting near to the café checkout desk.

5th record, 18th of June 2020 (MB):

This final interview took also place at the café of the library, it started at 11:01 and lasted for 18:20 minutes. MB seemed to feel less comfortable than the other interviewees and talked very fast and softly. She also seemed affected by some stories she was telling. Due to the surrounding noise (people chatting) and the softness of her talking, some parts of the interview are hardly comprehensible.

It has to be noticed that, as the interviews were carried out in English, which is the first language of none of the persons who participated to the records, some phrases or questions were not always understood and it made it difficult for the interviewees to express themselves as in-depth as it would have been in their mother-tongue. Sometimes they used Ukrainian or Czech words and tried to explain them.

3.7. Content Analysis and Transcription of the interviews

After having listened to the records one to two times, a table has been created for each interview in order to classify the different themes that resulted from the interviews. The interviews have been listened to again and the tables could be completed by adding all the information resulting from them that could be useful for this study. These tables are called ‘content analysis’ and are to be found in the Annexes III to VII. They are composed of four columns which are:

- Time
- Subjects – Information related to the subject’s topics
- Topics
- Comments/Interpretation

As previously mentioned, the students used Ukrainian or Czech words in the records, therefore, a Ukrainian friend helped to spell and understand these words the best she could.

The next step to use the data resulting from the records was to transcript them. As all the interviews are not perfectly comprehensive due to the accent of some of the speakers,

mistakes or missuses of the English language, that there is almost always noise in the background, it was decided that attention would not be focused on the intonation, accentuation and voice changes of the participants. Therefore, the transcriptions were done according to the “Fine Transcript” of the GAT2 transcription conventions, page 37-38 (Summary of the most important GAT 2 transcription conventions, 2011). A document of these pages is to be found in the Annexe VIII. The tool used for the transcriptions has been the software Folker. For more data safety, the audio files were converted into ‘.wav’ with the VLC media player.

Concerning the content of the transcriptions, they do not start at 00:00 but with the first introduction question and some parts have not been transcribed when they were not seen as being relevant for this study. These non-transcribed parts are marked with “((not transcribed))” as it is to be seen in the transcriptions (Annex IX-XIII). Also, several pauses are to be seen, these pauses are mainly due to the surrounding noises that forced us to stop while talking because we were distracted or waiting for it to be less loud.

3.8. Discussion with a Specialist in Intercultural Relations

After having analyzed the data and regrouped the information resulting from it, a short informal interview was conducted with Maryna Radchuk. She is, thanks to her studies, and due to her personal experience, according to my tutor, an expert in intercultural relations. As she is Ukrainian and stayed in South Bohemia as a student for a few months, a discussion with her about the results was a good opportunity to have an external and professional point of view regarding the results of this research. This interview has not been recorded, but her opinion is to be found in the discussion.

4. Results

Thanks to the data resulting from the interviews, two major points have been analysed in order to answer the research question. These are: Regional Identity vs National Identity and Integration in South Bohemia. As more data resulted about the integration of the participants, three parts have been dedicated to them. The first is reasons, motivations and expectations of the immigrants, the second, the reality of immigration and finally, the outputs of the immigration and outlooks for the future.

4.1. Regional vs. National Identity

When asking the question: “What is according to you specific to South Bohemia?” the students did not understand the question, apart from VD, and all needed a certain time of reflexion before answering. VD needed 1:17 seconds and the others 3:36 to 41:00 seconds (Annex IX-XIII). VD said “Czech Republic is pretty homogenous” (Annex XI, [00:10]). Still, they did mention some specificities regarding South Bohemia, but also talked about common features this region has with other parts of the Czech Republic. The different elements resulting from the interviews regarding South Bohemia as a region and their comparison to Czech Republic in general are the atmosphere, landscape and architecture, the locals towards their region, the traditional activities, the cuisine and beverage and the language particularities.

4.1.1. Atmosphere, landscape and architecture

Before AK arrived in South Bohemia, after having lived in a small village near the German border and in Prague, he could imagine that České Budějovice would be a typical Czech city with a historical centre and maybe a river or a forest near to some mountains (Annex X). Indeed, his first impression when he arrived was that it is a “typical Czech city small like they have a historical centre” (Annex X, [10:10]). He also thinks that the environment in South Bohemia can be characterised by the fact that it has forests and mountains. Yet, for him the regions of Czech Republic are similar as they all have forests. For VD who mentioned that “Czech Republic is pretty homogenous”, it is due to the fact that according to him, South Bohemia was similar to the other places he has been in Czech Republic (Annex XI). Furthermore, for him, South Bohemia does not have a specific landscape:

{02:11} 0031 **GG** *huum, and do you think that there is something specific about the landscape (--)* here (---)

{02:17} 0032 **VD** *oh, i thin (.) i think not really because its kind of like hm, close to the border so, whenever you go south you kind of see the mountainous eeeeh (--)* stick (.)

{02:29} 0033 *and thenen (---) no, i dont think so (.) its pretty similar throughout*

{02:35} 0034 *(--) so heere if you go out of town and if you go to sumava its like there is nothing*

{02:41} 0035 *(0.88)*

{02:42} 0036 **VD** *like strikingly different (Annex XI)*

MB has the same opinion and argues that the regions “look almost the same” (Annex XII, [00:40]), which is according to her partly due to the architecture.

Regarding the architectural specificities that bring tourists to South Bohemia, AK thinks that:

{27:58} 0380 **AK** *hmmm (--)* yes maybe i can see the (-) because i think that the most part of tourist who come come to cesky krumlov

{28:06} 0381 **GG** *hm_hm_hm_hm,*

{28:07} 0382 **AK** *because its a moreeeeuuh, claimed euh, city that you can hear its around all czech republic because its only big castle and ((unintelligible)) (Annex X)*

Yet, for him tourists go especially to Prague and what can also characterise the environment of the South Bohemian region, is that there are not as many tourists in České Budějovice as in Prague. In the opinion of VD, “there is definitely a big difference between Praha and everywhere else” (Annex XI, [30:36]). PF also thinks that in Prague there are a lot of tourists, but also people and businessmen and that it is “more calm”, “more like quiet” and “more connected with nature” (Annex IX, [01:14]; [00:46]; [00:50]) in South Bohemia.

According to A, Czech Republic has several regions that are unique (Annex XII). For him the specificity concerning the landscape of South Bohemia are the ponds and more precisely the Rožmberk pond:

{01:29} 0025 **A** *euuhm, close to Budejce there is ponds like which called ahm, one moment (-) hmmm,*

{01:39} 0026 *(1.86)*

{01:41} 0027 **A** *rozemberk (-) and its like the biggest*

{01:43} 0028 *pond (-) in (--)*

{01:45} 0029 *czech republic and i believe*

{01:47} 0030 *in all all europe (Annex XII)*

Furthermore, he thinks that South Bohemia is a safe place. He justifies with irony, that the rate of murders or crimes is so low that if one crime happens, locals would remember about it for many years, and even think that the place of the crime is hunted after ten years, because “nothing bad happen” (Annex XII, 44:21). He then generalises it to the entire Czech Republic by saying “in general in Czech Republic it is much safer (--) there is, very low, levels level of crime”. Furthermore, he also thinks that compared to other countries he has visited, there are a lot of dogs in Czech Republic, for him “Czech Republic is like country of dogs” (Annex XII, [38:50]).

4.1.2. Identity of the locals

PF mentioned a conversation he had with a South Bohemian local about Czechs towards their nation:

{01:56} 0041 *and he said like czechs (.) they are like*

{01:58} 0042 *[very proud that they had their own state]*

{01:58} 0043 **GG** *[hm,]*

{02:02} 0044 **PF** *republic and he said like young people (.)*

{02:05} 0045 *they (.) if there is like gonna be something like a war*

{02:09} 0046 *[or something they will stand up and they will fight for their country] (Annex IX)*

He thinks that it is due to their history, referring to the post-war period when Czechia was annexed by the German Nazis and that France, the United Kingdom and the United States did nothing about it.

When talking about cultural differences, A mentioned that Czech people are quite friendly, even when they are drunk and thinks that it is maybe a “genetical feature to not to be so much aggressive” (Annex XII, 46:42).

MB talked about the Czech humour (Annex XIII). It is according to her unique and specific:

{13:20} 0305 **MB** *it doesnt mean its no good its czech humor its like (-) something*

{13:25} 0306 *(3.1)*

{13:28} 0307 **MB** *i i dont know this word (-) in in ukrainian not in english*

{13:31} 0308 **GG** *euuhmm, try to explain (-) like*

{13:34} 0309 *(1.17)*

{13:35} 0310 **MB** *its their feature (-) the feature of nation*

Moreover, VD thinks that, when only referring to Czechia, Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine, Byelorussia and Russia, Czechs have one of the strongest Slavic identities and that therefore, Czech people are the “rock” of the Slavic identity (Annex XI, [28:33]). To support his thoughts, he compares the identities of these other countries (without Poland) and according to him:

- “Russian identity is very much (---) created by like the Russian media” (Annex XI, [27:46])
- “Belorussian identity is (-) very closely connected to the Russian one” (Annex XI, [27:56])
- “Ukrainian identity is “in-between it’s not clear” and is “more separate from Belorussia and Russia” (Annex XI, [27:60])
- Slovak identity “exists but they’re so tightly related to Czech people that they don’t have their own identity without Czech people” (Annex XI, [28:12])

To continue, he also argues that Czech people speak Czech and that therefore they don’t have a “satellite language” as the Russian language is for Ukraine. He also feels like the Czechs have a version of everything and gives the example of ‘Seznam.cz’, which is a Czech search engine, more used than Google.cz. He concludes by saying that he thinks that the “Czech identity is pretty powerful” (Annex XI, [30:07]).

Regarding the regional identity, he hasn’t “met anyone who’s like super proud of being south bohemian” (Annex XI, [02:00]) and that comparing to the Ukraine, people are not “that” different, even in Prague, whereas Ukrainians can be “almost” different people when taking the capital and the West of Ukraine.

Yet, MB thinks that people in Brno are more open-minded than in South Bohemia and AK thinks that locals are proud of the South Bohemian region:

{01:38} 0028 **GG** *do you have the feeling that the locals living here are proud off their landscape everything*

{01:46} 0029 **AK** *oh yes, i think yes, because i know sso many czech people that like*

{01:52} 0030 *euhm, they can say that yes im from south boheme ((imitating)) i like (.) i m from czech budweis and we have budwar like beer*

{01:60} 0031 *like are proud of this or we have another things like i dont know (Annex X)*

He also thinks that they don't like "Prague people" and that it could be linked to the fact that for them, their region is the best.

4.1.3. Traditional activities

According to VD there are no specific activities for the region of South Bohemia. Also, for AK, the activities he noticed there, are national activities:

- {03:24} 0062 **AK** *i think here here in south boheme the similarity of this like in another regions of czech republic like football orrr table tennis hm,*
- {03:36} 0063 *((unintelligible))*
- {03:38} 0064 *[sports or fishing]*
- {03:38} 0065 **GG** *[yeah,]*
- {03:40} 0066 **AK** *some (-) like people (--)*i think because its like czech republic like is a similar by fff a by nature in in each regions you have forest**
- {03:52} 0067 *sooo people go for mushrooms hm, euhm, orrrr go fishing its like some kind off national activities (Annex X)*

PF did not precise if it was only specific to South Bohemia but he noticed that there, people "like go to mountains hiking" and that biking is "really common". (Annex IX, [04:06]).

MB noticed that the locals often talk about their sports which are, according to what her friends play, football and hockey. In addition, she mentioned that there are local music bands in South Bohemia. Indeed, one of her classmates was part of one local group, and "all teachers know him (--) and they are proud of him" (Annex XIII, [11:54]). Furthermore, one of the unique cultural and traditional activity of the South Bohemians is according to A the rafting on the Vltava River. He explains that there, during this activity people can go on boats "which are kind of bars soo people are like on boats rafting they can ehm, get closer to this boat they can buy some drinks and so on" (Annex XII, [03:38]).

4.1.4. Cuisine and beverages

When asking PF about regional food specialities he told that he didn't knew special food for this region, but that he knew Czech ones:

- {04:25} 0103 *i know ((unintelligible)) its like pork with their known knedlyk*
- {04:30} 0104 **GG** *hm_hm*
- {04:30} 0105 **PF** *and with euhm, (.) cabbage with like (-)*

{04:35} 0106 [you know whatever]
 {04:35} 0107 GG [yeah, ((smiling))]
 {04:37} 0108 and also (.) their (.) well known svickova
 {04:41} 0109 (1.83)
 {04:43} 0110 PF its beef with knedlyk and special like jaaam (Annex IX)

By responding to the same question, VD first told that for him cuisine in Czech Republic is typical Czech food. However, 0.2 seconds after he argued that “maybe there are some regional things” (Annex XI, [03:01]). He guesses that karlovarský knedlík is a regional speciality as it comes from the traditional Czech knedlík but prepared in another way, with “pieces of other breads and things” (Annex XI, [03:08]). On the same way, AK is not sure to know typical local food but thinks that possibly, the mushroom soup Kulajda is a South Bohemian speciality.

For A, the population of the Czech Republic is “not so big and they probably cannot have much different cuisine” (Annex XII, [42:26]) but the South Bohemian inhabitants “like” to grow and eat carp and fish in general due to the ponds, and therefore have a “kind of fast-food made of ehm, carp fish (-) its kind of fried” (Annex XII, [03:49]). This dish is still according to A accompanied with beer.

In fact, MB argues that beer is also one of their national features and that it is “only theirs” (Annex XIII, [11:26]). Yet, according to A, Czech Republic, on a culinary aspect, can be divided by its historical regions. In Moravia, locals drink “a lot of wine” as “they have a lot of wines they have like culture of wines because they grow it there” and therefore, also have some small local dishes “but not so different” from the Czech traditional ones (Annex XII, [2:38]).

Still according to A, in South Bohemia people drink beer. For AK, indeed, the locals are proud of their beer, the Budweiser Budvar:

{01:52} 0030 euhm, they can say that yes im from south boheme ((imitating)) i like (.) i m from czech budweis and we have budwar like beer (Annex X)

But he also stated that by working at Kampa, the Coffee situated on the campus, tourists and people would come there to taste the academic beer of South Bohemia:

{28:53} 0386 (-) but sometimes here(---) it is interesting that (---) that you can find the euhm, euuhm, you can meet tourist here
 {29:01} 0387 in campus and like ((imitating)) hm, what are you doing here okay,]

{29:03} 0388 GG ((*laughing*))]

{29:05} 0389 (1.08)

{29:06} 0390 AK *but some eeeuh, mostly people come here only because the academic beer soooo its some kind*

{29:12} 0391 *interesting that they come to another part of city because from city centre to here its like its another (-) side of city*

{29:24} 0392 *so you can go here only for the beers ((laughing)) it is some kind interesting (Annex X)*

4.1.5. The language particularities

When talking about the existence of language particularities in South Bohemia, PF mentioned the historical regions too. In his opinion Bohemia and Moravia are different because in Moravia they have “this weird accent”, it is “like they have like some words from Polish maybe from Hungarian language like you know they have this mix” (Annex IX, [03:22]). A also mentioned that he heard a “local slang” language in Brno – which is the main city of Moravia (Annex XII, [04:27]). According to PK, still in the same part of the transcription, the historical region of Bohemia has the Czech standard language. But MB mentioned that she knows someone from Pilsen, which is also located in Bohemia, that speaks in a different way, with not the good structure of standard Czech (Annex XIII). Nevertheless, through their work experiences in South Bohemia, VD and AK observed that some words are only used in South Bohemia. They both knew the term “picador”, which is according to them the South Bohemian word for ‘hotdog’, ‘párek v rohlíku’ in Czech. VD also mentioned the words “kopicka” and “scheissga” (the spelling of these words was done according to their sounding). “kopicka” means a pile the Czech “literature word is hromadka” (Annex XI, [01:17]) and “scheissga” means a bra, “in like traditional Czech it’s podprsenka” (Annex XI, [01:33]).

4.2. Reasons, Motivations and Expectations of the Immigrants

During the interviews, the participants mentioned several times why Ukrainians emigrate in general and gave also their personal reasons to migrate. They also mentioned what they were expecting by coming to South Bohemia and some of them also talked about stereotypes they could have had towards the Czechs or the South Bohemian region.

4.2.1. Reasons for Ukrainians to emigrate in general

When talking about their reasons to come to South Bohemia or Czech Republic, several interviewees gave the reasons for Ukrainians to immigrate in general, not by focusing only on Ukrainian students. For PF, Ukrainians emigrate to “other countries mostly European because (--) like salary is really bad in Ukraine” and that they “can do the same job here and get like at least two times more money” (Annex IX, [06:11-06:18]). AK also argues that it has become more normal, in the recent year, for Ukrainians to come to other countries like Poland, Germany and Czechia (Annex X). According to A, the Ukrainians who emigrate do not have a good position in the Ukraine, because a “Ukrainian person who has good job in Ukraine will not go here” (Annex XII, [20:46]) and therefore he thinks that the ones who come to work “don’t have enough education something like that” and “don’t have good manners” (Annex XII, [20:55]). PF thinks that the reasons to emigrate for Ukrainians also depends on which part of the Ukraine they are from. In the Western Ukraine, where he is from, he thinks that it is common to emigrate to Poland, Czechia and Italy to find jobs, because they are the ones who have the most European mind and “want a better life” (Annex IX, [27:19]). On the opposite, he thinks that Ukrainians from the East have a more Russian mind and are more likely to emigrate to Russia (Annex IX).

4.2.2. Personal reasons for the interviewees to immigrate

The interviewees responded that they came to South Bohemia in order to study there. AK wanted to study biology abroad because in the city he is from, they have a “good university”, but according to him, after having graduated, 70% are able to find a job and that working in a laboratory is not well paid there (Annex X, [05:57]). PF did not directly mention that he came to study. His first answer to the question “Why did you come to Czech Republic?”, was that he came because “I have a grandpa here” (Annex IX, [05:08]). He then also told that the “European diploma is worth more than Ukrainian” (Annex IX, [06:38]). VD had almost the same point of view:

{04:33} 0073 **VD** *aaah, i mean eeeuhm, there is just a drastic difference between ukrainian diploma and european diploma*

{04:38} 0074 *(---) also european diploma gives you the right to work in europe*

{04:42} 0075 *hum, because if your not an european citizen euum, its waay harder forrthe word to hire you soow, (Annex X)*

He also wasn't "particularly satisfied" with his bachelor's degree and "the way it pend out (.) not pend out but was carried out rather" and thought that it could be different in Czech Republic (Annex XI). The two reasons that he ended up in South Bohemia were:

- He was dragged there by a friend.
- The offer from the university was the "best" and "they were the friendliest and kindest" (Annex XI, [06:40]).

Going to the South Bohemian University was not the first choice for AK, he first tried to go to the Masaryk University in Brno and to the Charles University in Prague. He therefore passed some exams but did not have enough points to go to these universities and chose to come to South Bohemia (Annex X). What made him chose the South Bohemian university was also that "one class teacher says that it's good university for studying biology" (Annex X, [09:29]).

Regarding MB, she wanted to get education abroad and could go to the Czech Republic or to Poland. Her choice was Czechia for several reasons:

- She could get education for free if she knew Czech before arriving.
- The social and economic levels are higher than in Poland.
- Learning Czech was easy and fun for her (Annex XIII).

For A, he also came to study in the Czech Republic, but mostly, because after having achieved his Master in the Ukraine, he wanted to continue his studies in a PhD programme and therefore started to look at laboratories in Europe. He wanted a country close to the Ukraine "to be able to come back often (-) home (-) and also yeah, like something not very different" (Annex XII, [05:29]). He was hesitating with Germany and chose Czechia for several reasons, which are according to him:

- It is easier to enter a PhD programme in the Czech Republic.
- He had good recommendations about the biological centre in South Bohemia.
- He visited two laboratories that were interesting for his research during a travel with friends and "was satisfied with everything" and his future supervisor was "very friendly" and had a position for him (Annex XII, [06:41]).

4.2.3. Expectations, stereotypes and clichés

Some students had expectations, apart from the studies, whereas others did not. For example, AK had no expectations because, according to him, “it was new for me because I never been abroad after before this so like euhm I (---) like I don’t wait something (---) like it was new part of my life”. In the opposite, PF’s grandfather told him about the Czech Republic and before moving, his “expectations they were big” (Annex IX, [06:46]):

- {06:48} 0143 *[because i remember when i was a kid my grand pa he s he s has been he was living he s living in czech republic for over twenty years*
- {06:48} 0144 **GG** *[yes ((smiling))*
- {06:57} 0145 *sooooo (-) i remember when i was a kid growing up he would come like two or three times a year*
- {07:04} 0146 **PF** *aaaand he like he would like he would come and tell those fairy tales about europe like you know*
- {07:12} 0147 *((imitation)) that s life is like ten times better her and people they are more kind and stuff like that more intelligent you know, (Annex IX)*

A expected that the culture would be “much more different” in South Bohemia ([Annex XII, 08:47]).

About how they would integrate, MB had anticipated that the Czechs would not “receive” Ukrainians because “not all Ukrainian are saints” and that “they lie they °hhh/°hhh they steal”. She then added that “those people are in every country” (Annex XIII, [08:41-08:55]).

VD explained that before leaving the Ukraine for the Czech Republic, he did not “really” have an image of the Czech Republic, but had “this mentality it could be similar because (--) Ukrainian history and (---) the Czech history are pretty similar in a way” as “they had communist (.) communism for fifty plus years we had communism for sixty nine years” (Annex XI, [06:52-07:08]).

Regarding the stereotypes VD had about the Czechs before coming, he argued that:

- {07:23} 0138 **VD** *well (--) i knew beer (---)*
- {07:25} 0139 **GG** *((laughing))*
- {07:25} 0140 **VD** *(---) porn*
- {07:26} 0141 *(1.13)*
- {07:28} 0142 **VD** *like czech porn and stuff*

{07:29} 0143 (1.16)
 {07:30} 0144 VD euh, euh, b, mostly its a joke (--)
 {07:32} 0145 GG yeah, yeah, ((laughing))
 {07:32} 0146 VD eeeuuuh
 {07:33} 0147 (0.63)
 {07:34} 0148 VD i dont know (--) what elseee oh,
 {07:36} 0149 sandals with socks (Annex XI)

As VD, PF had no specific stereotypes regarding the South Bohemian region, but some stereotypes about the Czechs. He thought that they would be “more polite” than in the Ukraine (Annex IX, [10:30]).

4.3. The Reality of Immigration

This subchapter enumerates some of the processes of integration that the participants were confronted to when they first arrived in South Bohemia. It includes infrastructure, regarding for example the accessibility to the transports and what is put in place for immigrants, the immigration registration in order to get a visa, the language similarities that they noticed as well as the utility of the language, cultural and social differences they could remarque and the otherism that they could experience vs. the help of the locals and the new friendships they made.

4.3.1. Infrastructure

Regarding the transports, some of the interviewees noticed a difference in the way a bus ticket must be paid and validated. MB explained that in the Ukraine they “just come in the bus and pay to the driver” (Annex XIII; [05:21]) but that when she arrived in South Bohemia, she had to buy a ticket and then to “put it to something” (Annex XIII, [05:32]). PF also mentioned that the bus tickets can be bought for one hour, one day or one month which is also not the case in the Ukraine. According to VD the “tickets are standardised” and therefore you don’t have to pay every time. Yet, for PF “first it was hard” and for MB it was a problem because “for me it waaas rare I didn’t (.) and there is nooo instructions I just euhm, saw what people diid and repeat it” (Annex XIII, [05:40]). Apart from that, they all found it easy to get through the city of České Budějovice. For example, PF was trying to do his best at first and after a few weeks it was a “piece of cake” (Annex IX, [19:54]). AK had a friend when he arrived who showed him the city and after he tried to

find his “own places” (Annex X, [21:10]). According to VD he had no “problems at all” because the “city is super small” and that they have “all these apps ready to use” (Annex, XI [19:60]). One of these applications according to A is ‘mapy.cz’, he also used navigation on his smartphone (Annex XII). Also, AK told that “it is easy in Budweis because it is a small city”.

Some of the interviewees also mentioned that they went to Czech intensive language courses. It was the case for PF (Annex IX) who went to courses put in place by the university. AK had one-year intensive Czech but it was in a small village near the German borders, where teachers, and the inhabitants only answered in Czech even if they could speak another language in order to make them practice (Annex X). MB explained that she did not have these courses as she knew Czech before coming, that she “came straight away for studying” (Annex XIII, [16:31]) but that her friends who went there already knew some teachers thanks to these courses and that they could benefit from their help, which was not her case (Annex XIII).

4.3.2. Administrative aspects

In order to study in the Czech Republic, all the interviewees had to get a visa. VD explained that “there aren’t many (--) types of visa you can apply for” (Annex XI, [04:59]) and that he thinks that his visa is called “residence permit”. It was given to him for his studies, he doesn’t think that “there is anything else that you can like obtain unless you have like another reason for being here” (Annex XI, [5:29]). Furthermore, he also explained the different steps to get a visa for a second time as it has to be renewed every year, which he told made him “waste like half a day” but was not “super horrible” (Annex XI, [06:14]):

- “you need to go to (-) apply to give all your documents”
- “then you need to go tooo euh, get yourrr photos taken”
- “then you need to go to actually pick up thethe (-) plastic” (Annex XI, [05:31-6:12])

Concerning AK, he was helped by Ukrainian friends that went to the same courses as him. They helped him to “collect all documents papeers and it’s not soo difficult to take visa” (Annex X, [07:34]). PF, who was helped by his grandfather and some contacts he had, mentioned this:

{08 :30} 0167 **PF** *the system is really pissing me off because euh, you have (.) every year you have to reapply so they give you visa for one year (-) for one academy year it's starts from*

{08:42} 0168 *euh, the first of (-) euh, september and then the thirty one of august and then everytime you have to reapply*

{08:52} 0169 *so they ga ((unintelligible)) like (--) you have (-) it s al ot of pro (-) like you must collect a lot of documents every year*

{09:01} 0170 *and waaste your time*

{09:03} 0171 *and also they want you to pay for every re applation (Annex IX)*

For MB things were more complicated. According to her it was the most difficult part for her to study in South Bohemia. She explained that after having passed her exams, she could study at the university of South Bohemia but had to receive her visa. She waited three months for it to arrive. At some point she had to leave the Czech Republic and did not receive any help:

{04:16} 0110 **MB** *there (-) are (--) two women in the university (---) who ahm, (---) hmm, answer questions of students °hh/°hh and i told him my situation*

{04:24} 0111 *(-) aahm, she told me that she (-) will ahm, (---) tell it to the rektor (-) to the dekan to the deaan (---) buuuut then she said thaat they cant help mee (-)*

{04:36} 0112 *and euhmm, (---) they gave me euuhm, document that i am student too late (-) and it was like their fault too (-) but they didnt want to understandme ((smiling)) (Annex XIII)*

She thinks that she received no help compared to her friends that also applied for a visa, because thanks to the intensive courses, they knew the teachers and could ask for advice.

A explained that the situation was different for him as he applied for a different visa, which is only for PhD students. With this visa he argued that he can't work elsewhere than in scientific organisations and that in order to get it he had to prove that he was working in one of these organisations. It was according to him not difficult:

{13:21} 0190 **A** *for me it was not difficult because not so many people ehm, ask (--) for this (-) because*

{13:27} 0191 *of course (-) if (.) i mean (-) its its very difficult to get permission for job (--) like to work elsewhere because*

{13:35} 0192 *(---) so many poor people from small poor town they want to work here (--) so for them its like very difficult*

{13:45} 0193 *i i i believe that they can wait like half a year something like that (--) (Annex XII)*

He was also helped by someone in his department who is in charge of the administration for foreigners. What he told he appreciated is that when he received the papers from the foreign police to apply for the visa, he also had a translation of all the documents in Ukrainian. He explained that two years ago (he wasn't sure if it is still the case) in the foreign police, it was "necessary too mandatory (--) to speak Ukrainian Russian but not English" (Annex XII [00:07]).

4.3.3. Language similarities and language utility

All the interviewees stated that Czech is similar to the Ukrainian language. For PF, the difference they have with the Czech language is that Czechs have a Latin alphabet while Ukrainians a Cyrillic one (Annex IX). Still according to him, one thing that they have in common, which the Russian language doesn't have even if it has also a Cyrillic alphabet, is that they sometimes change the end of the forenames.

Regarding the language similarities, three of the interviewees mentioned that even if they are similar, some words in Ukrainian are the opposite in Czech. VD and A gave both the example of 'čerstvý chléb', which according to them means dry bread in Ukrainian and fresh bread in Czech. The other words that are opposite according to A, VD and PF are:

- 'Ovoce' meaning fruits in Czech and vegetables in Ukrainian (Annex XII)
- 'Dýně' meaning pumpkin in Czech and 'Dyňa' melon in Ukrainian (Annex XI)
- 'Holka' meaning girl in Czech and needle in Ukrainian (Annex IX)

VD mentioned that in "Polish you can pretty much guess the word but heere if you guess you risk offending someone's mother" (Annex XI, [11/06]). A gave an example of such a situation:

{35:58} 0523 *i heard this quite fun story when somebody from ukraine or from poland go to some office and say like ja shukaju*

{36:08} 0524 *like director (-) so they they want to say im looking for person (-) some director or somebody*

{36:14} 0525 *but for czech peoples it means like i m fucking the director or the person (Annex XI)*

None of them mentioned that it was a problem, VD said that he "was aware of that (-) I was careful (Annex XI, [11:16]).

Regarding the language utility, for MB, speaking Russian and Ukrainian, made her have Ukrainian and Russian girls as friends (Annex XIII). This was also the fact for PF at the

beginning when his “Czech was bad” because according to him his charisms goes from what he says and that if he can’t communicate, he would probably not get along (Annex IX). A also argued that Czechs don’t want to speak English, apart “like maybe at Kampa when they are drunk they will speak the English ((laughing))” (Annex XII, [50:43]). For him it is not just in Czech Republic but in a lot of countries apart Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

But still, PF argued that he never tried to speak Russian with Czechs and always tried his best to speak Czech to show some respect as he was taught as a kid that in the Ukraine “Ukrainian should speak Ukrainian and Czech should similar here should speak Czech” (Annex IX, [17:49]). AK mentioned that he did use Russian in a small amount, because due to the Soviet Union, some elder Czechs speak it. Yet, he did it only in situations where he could not find a word after having searched for synonyms in Czech and having tried in Ukrainian as the languages are similar (Annex X). According to VD it is “a matter of attitude” and “different from person to person” because when he first arrived he tried to mostly speak Czech and used English words “when the situation was like impossible”, whereas he had a friend that spoke English “right away because it’s easier for him” (Annex XI, [13:30-13:40]).

4.3.4. Cultural and social differences

For PF his “big expectations” mentioned in the above subchapter crushed:

{07:33} 0150 *i had like really big expectations but (-) they like (-) fall apart crushed really fast*

{07:39} 0151 *[because]*

{07:39} 0152 **GG** *[really]*

{07:40} 0153 *yeah, (.) it s not like really different (.) government just care about people more (-)*

{07:47} 0154 *[hm,]*

{07:47} 0155 **PF** *[in ukraine they steal they lie they dont do anything] (Annex XI)*

MB also mentioned that the Czech government takes care of its inhabitants, as an example she told that they did strict rules regarding the spreading of the Coronavirus and that on the contrary, in Ukraine, people are dying because of the virus (Annex XIII).

A talked about the fact that he thought that Czech people would travel more as they have the opportunity to travel all around Europe, he also mentioned another thing that surprised him:

- {00:15} 0004 *(--)* so he told me oooh, just euhm, euuuhm, meeting euuh, we will meet euuh, at eight (.) at home
- {00:21} 0005 so he he sent me euhm, address like from like which i can have for navigation (--) and then i came
- {00:27} 0006 at (---) he said me to be at eight (.) and i came at nine because like °hhh/°hhh its kind in hmmm, it was normal
- {00:35} 0007 for mee that in my country we normally come about one hour later (---) time
- {00:41} 0008 (--) which they sayhm, but there waas nobody there like ask me why i came so late (---)]
- {00:47} 0009 GG *pfhm,]*
- {00:48} 0010 A and also after that i realised that they always like euuuhm, on time like (.) eight (.) means at eight (.)
- {00:54} 0011 and i (.) was (.) surprised because i sought that its kind of europeane uuuhm, culture (---) to be a little bit late (Annex XII)

One other cultural difference that has been mentioned twice by the interviewees was the Czech food. VD said at first, that compared to the Ukraine they do not have candy whereas in the Ukraine “you have a candy section it’s like Disneyland candy” (Annex XI, [08:20]). For him, they instead, have a lot of cookies and biscuits and that it “was a shift” (Annex XI, [08:43]). Furthermore, he added that he was “surprised by the cruelty of kitchen”:

- {08:49} 0183 (---) because it feels like all thee traditional dishes take one less step to cook than the ukrainian ones
- {08:55} 0184 GG *(--) hm_hm, (-)*
- {08:56} 0185 VD *for example if you cook borscht which is like a typical ukrainian dish*
- {08:59} 0186 *(0.67)*
- {08:59} 0187 VD *like its its really like its its juggling with all those ingredients (--) but if you cook (---) like euh,*
- {09:05} 0188 *(0.92)*
- {09:06} 0189 VD *something czech like ((unintelligible))*
- {09:08} 0190 *(0.56)*
- {09:09} 0191 VD *its like one less step almost for everything (Annex XI)*

A said, on the same subject, that Ukrainians and Czechs eat a lot of fat but that compared to Ukrainian expensive restaurants, he was disappointed by the Czech expensive restaurants (Annex XII, [40:42]):

{41:44} 0592 A (--) and fat and its like (-) for me

{41:48} 0593 *its like ((imitating)) oh come on (.) i pay (.) i go to this good restaurant (.) i pay a lot of money °hhh/°hhh and i get this simple dish (.) which is very simple and (---) not healthy (Annex XII)*

Also, MB and VD talked about the difference between Ukrainian and Czech girls. MB thinks that “they behave differently” and don’t “take themselves as seriously” and that compared to Russia, Byelorussia and Ukraine they are not “dolled-up by makeup brands” (Annex, XI, [32:02]). In the same way, according to MB, Ukrainian women “are obsessed with clothes and their appearance (-) but here (-) no one is carrying (.) no one cares what (.) he or she wears (---) about what she talks (---) they are more opened”. (Annex XIII, [09:10]). She observed that “some Czech they (---) don’t care” (Annex XIII, [14:40]) and talked about the fact that they clean the floor and the table with the same sponge. For PF, he realised, that most of the Czechs didn’t care about university. He also mentioned that some of his Ukrainian friends came to study as Erasmus students in South Bohemia but that they left because they think that teachers “don’t teach here” (Annex IX, [34:41]). He thinks that the lifestyle is different, that Ukrainians think how to survive while Czechs think how they live. Furthermore, after having asked him if he had a fun-fact he also told that Czechs when going to Croatia always take their food with them. What also surprised him, is that most of the Czechs are not religious, which is the opposite in his country.

Yet, according to him, as Ukraine is a close country to the Czech Republic, Ukrainians are not really different from the Czechs (Annex IX). In a similar way, VD said that “it is kind of different but there are a lot of similarities” (Annex XI, [07:15]) and that he noticed mostly “small things” (Annex XI, [08:15]). For A, apart from the cuisine, the Czech and Ukrainian culture is the same (Annex XII).

More precisely on the South Bohemian region, it was at first strange and sometimes scary for AK to live in a small city where everything is close, without noise at night as he is used to live in big cities (Annex X). A, VD and MB also told that they were not used to a small city. A mentioned that he lived in Kiev his whole life and that he was used to take hours from one place to another and that therefore, for him, in South Bohemia people are less in a rush and less afraid for example of pickpockets. (Annex XII)

4.3.5. Otherism vs. help of the locals and new friendships

Two interviewees told several stories that happened to them when they were working alongside their studies in South Bohemia. PF explained that he was working in a company and that his employer was at first respectful towards him and that their relation changed from the moment she knew he was Ukrainian. He is not sure it is for that reason, but has the feeling that she demanded more from him regarding the other employees and that he did more “dirty job” because he is Ukrainian (Annex IX). VD mentioned:

{14:20} 0283 VD *and (--) euhm, one of them was like super unpleasant and he was suprised that i m like the manager of the group*

{14:26} 0284 (--) *((imitating)) like oooh, they got ukrainians as managers what has the world (--) came to (Annex XI)*

MB revealed that she sometimes had the feeling to be discriminated. As an example, she said that when she goes out and speaks Ukrainian with her friends, she has the feeling that “some people can look at me with the ahm, a serious face” (Annex, XIII [08:03]). But she also said that now she doesn’t care. VD also doesn’t care to speak Russian or Ukrainian in front of Czech people because he thinks that they are used to hear Ukrainian and Russian. Yet, he thinks that it gets tense for example when he buys an ice-cream and that before talking Czech to the girl selling ice-creams, he speaks Russian, but that when they hear him speak fluent Czech they are reassured. It is for him a “kind of” discrimination but he does not “really care” either (Annex XI, [18:10]). Moreover, he told that “if there is a discrimination towards me it’s on that level where I can brush it off” (Annex XI, [17:02]). According to MB, Czech people have some prejudices that are not true, from her point of view, towards Ukrainian, that they are not educated and that they come only to work for free. A explained that it is due to the fact that some Ukrainians accept to work for Czech companies at a low price and that therefore Czechs do not work in these companies because for them the salary is too low (Annex XII).

But still MB has the feeling that Czechs like Ukrainians more than Russians. (Annex XIII). That is also the feeling that AK mentioned, he thinks it is due to the politic situation (Annex X). Yet, VD told that he worked with a Czech who stayed in Russia some time and that he was speaking Russian to him (Annex XI). According to A, he noticed small things, for example when he went to a bar with Turkish friends, they were served after the locals even if they arrived first, but he argued that they were “kinda ruder to Turkish people (---) much ruder than to mee (-) so ((laughing)) probably the better to be Ukrainian

than Turkish here.” ([Annex XII, 22:24]). He also told that he noticed that it was difficult for a foreigner to find an apartment in South Bohemia because they want to be sure that they speak Czech. Therefore, it was also difficult for him to find a flat but he succeeded and was careful to always send messages in Czech with no mistakes (Annex XII).

When PF answered to the question: “Were you surprised by something when you arrived here, something that really, shocked you in a positive or negative way?” he answered that people were “really helpful for foreigners” (Annex IX, [11:08]) and that even though he could not speak perfectly Czech, they were listening and trying to help. MB’s Czech classmates are according to her not her friends, they don’t talk after university, but they help each other if they need help or have questions concerning the studies (Annex XIII). Also, she knows “many Czechs” that can give her some translations and advices for example on how to go to the police or to medical instructions and she is “thankful to them” (Annex XIII, [17:34]). VD explained that he was helped by locals to integrate. For example, a girl he was working with spoke Czech as if he was a fluent speaker and he also was invited by Czechs. According to him, they are “super positive, those people are probably the best helpers”, that they “integrate you the most”, but “you kind of have to be on the lookout for those people you have to detect them” (Annex XI, [26:48]).

Some teachers according to MB “help you” but for her it is easier to ask for advices to students than to teachers when being a stranger (Annex XIII [18:05]). About the teachers, PF mentioned that they were “very respectful” because even if he was not speaking “good” Czech, they were not judging him (Annex IX), AK told that he had the same impression. When he started to work in the biology department, he felt “that big help from this hmm, (---) from teacher” (Annex X, [33:56]) because they understood that he is from another country and that he showed that he was willing to succeed, that they are grateful. According to him it’s “really some kind motivation to you that good people is actually existing” (Annex X, [35:33]).

More about friendships, MB observed that in South Bohemia, people “have their Czech groups (-) Ukrainians have their Ukrainian groups (--) Spanish have their Spanish groups” (Annex XIII, [01:02]). This is for her the reason why she has “only foreign friends” (Annex XIII, [00:57]). She thought that she would have had more Czech friends:

{12:27} 0287 **MB** *maybe if we were in another country where*

{12:31} 0288 (2.0)

- {12:33} 0289 **MB** *we were foreigners (-) we would be friends (--)* because we would be on the same level (.) foreigners
- {12:35} 0290 **GG** *okay,okay, okay, (-) so its like they (-) like some kind of rejected you (-) or dont wanted to try to be friend with foreigners*
- {12:45} 0291 **MB** *i dont know they are just at home they are relaxed they (.) dont care (.) its easier to fin eeuhm,*
- {12:49} 0292 *someone who speaks czech who understands his jokes (-) whoo is born here and understands this this system ((smiling))* (Annex XIII)

AK also argued that when he first arrived in South Bohemia, he lived in a room with a Russian and had “some kind of a diaspora” on his floor because he believes that four Ukrainians and five or six Russian were living there and that he started to speak more with Czechs when he moved to another room (Annex X, [29:60]). What also made him have new friends is according to him his work at Kampa where he meets new people and new barmen. According to VD it became easier for him to hang out with locals when he was more comfortable with him speaking Czech. He still said that he thinks that “locals were super acceptive, super cool”, they invited him to their parties and he was going to Czech events with them (Annex XI, [18:30]).

4.4. Outputs of the Immigration and Outlooks for the Future

The participants explained in which ways they were using the languages they speak and also made some retrospections on their integration and talked about their future plans.

4.4.1. Language use

In their everyday life in South Bohemia, the interviewees told that they used the languages they speak in different ways. PF talks Ukrainian when he speaks to his relatives, when he is at university, he speaks Czech with his classmates, when he comes back from university, he speaks English with his Turkish roommate and Russian to his Russian friends. AK speaks, 50/50 Russian and Czech. He explained during the interview that as his family lives near to the Russian borders, they are used to switch from Ukrainian to Russian, but usually use more Russian. That’s why, at the university and during work, he speaks Czech and at home he is more tend to watch movies in Russian language. Furthermore, about PF, it is uncomfortable for him to speak on subjects that he doesn’t know in Czech, for example “if I would talk about some agriculture (--) I like I would be completely off the

conversation” (Annex IX, [18:26]). For A, it is uncomfortable to speak Russian with his friends and to have to use Czech words. Also, he tries not to speak Russian in front of Czech people because “I don’t want that she they euhm, they feel uncomfortable (---) they don’t know what I say but maybe something bad about it sooo about people” (Annex X, [18:58]). For VD, it was at first not difficult to learn Czech but difficult to not speak it well, but when he started teaching and his job as a cleaning manager, he upgraded his skills in Czech (Annex XI). Regarding him, he speaks mostly English and Ukrainian in his everyday life. Indeed, for him when speaking with someone who is not local, you can switch to English, which is more comfortable for him, but he still hangs out with Czech people because the “language barriers are virtually gone” (Annex XI, [19:10]). For A, the situation is different as he came for his PhD. He argues that he has a multinational team in the laboratory he is working, and that also with the Czechs, they speak English as it is the language used in sciences (Annex XII). Yet, when he goes out, he speaks Czech with locals but makes according to him “maany grammargramma grammatical mistakes” (Annex XII, [17:13]) and that the language he uses the most is English.

4.4.2. Regrets and future plans

For the future, the interviewees had different goals. Some of them told that they would like to stay in South Bohemia, while others told that they were planning to go to another city or country.

VD wants to move to Prague. He doesn’t “particularly really want to stay here ((imitating)) like oh my god Czech Republic” (Annex XI, [34:33]). Yet, if he finds a good job and that everything goes his way he would stay. Indeed, he mentioned that he thinks that his integration would have been easier, as he had troubles to find friends and especially group of girls because according to him, he is used to live in a bigger city and to have different occasions than going to a bar, a club or an exposition centre to meet new people (Annex XI). MB would also like “to move to Prague because it’s a bigger city (---) but that is the only reason” (Annex XIII, [11:00]). According to her, her integration could maybe have been better in a bigger city as she was born in a bigger city. On the contrary, PF said that his integration in a bigger city would have been different, because as “Ukrainians and Russians always go for bigger cities” (Annex IX, [20:40]) he would, according to him, probably have had mostly Ukrainian and Russian friends and would not have tried to have Czech friends. He also argued that he can’t complain about being in South

Bohemia when he imagines what could have happened if he had stayed in the Ukraine. A had the same point of view and explained that there are social groups in Prague that only include Ukrainians that in South Bohemia “maybe I even much integrated because here I I really euhm, hm, kind of must have local friends ((laughing))” (Annex XII, [26:35]).

About the future plans of AK, he mentioned that staying in South Bohemia or not was his question for the previous year. Indeed, as was stated above, he wanted at first to go to other universities, but several factors made him want to stay in South bohemia for 80% (Annex X). These reasons are:

- He has a good position in the laboratory he is working in, and don't has enemies in his field of work but is helped by the teachers.
- He has much friends in South Bohemia.
- He realised that in South Bohemia he meets people from different fields, for example theatre or music.
- He can work at Campa in case it doesn't work out for him at the university.
- He is tired from moving.
- He thinks that staying in a smaller city can still offer him opportunities in life.

Regarding A, he explained that he will have to work in another laboratory after his PhD graduation:

{28:23} 0400 A *probably to germany because germany is top number one in europe for science*

{28:27} 0401 (1.28)

{28:28} 0402 A *and euhm, i can come back heereonly after two years its just rule]* (Annex XII)

He also mentioned that if he doesn't go to Germany, he will try other Czech laboratories and that he would like to stay in South Bohemia but that he doesn't has the choice regarding his studies (Annex XII).

4.4.3. Belongingness

When talking about what he thought about South Bohemia, PF said that it felt like home:

{01 :20} 0029 *i like it (.) it s like you know it it s like it s like home ((smile))*

{01:24} 0030 *[you know it feels like home]* (Annex IX)

Also, at some other part of the interview he mentioned that “life is good here” (Annex IX, [24:50]).

MB said that “people here are nice hhm, (-) i love this place” (Annex XIII, [10:48]).

AK said at the beginning of the interview that it is comfortable living there and at the end of the interview he mentioned that he has roots there (Annex X). Also, he said that he sometimes goes to hiking-courses and that South Bohemia is “perfect for this” (Annex X, [01:24]). Furthermore, when talking about South Bohemia he often used the term “Budvar” and “Czech-Budweis”. Also, he mentioned that as he studies, the campus of the South Bohemia university is a big part of his life (Annex X).

According to A, South Bohemia is “a location in Czech Republic (-) which is ehm, (---) my new home for more than three years” and is “quite satisfied” (Annex XII, [00:21]).

5. Discussion

The interviewees study at the same university and all came from Ukraine a few years ago, some of them knew each other, but they all had their personal experiences, their own personal reflections, challenges and external influences that made them have different approaches on the subject discussed during the interviews. Therefore, the data resulting from the interviews is very varied and diversified. Still, some tendencies can be observed in the way they perceive the region of South Bohemia and on the way they integrated there. They also mostly talked about their integration with all the aspects that it can englobe, then about the region itself.

5.1. A more Czech than Regional Identity

In a video, “the Honest Guide”, who is a world-famous Czech youtuber, explains that České Budějovice is an authentic Czech city with less tourists (HonestGuide, 2019). This was confirmed by the interviewees a several times. Also, what they most referred to by talking about South Bohemia is the fact that it is surrounded by nature and that it is calm. Particularly A referred to the ponds of South Bohemia, which was one aspect that was mentioned on a touristic webpage about South Bohemia (Novasol). The activities they mentioned, were also seen as South Bohemian activities on the same webpage. When they talked about specialities of South Bohemia, they mentioned some of them but were not sure if they really are South Bohemian. Still, A was right about the fact that eating fish is a tradition in South Bohemia and also was AK with the Kulajda speciality (South Bohemian Specialities, 2020). Furthermore, the Honest Guide said that ‘Picador’ is a typical word for the main city of South Bohemia and three of the interviewees mentioned it. Also, some of them when talking about Budweis said Budejce, which is according to the same source, a typical expression used there. Yet, when referring to other regions, they mostly gave the name of the main cities of these regions, for example Pilsen or Brno and also referred to the historical regions.

However, as a whole, they talked more in general about national Czech features than regional features. Indeed, as mentioned in the results, the first question of the interview dealing with the region of South Bohemia has at first only be understood by one participant. When contacting the interviewees, it was mentioned that the interview would be on “Budweis” and not “South Bohemia”, which could have confused them as they maybe

were not prepared to that question. Also, as outpointed in the literature review, the term region can have several meanings from a country to another, so they did maybe not understand what they had to refer to when asked about what they found specific in South Bohemia. Maryna Radchuk added that it could also be connected to the fact that in the recent years in Ukraine, there is an increase in discourses related to national identity and that it was rarely the case for regional identity. Some of them also mentioned that they did not travel much, so they could not really compare regions. Yet, in a similar study carried out in the Bretagne region in France with migrants from different nationalities, the participants seemed to have less difficulties to talk about the region as they could refer to traditions, a language, a culture or a history that are unique (Gauthier, 2019). This was definitely not the case with the interviewed Ukrainians living in South Bohemia.

Maybe the Czech regions are not homogenous, but the interviewees could see more differences in the historical regions than they could in the administrative regions. Also, when talking about the locals, they attributed more features to the Czechs than they did to the locals, even if they argued that the locals were for example proud of their beer. This confirms what was found in the literature: as a result of history (Vlachova & Rehakova, 2009), the Czechs have a strong national identity (Asiedu, 2003). Indeed, according to Paasi, “war has been extremely significant element in the creation, ritualization and transformation of national identities” (Paasi, Regional transformation in the European context: notes on regions, boundaries and identity, 2002).

5.2. Importance of the Language

What could be observed regarding the results of the interviews is that the language always played a key role for integration and everyday life. Yet, none of them mentioned the lack of translations at public places or tourist offices as was found in the ethnographical work (Figure XI-XII). According to all the interviewees, they did notice some differences and told that they had sometimes difficulties to express themselves in Czech, but it was not difficult to learn Czech as it is similar to the Ukrainian language. This confirms the sayings of Kaufmann who explained that Russian has the “largest lexical difference” but “Czech, Polish and Ukrainian in terms of their vocabulary are close together” (Kaufmann, 2020). This is maybe why the city doesn’t put translations for them on touristic places. Furthermore, they could all speak English before arriving. In addition, they all seemed to care to learn Czech. This can be due to the fact that they had to speak Czech in order to

study in Czech Republic, but it also seemed to be a way for them to integrate. Indeed, they mentioned that the Czechs were not speaking, or not willing to speak English, therefore their only way to communicate with them was to persevere in Czech. The case of A here is quite different as he works with Czechs in an international team that speaks English. Still, he said that, when not with his team, he was trying to speak Czech. Indeed, according to a journal article on migrants in Belgium, it is a necessity to speak the language of the country in order to integrate and that it is not just a way to find work (Dulczewski, 2015). Also, it could be seen that they were more easily hanging out with Ukrainians and Russians, or that they would have tended to if they were in a bigger city. This confirms what Amin Maalouf explained in his book in 1998: that when people sharing the same minority language feel united, they come together. Still, the interviewees explained that they were not only being friends or not trying to be friend with only Ukrainians or Russians. This was even the case for AK, who was living in a dormitory, which according to him had a diaspora floor with a lot of Ukrainians and Russians. Furthermore, this can explain why there was a Ukrainian flag found only on one dormitory during the ethnological work (Figure V). These results are also in line with the finding of a study realised in 2017 about the views of national identity by country, that showed that in Europe 97% of the inhabitant think that speaking the language of the nation is a fundamental (Stokes, 2017).

On another perspective towards languages, it can be seen that all the interviewees speak several languages on a regular basis. Yet, even if they speak the same languages, they use them differently according to their personal preferences and activities. They also use them in a different amount. Furthermore, none of them mentioned that they felt that their languages were devaluated, even if for example MB or VD felt that Czechs could look at them differently when speaking Russian or Ukrainian. Maybe therefore, they did not become monolingual in Czech in order to integrate better, or because they felt that their dominant languages had not their place to be. Indeed, according to a study published in 2014, some migrants can devalue their language because they don't represent a good social status in the eyes of the locals (Di Meo, et al., 2014). This was definitely not the case for them.

5.3. Studies as the Main Reason to Immigrate

Strikingly, the interviewees talked from themselves about the other Ukrainians who migrate. For example, PF mostly gave information about the reasons for Ukrainians to come to Czech Republic in general, rather than talking about his own situation. MB and A also mentioned the other types of Ukrainian migration in Czech Republic to explain why they were different from these migrants. Indeed, it seemed really important for almost all the interviewees to mention their studies. As seen in the results, they all came to South Bohemia in order to study and had no other predominant reason for being there. PF mentioned at first that he was there because he has his grandparent in Czech Republic, but afterwards he mentioned that it was also for the studies and showed how important studies are for him. For example, he told that he was surprised that it wasn't the case for the majority of the Czechs. In fact, according to a research, "migrant students seem to be more determined" and are "often the ones with more ambitious career expectations" (Schleicher, 2016). Maryna Radchuk added that wanting to succeed in the studies, could also be cultural for Ukrainians, that they are educated that way. As an example, even if MB had to return home due to administrative problems and that she received no exterior help, she succeeded and came back to study in South Bohemia. For AK, PF and A, studies appear not only to be crucial for their future but on how they feel in South Bohemia. They gave the impression of being proud and enjoyed to talk about their studies, more than any other subject during the interview. A did even show where his faculty is situated. Putting emphasis on their studies could be a way to show that they are 'students' and not 'migrants'. In fact, the term 'migrants' is widely used to designate the illegal immigrants who arrive in Europe, and has since recent years, negative connotations (Le Terme « Migrant » est-il un Gros Mot ?, 2015). By showing that they are 'students' and not 'migrants' they create a more positive identity and are not assimilated to the prejudices Czechs can have toward Ukrainian workers, as mentioned by some interviewees.

Moreover, when talking about their integration, they all mentioned the help of the classmates, or the professors, or the university in general. It appeared to be a motivation for them to know that they were supported, especially for AK and PF who gave examples of the teachers being respectful and grateful. Indeed, a survey showed that one of the main integration factors of international students is "to focus on the professors-student relationship" (Redden, 2017).

5.4. Small Cultural and Social Differences

The cultural and social differences reported here were not directly mentioned by the participants, they started to mention them or to tell stories about these differences when I asked them to, or when I asked them to tell a fun-fact they had in mind. Also, for PF and A, they remembered some of these differences by talking after the first end of the interviews. Indeed, they were not necessarily thinking about those differences when talking about their integration in South Bohemia. This could according to Maryna Radchuk be because when settling in a place for a certain time, the differences perceived at first start to be erased as we get used to them. Concerning those differences, MB and VD both talked about the fact that girls were different and less carrying about their appearance. Indeed this can be explained by the fact that “Ukraine was affected by belonging to the Soviet Union for almost a century as a result, the country demonstrates a high degree of power distance, collectivist characteristics, Feminine culture and a high level of uncertainty avoidance” (Ponomarova, 2015). Also, according to the same research, concerning the punctuality, which was surprising for A, it was found that “being punctual is expected by the society and being late is not tolerated” in Czechia (Ponomarova, 2015).

Furthermore, when talking about these differences, they did not only mention that they noticed small differences but they were doing it with irony and humour, which can be interpreted with the fact that these cultural and social differences did not affect them that much in their integration. For example, when telling about the difference of the Czech cuisine, they were agreeing that it was similar to Ukrainian cuisine. Also, PF and MB talked about the fact that one social difference they noticed is that the government was taking more care of its inhabitants, which is not a difference that would be a challenge for them to integrate. All their statements mostly showed that they were observing their new environment and trying to understand those small differences, surely to integrate better. Indeed, Amin Maalouf mentioned that the secret dream of most migrants is to be accepted as locals and that their initial temptation is to imitate their hosts (Maalouf, 1998).

5.5. A Positive Dialog around the Subject of Integration

Of course, the interviewed students had to face difficulties when settling in the Czech Republic. This is common to all immigrants, “they need to adjust quickly to different academic expectations, learn in a new language, forge a social identity that incorporates

both their background and their adopted country” (Schleicher, 2016). They did therefore mention issues they had at first, for example the bus system that is different, or the administrative system that could be a waste of time for PF and VD. Regarding the attitudes of the Czechs towards them, it was mentioned in a study that there was a “slight evidence of negative attitude of Czechs towards the Ukrainian minority, primarily due to their prejudices, concerns to the lack of workplaces for local people, and threat of decreased wages” (Ponomarova, 2015). They did in fact experience some ‘otherism’ and discrimination, but when they told these stories, they showed that they knew why and that they were not taking it personally, or they didn’t care. By taking the example of MB, who seemed to have been impacted by the fact that no one was helping her when she had difficulties with the immigration registration, she tried to find reasons for it and did not show any direct blame to the ones who did not help her. Even if it could have been understandable, she did not try. It can be interpreted that they were mostly talking with a lot of reflexion and maturity. Furthermore, they showed that they had no anger towards their new country. For Maryna Radchuk, when being in minority, things are not perceived the same way, it is more difficult to manifest or to protest against the majority, there is no group effect. Regarding how the Czech Republic welcomed them, they did not mention any discrimination on the institutional level that did not “specifically be directed at excluding racialised groups, nevertheless result in their exclusion” (Stråth, 2011). On the contrary, A explained that the foreign police had to speak Ukrainian and Russian and that he received a translation of all his documents.

Nevertheless, apart from one interviewee, they showed their belonging to the region of South Bohemia by using terms like “life is good here”, “my new home”, “I love this place”. Concerning the interviewee who did not manifest that, he told during the interview that he is mostly used to live in bigger cities.

6. Conclusion

Thanks to the data resulting from the interviews, several tendencies have been observed regarding the integration of Ukrainian students in the region of South Bohemia and allow to make some hypotheses for future researches on the researched topic.

First of all, it can be said that from an external point of view, there is no clear visible regional identity in South Bohemia. The identity that is the strongest among its inhabitants is the Czech national identity. Some special features and 'objects' can be used to describe the South Bohemian region, however, the cultural distinction between the regions are more perceptible in the historical regions than in the new administrative regions. Surprisingly, even if there is no visible regional identity in South Bohemia, Ukrainian students can feel a certain belongingness to that region.

What can be at struggle when arriving in Czech Republic as a Ukrainian student is at first to get used to the bus system that is completely different in Ukraine. Also, problems concerning the registration to get a residence permit to study in Czech Republic on an administrative level can occur. But mainly, the different steps to take to get a visa are long but not too difficult. Some cultural and social differences can also occur. Even if the Ukraine and the Czech Republic are countries with Slavic origins, they differ on certain points. These can be the food, the difference between Czech girls and Ukrainian girls, the punctuality and the religion. Regarding the language, Czech and Ukrainian are similar but some words in Czech can mean the opposite in Ukrainian. Therefore, they did not experience a 'deculturalisation'.

It is fair to say that they integrate well, or try to integrate well by always speaking the language of the country. Also, they have a constructive and more positive discourse when talking about the Czech Republic and its inhabitants. Some of them did mention discriminative situations or 'otherism', but they all talked about the help of the locals and their gratitude towards them.

One thing that was not a concern in the research question, but that is, however, important to mention, is that the studies, for most of them seemed to play a key role in their construction of identity.

As this is a qualitative research and that the data used for it was provided by a small sample of five interviews, no assumptions can be made on the case of Ukrainian students

in the region of South Bohemia and as it is an exploratory study, no hypotheses were tested. It should also be noticed that the interviewees were all located in České Budějovice which makes the sample less diversified. Nonetheless, interesting findings and data result from this study, which could be used in further researches. Indeed, research on migration and mobility is at the core of European studies in order to “tackle the migration challenge” (King & Lulle, 2016). Furthermore, the interviewees gave a rich description of the differences in Slavic languages which could be used in researches on multilingualism.

7. Abstract

This master thesis on migration and regional identity focuses on the case of Ukrainian student migration in the region of South Bohemia in Czech Republic. It is an exploratory qualitative research. The research question of this study is: How do Ukrainian students perceive the regional identity of South Bohemia and how do they integrate in that region? The objectives behind that question were to see if these migrants perceive a regional identity in that region, if they identify with it and the main challenges they face to integrate.

Data has been collected through semi-structured interviews conducted with five Ukrainian students of the South Bohemian University in České Budějovice. An ethnographical work has also been carried out in that region in order to have more material for the interview construction and the discussion of the results. Concerning the discussion, a specialist in intercultural relations was able to give his point of view concerning certain observed patterns.

The main results of this thesis are the hypotheses that, from an external point of view, there is no visible regional identity in South Bohemia and that the Ukrainian students integrate mostly well in this particular administrative region of Czech Republic.

This research could be useful for further European researches on migration and for researches on multilingualism as the interviewees gave rich information about the similarities and differences in the Slavic languages.

Keywords: Student migration; Ukrainian migration; South Bohemia; national identity; regional identity; integration; Slavic languages; intercultural relations

8. References

- Asiedu, D. (2003, October 23). *Czech National Identity*. Retrieved from Radio Prague International: <https://english.radio.cz/czech-national-identity-8079654>
- Bauman, Z. (2001). Identity in the Globalizing World. In E. (. Anthropologists, *Social Anthropology* (pp. 121-129).
- Benešová, M. (2013). The Main Obstacles in the Integration Process of the Third-Country Nationals in the Czech Republic - Case Study České Budějovice, South Bohemian Region. České Budějovice, South Bohemia, Czech Republic.
- Bourdieu, P. (1980, November). L'identité et la Représentation. *Actes de la Recherche en Sciences Sociales*, pp. 63-72.
- Brožová, K., Jurečková, A., & Pacovská, A. (2018). *The Wages of Fear: Attitudes Towards Refugees and Migrants in Czech Republic*. Warsaw: Foundation Institute of Public Affairs/Fundacja Instytut Spraw Publicznych.
- Castells, M. (1997). *The Power of Identity: The Informal Age: Economy, Society and Culture*. Blackwell .
- Cerulo, K. A. (1997). Identity Construction: New Issues, New Directions. *Annual Reviews Inc.*, pp. 385-409.
- Claval, P. (1993). *An introduction to Regional Geography*. (I. Thompson, Trans.)
- Claval, P. (2016, June 7). Le Problème Régional en Géographie. *Géographie et Cultures*, pp. 139-156.
- Czech History of the 19th Century*. (n.d.). Retrieved from my Czech Republic: <http://www.myczechrepublic.com/czech-history/national-revival.html>
- de la Barre, J. (2004, October 4). Identité Multiples en Europe ? Le Cas des Lusodécendants en France. *Thèse*. Paris: Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales.
- Di Meo, S., Sanson, C., Simon, A., Rakotomalala, L., Bossuroy, M., Rezzoug, D., . . . Rose Moro, M. (2014). Le Bilinguisme des Enfants de Migrants. Analyse

- Transculturelle. In H.-A. Bijleveld, F. Estienne, & F. Vander Linden, *Multilinguisme et Orthophonie* (pp. 149-182). Elsevier Masson .
- Discovering the Aristocratic History in South Bohemia.* (n.d.). Retrieved from Czechtourism: <http://www.charles700.com/vylet/4-discovering-the-aristocratic-history-in-south-bohemia>
- Dr. Jamet, L. (2020). *Effets Psychologiques de la Quarantaine pendant l'Epidémie de Coronavirus: Ce que les Professionnels de Santé doivent savoir.* Center for the Study of Traumatic Stress.
- Drbohlav, D., & Janurová, K. (2019, June 6). Migration and Integration in Czechia: Policy Advances and the Hand Brake of Populism.
- Dulczewski, A. (2015). "La langue, c'est vraiment la clé pour s'intégrer". *Les Echos*. *ec.europa.eu*. (2020, June 23). Retrieved from Regional policy: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/atlas/czechia/
- ENSLyon. (2016, September). *Pays*. Retrieved from Géoconfluences - ENS Lyon: <http://geoconfluences.ens-lyon.fr/glossaire/pays-2#:~:text=Le%20pays%20est%20une%20notion,de%20nation%20et%20d'%C3%89tat.>
- Frank, N. (2008, April 5). *Radio Prague International*. Retrieved from La vie de bohème en Bohême?: <https://francais.radio.cz/la-vie-de-boheme-en-boheme-8597425>
- Gauthier, H. (2019). Immigré·es européen·nes vivant en Bretagne : Comment ces personnes perçoivent-elles l'identité régionale et comment se déroule leur intégration dans cette région à forte identité ? České Budějovice, South Bohemia, Czech Republic.
- Geohive. (2014). *Geohive - Czech Republic*. Retrieved from geohive: <http://www.geohive.com/cntry/czech.aspx>
- Girard, N. (2004, January). La région: une notion géographique? *Ethnologie Française*, 34, pp. 107-112.
- Grant, S. (2015, March 29). *Samms Grant*. Retrieved from Otherism: The Single Most Dangerous Idea in the World: <https://grantsamms.com/2015/03/29/otherism-the-single-most-dangerous-idea-in-the-world/>

- Gregorová, J. (2007, April 29). *La Bohême du Sud*. Retrieved from Radio Prague International: <https://français.radio.cz/la-boheme-du-sud-8608540>
- Heiss, G., Kralova, K., Pesek, J., & Rathkolb, O. (2009). *Tschechien und Österreich nach dem Ende des kalten Krieges - Aus getrennten Wegen ins neue Europa*.
- HonestGuide (Director). (2019). *ČESKÝ KRUMLOV? NO, WE HAVE BETTER OPTION FOR YOU - ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE!* [Motion Picture].
- Hunt, E. F. (1987). *Social Science: An introduction to the study of society*. Macmillan.
- Janka, P. (2011). Migrants in the Czech Republic.
- Jirka, L. (2018, March 31). Nationality and Rationality: Ancestors, ‘Diaspora’ and the Impact of Ethnic Policy in the Country of Emigration on Ethnic Return Migration from Western Ukraine to the Czech Republic. *Central and Eastern European Migration*, pp. 117-134.
- Kaufmann, S. (2020, May 12). *Similarities & Differences Between the Slavic Languages*. Retrieved from The Linguist: <https://blog.thelinguist.com/similarities-differences-slavic-languages/#:~:text=Grammar%20of%20the%20Slavic%20Languages,of%20French%2C%20Spanish%20and%20Italian>.
- King, R., & Lulle, A. (2016). *Research on Migration:: Facing Realities and Maximising Opportunities*. Brussels: European Commission.
- Koubska, P. (2005, February). La place des régions dans l'Union européenne l'analyse comparative des régions françaises et tchèques. l'Ecole Nationale d'Administration.
- Lacaille-Albiges, F. (2019, August 9). *Migrant, émigré, exilé : quelles différences ?* Retrieved from National Geographic: <https://www.nationalgeographic.fr/histoire/2019/08/migrant-emigre-exile-queelles-differences>
- Le Terme « Migrant » est-il un Gros Mot ?* (2015, August 27). Retrieved from Breizh-Info.
- Maalouf, A. (1998). *Les Identités Meurtrières*. Paris: Grasset.

- McGill, J. (2013). International Student Migration: Outcomes and Implications . *Journal of International Students* , pp. 167-181.
- Measures Adopted by the Czech Government Against the Coronavirus.* (2020, June 23). Retrieved from Government of the Czech Republic: <https://www.vlada.cz/en/media-centrum/aktualne/measures-adopted-by-the-czech-government-against-coronavirus-180545/>
- Novasol. (n.d.). *Aktivitäten und Attraktionen in Südböhmen.* Retrieved from Novasol: <https://www.novasol.de/ferienhaeuser/tschechien/boehmen/suedboehmen/aktivitaeten-und-attraktionen-suedboehmen>
- Paasi, A. (1986, January). The Institutionalization of Regions: A Theoretical Framework for Understanding the Emergence of Regions and the Constitution of Regional Identity. *Fennia*, pp. 105-146.
- Paasi, A. (2002, August). Regional transformation in the European context: notes on regions, boundaries and identity. *Space and Polity*, pp. 197-201.
- Penninx, R. (2012). *Research on Migration and Integration in Europe. Achievements and Lessons.* Amsterdam: University of Amsterdam.
- Ponomarova, K. (2015). *Differences and Similarities Between Czech and Ukrainian Culture.* New York.
- Qu'est-ce qu'un Migrant?* . (2020). Retrieved from lacimade: <https://www.lacimade.org/faq/qu-est-ce-qu-un-migrant/>
- Raagmaa, G. (2001, September). *Regional identity and social capital in regional economic development and planning.* Retrieved from ResearchGate: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/23730281>
- Redden, E. (2017). Teaching and Integrating International Students. *INSIDE HIGHER EG.*
- Ribeiro, G. (2014). Question régionale, identité nationale et émergence du monde urbain-industriel. La modernité dans l'oeuvre de Paul Vidal de la Blache. In A. Colin, *Annales de géographie* (pp. 1215-1238).
- Schleicher, A. (2016). Migrant students ‘more motivated to learn’. *BBC News.*

- Scholten, P., Entzinger, H., Penninx, R., & Verbeek, S. (2015). *Integrating Immigrants in Europe*. Springer Open.
- South Bohemian Specialities*. (2020). Retrieved from jiznicechy: <https://www.jiznicechy.cz/en/chill-out/jezte-a-pijte-v-jiznich-cechach/jihoceske-speciality>
- Southern Bohemia (Jižní Čechy)*. (2020). Retrieved from myczechrepublic: <http://www.myczechrepublic.com/regions/southern-bohemia.html>
- Stokes, B. (2017, February 01). *Views of national identity by country*. Retrieved from Pew Research Center: <https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2017/02/01/views-of-national-identity-by-country/>
- Stráth, B. (2011). Belonging and European Identity. In G. Delanty, R. Wodak, & P. Jones, *Identity, Belonging and Migration* (pp. 22-37). Liverpool: Liverpool University Press.
- Štumpf, P., & Dvořák, V. (2011). KOOPERACE V JIHOČESKÉM KRAJI Z POHLEDU POSKYTOVATELŮ SLUŽEB CESTOVNÍHO RUCHU. *The Scientific Journal for Economics, Management and Trade*, 69-79.
- Summary of the most important GAT 2 transcription conventions. (2011). In *Gesprächsforschung 12*. Retrieved from *Gesprächsforschung 12*.
- The Czech Republic - South Bohemian Region*. (2002). Retrieved from web.archive.org: <https://web.archive.org/web/20041230094409/http://www.czech.cz/index.php?section=1&menu=5&action=text&id=150>
- Vazirani, S. C.-A.-F.-S. (2018). International Students' Integration in Classroom: Strategies and Support by Teachers and Local Students in Higher Education. In M. Y. M. Karasawa, *Venture into cross-cultural psychology: Proceedings from the 23rd Congress of the International*.
- Vlachova, K., & Rehakova, B. (2009). Identity of non-self-evident nation: Czech national identity after the break-up of Czechoslovakia and before accession to the European Union. *Nations and Nationalism*, 259-279.
- Vuletic, D. (2003, March 01). *The death of the districts*. Retrieved from Radio Czech International: <https://english.radio.cz/death-districts-8069432>

WelcomeToCzech (Director). (2019). *Great South Bohemia - Castles, Unesco cities - Czech Krumlov and Telc* [Motion Picture].

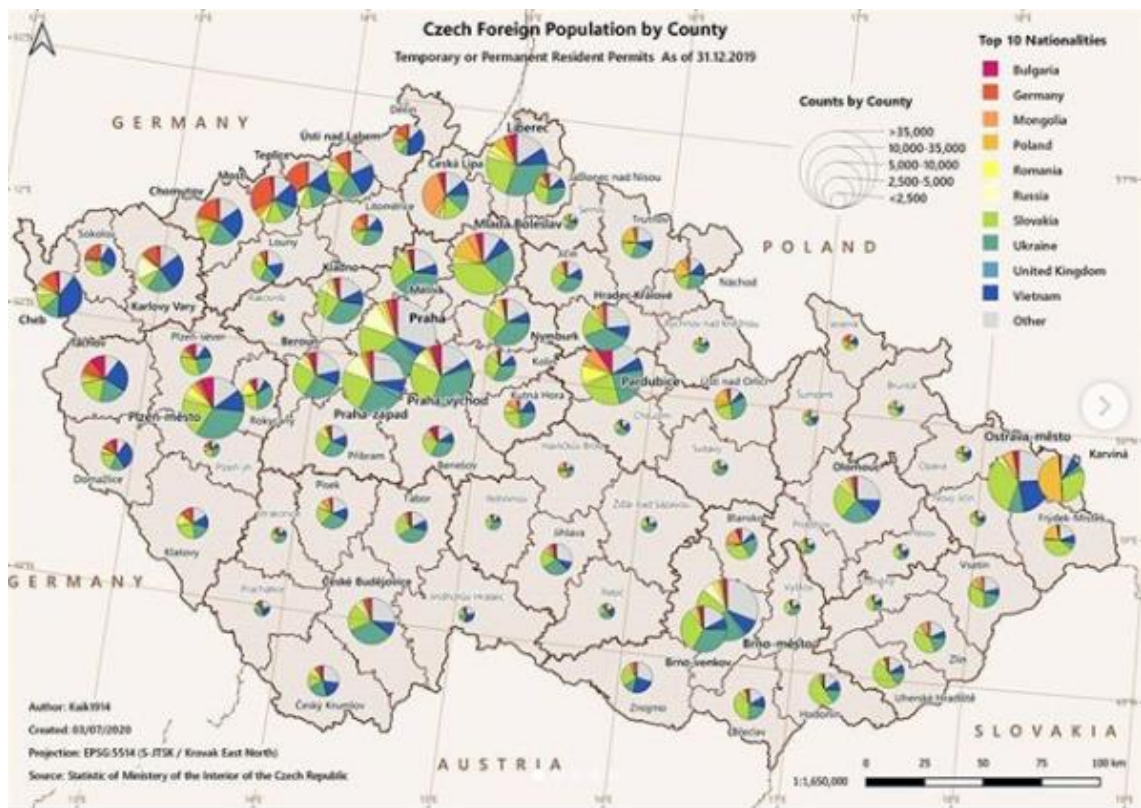
Zupan, V. (2012, September 5). *Similarities between Slovenian and other Slavic languages*. Retrieved from Learn Slovenian Online: <https://blog.learnslonianonline.com/2013/09/similarities-between-slavic-languages/>

List of Figures

Figure I - The Foreign Population in Czech Republic.....	69
Figure II – The Czech Historical Lands and the Current Administrative Regions (kraje).	69
Figure III – Map of the South Bohemian Region.....	70
Figure IV – Top Nationalities of Immigrants in the Czech Republic.....	70
Figure V – A Ukrainian Flag on the Window of one of the Dormitories.....	71
Figure VI – Automat to Buy Tickets for the Bus.....	71
Figure VII – Multilingual Information in a Train.....	72
Figure VIII – Multilingual Information on the Door of a Train.....	72
Figure XI – Information to get to the Hluboká castle.....	73
Figure X – Opening Times of a Tourist Office.....	73
Figure XI – Brochures Available at the Tourist Office.....	74
Figure XII – A Brochure of České Budějovice.....	74

Figure I

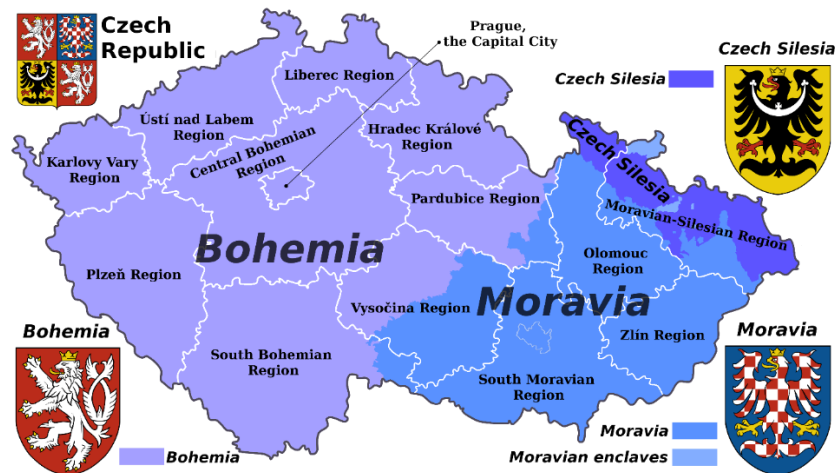
The Foreign Population in Czech Republic



Source: <https://www.instagram.com/p/CEWXsgmHyZZ/>

Figure II

Czech Historical Lands and Current Administrative Regions (kraje)



Source: Wikimedia. Author unknown. (2011). [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Czech_Rep._-_Bohemia,_Moravia_and_Silesia_III_\(en\).png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Czech_Rep._-_Bohemia,_Moravia_and_Silesia_III_(en).png)

Figure III

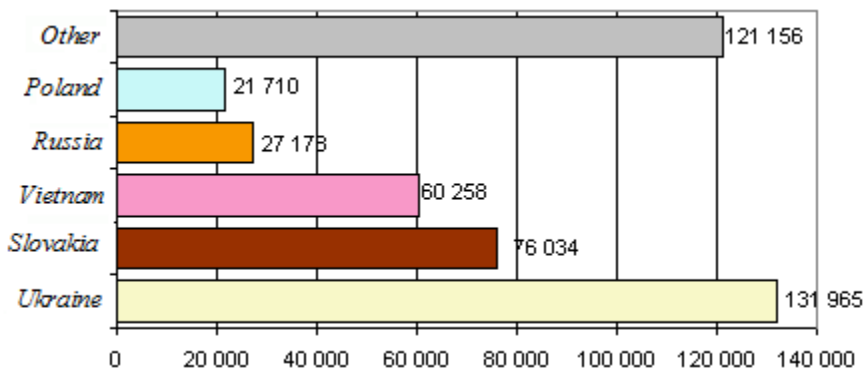
Map of the South Bohemian Region



This map shows the South Bohemian region with its main cities and some of its famous historical monuments. It was found by the author of this thesis at the tourist office of České Budějovice.

Figure IV

The top nationalities of immigrants in the Czech Republic



Source: Janka, P. (2011). Migrants in the Czech Republic.

Figure V

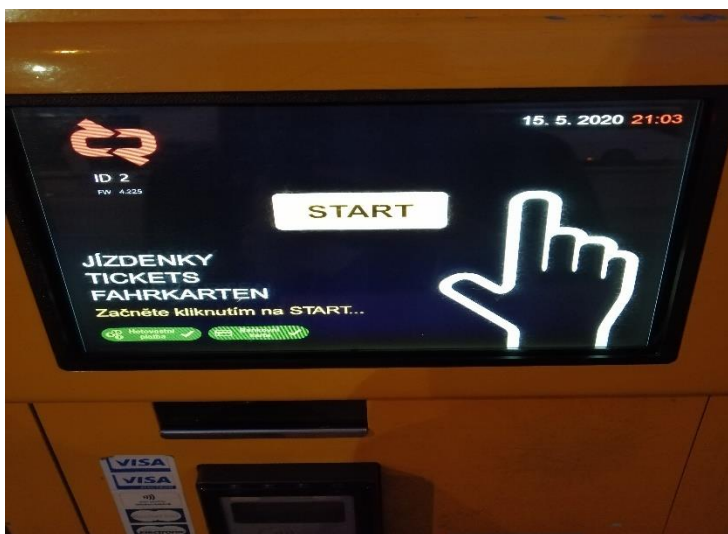
A Ukrainian Flag on the Window of one of the Dormitories



The flag can be seen on the last floor of this building, on the 8th window. This photo was taken on the campus of the South Bohemian University. The building on the picture is one of the fourth student dormitories that are situated there.

Figure VI

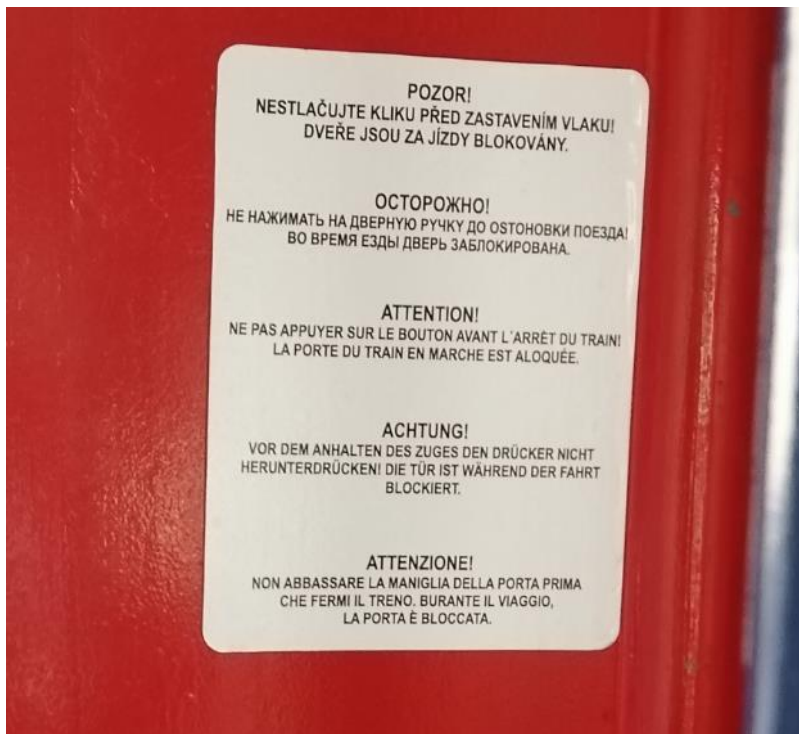
Automat to Buy Tickets for the Bus



The languages available to buy a bus ticket are Czech, English and German. This automat is situated in front of the train station in České Budějovice.

Figure VII

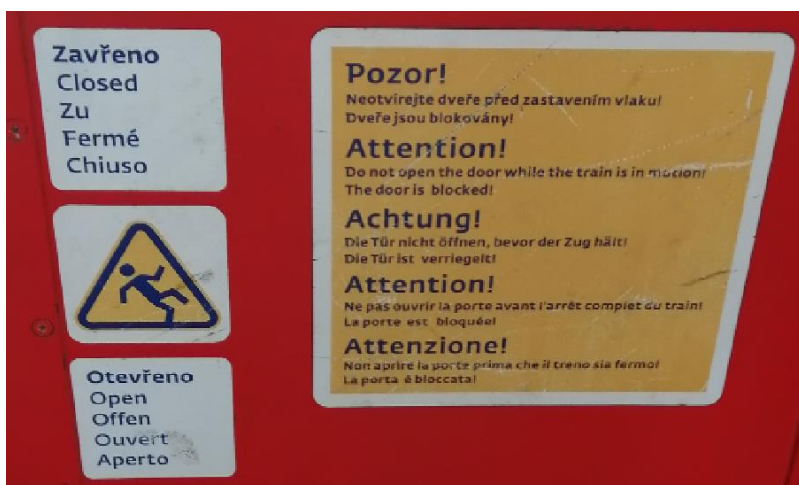
Multilingual Information in a Train



The languages available on this picture are Czech, Russian, French, German and Italian. This photo was taken in a train going from České Budějovice to Tabor.

Figure XI

Multilingual Information on the Door of a Train



The languages available on this picture are Czech, English, German, French, Italian. This photo was taken in a train going from České Budějovice to Tabor.

Figure IX

Information to get to the Hluboká castle



The languages available on this cultural heritage sign road are Czech, German and English. This photo was taken a few meters from the Hluboká castle.

Figure X

Opening Times of a Tourist Office



The languages available are Czech, English and German. This photo was taken in České Budějovice, in the main square, in front of the tourist office.

Figure XI

Brochures Available at the Tourist Office



All the brochures of this tourist office are in Czech with the exception of one. This photo was taken at the touristic office of České Budějovice in the main square.

Figure XII

A Brochure of České Budějovice



This only multilingual brochure of the tourist office in České Budějovice is in Czech, English and German.

List of Annexes

Annex I: Interview Guide.....	I
Annex II: Signed Interview Consent Forms.....	II
Annex III: Content Analysis PF.....	III
Annex IV: Content Analysis AK.....	IV
Annex V: Content Analysis VD.....	V
Annex VI: Content Analysis A.....	VI
Annex VII: Content Analysis MB.....	VII
Annex VIII: Fine Transcript of the GAT2 transcription conventions.....	VIII
Annex IX: Interview Transcription PF.....	IX
Annex X: Interview Transcription AK.....	X
Annex XI: Interview Transcription VD.....	XI
Annex XII: Interview Transcription A.....	XII
Annex XIII: Interview Transcription MB.....	XIII

Annex I: Interview Guide

Topics	Open questions, keys to introduce the subjects	Aspects that need to be addressed for each topic	Non-compulsory question	Other more in-depth aspects
The region of South Bohemia	<p>What do you think of (the region of) South Bohemia?</p> <p>What is, according to you, specific to South Bohemia?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The landscape - The inhabitants - The specialties, if any - Accent, dialect 	<p>For example, is there something very specific in the landscapes, history or environment of South Bohemia?</p> <p>What do you think of the landscapes?</p> <p>Do you know any South Bohemian specialties?</p> <p>Have you noticed something particular in this region?</p> <p>What do you think of the architecture?</p> <p>Do you know any activities that are specific to the region?</p> <p>Are the inhabitants proud of their region?</p> <p>Do the inhabitants have a certain accent, or dialect?</p> <p>Did you have any stereotypes concerning the region or the city of Ceske Budejovice before coming?</p>	<p>Ceske Budejovice: an authentic Czech city with less tourists</p> <p>Landscapes: a lot of nature, lakes</p> <p>Famous, historical places: Hluboka, Krumlov</p> <p>Only 2 hours from Prague</p> <p>An incredibly various region</p> <p>Ponds, small villages, a lot of nature</p> <p>Not an industrial region, historic cities</p> <p>A lot of historical monuments (Habsbourg), castles, rustic baroque architecture</p> <p>No tourists, authentic Czech places with locals</p> <p>Legends about the castles and the forests</p> <p>Because it has a great touristic potential but still not overcrowded?</p> <p>Some typical local expressions: budejce, pikadors</p> <p>Hunt, Ice hockey</p> <p>Beer: Budweiser, only state-owned brewery</p> <p>Fish: Trout, fish soup,</p> <p>Dishes: Cabbage with pork greaves, Curd cheese dumplings with blueberry sauce “žahour”, “Hnětýnky”, “Kulajda” cream soup with a poached egg, “Litina” or sometimes called “liják”, Mushroom patê with thyme, Shoulder of venison with gingerbread, South Bohemian baked cabbage cakes (“zelňáky”)</p>

			<p>Do you have the feeling that the locals are proud of their region?</p> <p>Do they use some typical local words that aren't used in other parts of the Czech Republic?</p>	
<p>Integration in South Bohemia</p>	<p>Which languages do you speak?</p> <p>What can you say about your integration in South Bohemia?</p> <p>Have you felt any discrimination because you're Ukrainian or foreigner in general?</p> <p>Was it easy to find your way in the region when you first arrived?</p> <p>Do you think that your integration could have been easier in another Czech city or bigger city?</p> <p>For which type of immigration did you apply for?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Role of the Language - Cultural differences compared to Ukraine - The role of the locals - Information he/she knew before coming - Imagination vs. reality - Accessibility (transport) - Integration in another city - Administration for immigration 	<p>When did you learn Czech?</p> <p>Which one do you use the most in your everyday life?</p> <p>Do the locals correspond with you in Russian when you have a difficulty to express yourself in Czech?</p> <p>How did you imagine Budweis or South Bohemia in general before coming?</p> <p>Were you surprised by something that you did not expect here?</p> <p>Do you feel embarrassed when you speak Ukrainian or Russian in front of local inhabitants?</p> <p>Did locals help you in your integration? What do you think of the locals?</p> <p>Was it difficult? Did someone help you with the administration process?</p> <p>Do you plan to stay in South Bohemia?</p>	<p>Similarity of the Slavic languages → Easier than to learn English? Russian friends due to the language?</p> <p>Russian useful to speak with locals or rejected by the locals because of historical reasons.</p> <p>No or nearly no translation in Ukrainian or Russian in touristic places, bus/train stations.</p> <p>Bigger city, more open minded, more locals speaking several languages.</p>

<p>Reasons, motivation to immigrate to South Bohemia</p>	<p>Why did you come to South Bohemia? Did you have any expectations before coming?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reasons for not staying in Ukraine - Reasons to come to Czech Republic/South Bohemia - Expectations 	<p>Was it difficult? What motivated you to come to South Bohemia or Czech Republic in general? Why did you choose or ended up in South Bohemia and not another Czech city or region? Did some locals help you in your integration? Did you feel discriminated or did you feel any fear from the locals towards you? Are you more easily hanging out with people that are also not locals?</p>	<p>Legal, illegal Reasons: Donbass, Annexation of Crimea, economic reasons, personal or for family reasons, for studies, geographical proximation? Better study opportunities, discover another country...? A higher standard of life? More opportunities on the market place?</p>
--	---	---	--	---

Final open question: Would you like to add something to our discussion? Something that we did not mention about your stay and integration in Budweis or may be a fun-fact about your experience in South Bohemia.

Annex II: Signed Interview Consent Forms

INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM


This interview will be carried out as part of a research conducted by Gaëlle Gibon, a Master 2 student of regional and European project management at the University of South Bohemia, the University of South Brittany and the West Saxon University of Zwickau.

The aim of this interview is to collect data for the writing of a Master thesis. The main topic of the thesis is migration and regional identity with the study case: Ukrainian migrants living in South Bohemia.

The participant should be aware that he/she can stop the interview at any time and remain anonymous if wanted.


The participant can sign this form if he/she approves the following:

- The interview will be recorded and a transcript will be produced
- All or part of the content will be used for data collection
- The data resulting from the interview will be analysed and interpreted

Contact: Gaëlle Gibon (+33627336854) Signature: 

Name of the participant: *Pavlo Fozentis*

Place and date: *16.06.2020* *Kampar*

Participant's signature: 

INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

This interview will be carried out as part of a research conducted by Gaëlle Gibon, a Master 2 student of regional and European project management at the University of South Bohemia, the University of South Brittany and the West Saxon University of Zwickau.

The aim of this interview is to collect data for the writing of a Master thesis. The main topic of the thesis is migration and regional identity with the study case: Ukrainian migrants living in South Bohemia.

The participant should be aware that he/she can stop the interview at any time and remain anonymous if wanted.

The participant can sign this form if he/she approves the following:

- The interview will be recorded and a transcript will be produced
- All or part of the content will be used for data collection
- The data resulting from the interview will be analysed and interpreted

Contact: Gaëlle Gibon (+33627336854) Signature: 

Name of the participant: ARTEM KRUCHKOV

Place and date: 16.06.2020

Participant's signature: 

INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

This interview will be carried out as part of a research conducted by Gaëlle Gibon, a Master 2 student of regional and European project management at the University of South Bohemia, the University of South Brittany and the West Saxon University of Zwickau.

The aim of this interview is to collect data for the writing of a Master thesis. The main topic of the thesis is migration and regional identity with the study case: Ukrainian migrants living in South Bohemia.

The participant should be aware that he/she can stop the interview at any time and remain anonymous if wanted.

The participant can sign this form if he/she approves the following:

- The interview will be recorded and a transcript will be produced
- All or part of the content will be used for data collection
- The data resulting from the interview will be analysed and interpreted

Contact: Gaëlle Gibon (+33627336854)

Signature:



Name of the participant:

VLADYSLAV DIAKOV

Place and date:

č. Budějovice 17. 6. 2020

Participant's signature:



INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM


This interview will be carried out as part of a research conducted by Gaëlle Gibon, a Master 2 student of regional and European project management at the University of South Bohemia, the University of South Brittany and the West Saxon University of Zwickau.

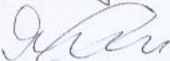
The aim of this interview is to collect data for the writing of a Master thesis. The main topic of the thesis is migration and regional identity with the study case: Ukrainian migrants living in South Bohemia.

The participant should be aware that he/she can stop the interview at any time and remain anonymous if wanted.

The participant can sign this form if he/she approves the following:

- The interview will be recorded and a transcript will be produced*
- All or part of the content will be used for data collection
- The data resulting from the interview will be analysed and interpreted

Contact: Gaëlle Gibon (+33627336854) Signature: 

Name of the participant: *Anonymous*
Place and date: *Časke Budejovice 17/06/2020*
Participant's signature: 

INTERVIEW CONSENT FORM

This interview will be carried out as part of a research conducted by Gaëlle Gibon, a Master 2 student of regional and European project management at the University of South Bohemia, the University of South Brittany and the West Saxon University of Zwickau.

The aim of this interview is to collect data for the writing of a Master thesis. The main topic of the thesis is migration and regional identity with the study case: Ukrainian migrants living in South Bohemia.

The participant should be aware that he/she can stop the interview at any time and remain anonymous if wanted.

The participant can sign this form if he/she approves the following:

- The interview will be recorded and a transcript will be produced
- All or part of the content will be used for data collection
- The data resulting from the interview will be analysed and interpreted

Contact: Gaëlle Gibon (+33627336854) Signature:



Name of the participant: *Maria Baudala*

Baudala

Place and date: *18.06.2020*

České Budejovice

Participant's signature:



Annex III: Content Analysis PF

BTIME	SUBJECTS – INFORMATION RELATED TO THE SUBJECTS	TOPICS	COMMENTS/INTERPRETATION
0:17-1:40	*Compares it to Prague: quieter/calm, more connected with nature. In Prague there are a lot of tourists/people/businessman. *Architecture is very good	South Bohemia	Hesitation, speaks, hesitation again, speaks again and so on. (Hear children and adults in the background) Did not seem to have much to say about it, so questions were asked specifically about some cultural activities, habits, food in South Bohemia Talks slowly, est en pleine réflexion quand il répond à la question de quels sont leurs activités
3:35-3:39	*South Bohemia is “standard” Czech		
10:00-10:30	*Before coming, did not have a specific view of this region but about the European Union. Had no stereotypes regarding the locals but some stereotypes about the Czechs.		
3:50-4:15	What locals do (activities): *hiking, going into mountains, are very close to Sumava mountains. *they like go to mountains, hiking *biking is really common in South Bohemia		
4:18-4:22	Local food: “I don’t know special food for this region”		
1:49- 2:45	Discourse from a local about Czechia: *Had a conversation with a Czech (from South Bohemia) who told him that Czechs are very proud that they have their own state. Told that young people, if there was a war or something, they would stand up and fight for their country *Act between Germany/Nazis Germany, England, France, USA that they gave up the Czech territory, still then the Czech guy reported that they were fighting	Regional vs. National identity	Seems to really had a reflexion after the conversation with this Czech guy. Continues to talk about the conversation he had with a Czech guy. Takes care of what he says and corrects himself often. (revient sur ses mots)

1:35-1:40	*Czech architecture is similar all around the Republic		
3:00-3:35	Historical regions of CZ: *There is three regions that they have: Czechy, Moravia, Slezsko. *Czechy and Moravia are different = weird accent in Moravia. They have some words from Polish, may be Hungarian, have a mix. *Czechy is the standard Czech language		
4:22-4:50	Czech food specialities: general Czech food: "it is very good". Sterotypes regarding Czechs. "they are more polite, will hold a door, check if there is someone, not the case in Ukraine.		
10:30-11:00			
1:24-1:25	Belonging: *South Bohemia feels like home to him. Likes it.	Integration	(Loud kid in the background.)
18:43-20:30	Adaptation/accessibility/first issues when arriving: *was hard for him to find his way in the region/city because of the system of their buses: 'in Ukraine in you go take the bus for example, in the city, you can get into the bus, pay money and take a sit. Here (CZ) you have to buy the busticket before one hour, one day, even a few months before using the bus and then have to check it inside the bus in a box. = 1 st had to get used to it. *Was not difficult for him to not have translations at the bus stops. "don't need to know a lot a words, just a few"= ticket or ticket please		
20:45-21:22	Integration in another big city or another part of CZ: would have been different in Prague because Ukrainians and Russians. Always go to bigger cities so would probably have had more Russian or Ukrainian friends, but not Czech. Would have been easier		Lady speaking with a kid in the back.

05:00-05:30	<p>for him to find Ukrainian or Russian friends but then would have think 'oh I have friends, I don't need more' would according to him not have Czech friends.</p> <p>Motivation to integrate: *Studied in intensive course Czech language. Has a grandpa in South Bohemia. Lived with him in Strakonice, 60km from Budweis and still came for lessons everyday. Then he got university.</p>		
11:00-11:44	<p>Help of the locals: "People are really helpful for foreigners" *His Czech language even though he took that course was still bad. Could not talk normally but still locals were listening and trying to help with, talk the way through.</p>		
12:00-13:00	<p>Importance of the language: *learned English and then Czech* *Also took French in his school, but the teacher was bad, it was strange, she was not teaching the good way because she was too strict. He only remembers words like themes 'les vacances d'hiver' 'comme tous les élèves j'adore les vacances(...)'</p>		
13:40-14:50	<p>*Ukrainian is more similar to Czech and with Russia they have Cyrillic letters in common but Czech have Latin letters. That is a difference but have still a lot of similarities. With Czech language they have in common the fact to change the end of the name, while Russians don't.</p>		
15:00-16:00	<p>*Learn Czech wasn't that hard because it has a lot of similarities. Few words were complete opposites, for example the word '..' in Ukrainian means needle and in Czech 'girl'. Story about a guy who ripped his jeans and went to a shop and said 'hey I need' (says it in Czech), 'a girl with a big whole but he meant I need a</p>		<p>People talking loud in the background.</p>

<p>16:42-17:19</p> <p>17:25-18:08</p> <p>18:18-18:35</p> <p>22:30-22:45</p> <p>25:00-26:00</p> <p>26:25-26:30</p> <p>31:00-31:40</p>	<p>needle with a big whole' = these types of words that are completely opposite.</p> <p>*Easier to have Russian friends than Czechs because his Czech was bad, he could not really talk in Czech.</p> <p>*Was trying to speak Czech as best as he could and not Russian with the Czechs. = he thinks it's really important = had a problem in Ukraine with a lot of people speaking Russian because they only have one national language – Ukrainian- so learned when he was a kid that if you're Ukrainian you speak Ukrainian, if you're Czech you speak Czech. = a way to show respect.</p> <p>*It is uncomfortable for him to speak in Czech on subjects he doesn't know. Ex: Would be completely off the conversation if talking about agriculture.</p> <p>Teachers see that he is trying his best. (also with CZ language) and are therefore grateful.</p> <p>Issues.</p> <p>Was working in a company. When he first came there, they were respectful, kind... But then, its chef became 'bossy'. Thought it was personal but her relation towards him changed and think that she kind of demanded more from him, not sure, but thinks he had to do more 'dirty job' because he's Ukrainian.</p> <p>Never felt any other discrimination.</p> <p>Stereotypes Czechs can have towards Ukrainians. Czechs told him that if they have Ukrainian in their families, they would always talk about the food, how they like the food.</p>		<p>« No, no, no, no » really shows that it was inconceivable for him to speak Russian with Czech as a facility.</p> <p>Sujet qui semble lui tenir à cœur</p> <p>Importance/influenced by the education received as a kid.</p> <p>A lot of noise in the background</p> <p>This was recorded a few minutes after the interview, on the same recording, he told it could be great to add it to the interview.</p> <p>People talking and laughing.</p>
<p>11:45-12:00</p> <p>16:01-16:40</p>	<p>*speaks Ukrainian and Russia because of the Soviet Union – Russian language is 'like mostly spoken in the post-soviet countries'.</p> <p>*when talks to relatives, speaks Ukrainian. At university with classmates speaks 'obviously' Czech. *Lives now with a Turkish</p>	<p>Language use</p>	

	Erasmus guy but he doesn't know Czech so communicates in English. *Also has a couple of Russian friends and talks to them in Russia = Uses all his languages in a daily basis.		
4:55-5:00 6:00-6:38 7:48-7:51 07:05-7:30	Arrived 2years ago. Reasons for him and Ukrainian in general. *Came because he has a grandpa here. *Why Ukrainian emigrate from Ukraine, to other countries, mostly to Europeans because salary is really bad in the Ukraine. They can do same job here and get 2 times more money = economic and family reasons *His reason: European diploma is much more worth than a Ukrainian one. Situation in Ukraine. *In Ukraine the govmt steals, lie, they don't do anything for the people Importance/influence of the family. *"They were big" (expectations). Remembers that his grand pa, is living in CZ for over 20y, when he grew up, he was coming 2 or 3 times a year and told fairy tales about Europe: life is 10* better here, people are more kind, more intelligent.	Reasons to migrate, expectations before coming	Hesitates, seems not to know how to answer the question: how did you came here, why? Tells it is because of his grandfather and then gives global situation of why Ukrainian people emigrate. Shows the important of the studies.
6:46-7:35 13:10-13:20	When he came, had big expectations, but fell apart, crushed really fast because 'it is not that different just the government cares more about the people.' *"My expectations kind of crushed, the main difference is only that the gvnt cares more about the people, from that people are not thinking about how they survive but how they actually live".	Expectation vs. Reality	

24:31-24:50	Disappointment. Can't complain because if he imagines what would have happened in Ukraine if he stayed there, he can't complain "life is good here".		Had no disappointments.
05:40-5:45 5:55-5:59 21:50-22:30 29:45-30:00 34:25	*Studies economy and management in Czech language in 1 st year Czech courses given by the university. All the teachers are very respectful, because I'm speaking Czech and eventhough its not good, they try to help. During exams, oral exam, they were not judging. Differences in the education system of both countries. *Study system in Ukraine. 11 classes, 2 y. of highschool, while Czechs have 4y. of highschool. Ukrainian migration students must do a 'justification?' exam to catch up those y. Proove that they are equal to the Czechs. *They don't really teach in CZ., there were some friends who came from Ukraine and left because 'they don't teach here'. Big pb because doesn't know how to pass the exams because doesn't know where to find the material to answer the questions given for the exam. *Has very practical subjects, because of coronavirus, had courses on Internet and only 5 pages for 1 subject. *Most of the Czechs don't care about university. Don't care if they drop out.	Studies, role of the university	Gives me all the information before I even asked. Talks fast. To the question: add smt, he said covered mostly everything but not in deep, so wants to add something about his university (Lady and kid talking loud.) Explains this before talking about the West-ukrainian guy he met. 5 th record, wanted to speak about the differences in the universities. Loud music. Kid talking Men speaking loud. Doesn't seem to see Czech people as serious students.
05:15-05:20 05:45-05:50	*Firstly lived in Strakonice with his grandfather = lazy to cook *Moved to the dormitories for his 1 st university year.	Accommodation	

34:00-34:20	*have to clean the corridor, toilet, shower the bathroom, but don't have to in K2.		4 th record.
7:59-8:20	*Lifestyle is different. *Ukrainians think how to survive while Czechs think of how they live *"work hard to feed myself and my family" while Czech people "Ow so what am I going to do next week-end, should I go to Italy, or Prag, or should I just take a bike and go somewhere	Cultural differences	Takes a more high-pitched voice when imitating the Czechs. Kid playing, running, screaming in the background. "pchizek (entend pas bien à cause de l'enfant)" 3rd record on the same recording.
13:20-13:50	*In other aspects we are all human: good people are good, bad people are everywhere.		
23:25-24:31	"Czechs like to travel all around Europe, but they differ bc they always bring their food with them. In Croatia they call them "pchizek" = means beef, bc they take their food, mostly roasted beef.		
26:30-27:00	'It is not like that different'. Ukraine is 'kind of a close country' in comparison with USA which has a lot of different nationalities. A black guy coming to Ukraine would be a 'big big big surprise for people'. Doesn't really see other differences than the language, a bit different culture. Ukrainians and Czechs are not really different from each other.		
27:10-29:30	Cultural differences according to the different parts of Ukraine *The mentality is different. "I'm from the Western Ukraine and it's more like a European part, people want to go to Europe, they are more European. They mostly go to Poland, Italy, Czechia, there are free jobs. East Ukraine has a problem, it is in war, even before, there were Russian/Soviet minded people who wanted a small Russia in Ukraine and started the revolution of dignity		

<p>29:35-30:35</p> <p>30:52-32:40</p> <p>33:25-34:00</p>	<p>because our president did not say we could part of European union, but did not say no to documents to be part of Russia. You can divide Ukraine in 2 parts from west to central and from central to east. Western Ukrainian have like more European minds, similar to the Czechs. But in the East they have more like Russian mentalities (they steal).</p> <p>*Has only met a Ukrainian from the Westside in CZ: met at the 'justification' exam. 'was kind of wild', had a different mentality. Told him a story about him travelling to Europe and were trying to get into fights with people but people were calm. Told 'we went to Vienna and just tried to went into fights'.</p> <p>Religion. Ukrainian people are more religious. When 1st came to the course his teacher said that she knows about Uk. That there are 90% of religious people which is the opposite in Czech Republic. She explains that it is because of the Germans taken their territory to make it Christian and that if God would exist, he would not let this happen. = For him religion is a private/individual thing, can cause arguments.</p>		<p>Few hesitations before talking.</p>
<p>8:30-9:17</p> <p>09:25-09:50</p>	<p>"The system is really pissing me off because every year you have to reapply so they give you VISA for 1 academy y., it starts from 1st of Sep. and then 21. Of Aug. and like everytime you have to re-apply. (...) You must collect a lot of documents everyyear and waste your time and also they want you to pay for every re-application". = gots a one year Visa</p> <p>*Grandpa took care of all the documents that has to be filled for the migration. Also has a lot of friends (living in CZ for 20y.)/friends form the police from his grandpa helped.</p>	<p>Migration administration</p>	<p>Talks faster. Cherche ses mots.</p>

Annex IV: Content Analysis AK

TIME	SUBJECTS – INFORMATION RELATED TO THE SUBJECTS	TOPICS	COMMENTS/INTERPRETATION
0:10-0:15	*For him it is not a region, more like big cities.	South Bohemia	noise of a coffee machine
01:04-01:25	Specific to South Bohemia. *“The environment in this region is ... I like it, the mountains, forest”		time of reflexion, needs example before answering (n'est pas une evidence pour lui ce qu'il y a de spécifique).
02:02-02:13	Locals.		
1:45-02:02	*Thinks that, yes, they are proud of their region. Heard a lot of people say that they are from here “I’m from Czech-Budweis and we have good Budwar, and beer...and are proud of it”.		
02:24-3:11	Language specificities, dialect. *As he works at Kampa, he noticed that yes sometimes he hears some different words like: Pikador “it’s a sausage in bread”, in Czech “párek v rohlíku”.		Has to think a few seconds before answering. Music in the background.
03:25-03:30	Typical sports. *Similar to other Czech regions.		
04:17-04:30	Local food. *Is not sure if he really knows typical local food but may be mushroom soup which is called “kolejda” (not sure if it is only from South Bohemia).		
09:10-09:40	Before coming. *He did not know anything about “Czech-Budweis”. The only thing he knew was from his teacher who told him that it was a good university to study biology. Budweis.		

10:00-10:25	*First impression when he arrived was that “it is a typical Czech city, small, they have some historical centre”		
21:25-21:35	*It’s easy in Budweis because it is a small city		
28:00-28:35	Tourism. Thinks that most of the tourists go to Cesky Krumlov bc it is known for its big castle		Says it by laughing.
29:00-29:31	Has met some tourists in Budweis, sometimes it is interesting to find tourists on the campus. Then argues that they mostly come for the academic beer and is interesting that they come to another part of the city from Budweis. “Interesting that they come here for beer”		Lot of noise behind.
0:15-0:28	*Czech Republic is ‘so small’ because Ukraine is one of the biggest states of Europe.	Comparison of Ukraine and Czechia	
03:32-03:40	Sport that are typical in Czech Republic. *Football, table tennis, fishing.	Regional vs. National identity	
03:42-4:03	Landscapes in Czechia. *Nature, “in each region you have forest”, people go for mushrooms or go fishing, which are “national activities.		
31:20-32:50	South Bohemia identity *Think that locals don’t like Prague people (also in Brno) because they think that their region is the best, the south region is the best. More and more people come to Prague but thinks that in staying in a smaller city you still have opportunities in life. Here there are a lot of work places.		Difficult to understand because of the noise (music, people talking...)
26:30-26:57	Moved to Czechia 4y ago, after one year he moved to Prague and then to South Bohemia and is tired from this moving. *Stay in Budweis. Thinks that he could stay there.	About him (studies, work)	
28:30-29:00	*Too much tourism in Prague but in Czech Budweis not that much tourists		

31:00-31:08	*started to work at Kampa in Autumn 2018		
1:13-01:16	Studies biology for his degree.		
04:35-04:50	Lives in South Bohemia since 3 years. 2017-2020		
00:30-00:49	Issues. *At 1 st it was uncomfortable for him to be here bc for him it is more normal to be in big cities, with metro and spend 1 or half an hour to go to school. Was strange for him to be here.	Integration	One of the 1 st things he told me without me asking. (people talking loudly in the background)
01:25-01:38	Activities. *Goes to hiking-courses sometimes. South Bohemia is “perfect for this”.		A lot lot lot of noise in the background.
00:40-1:00	Sense of belonging. *has getting used to live here. It is “so comfortable, you have everything near you”		
26:13-26:31	*”I have roots here” has friends here, if he doesn’t succeed at university he can still stay and work at Kampa		Hesitates and than says that
07:20-07:35	Help from other Ukrainians. *He has friends from his school (in Ukraine) that also came to the to the same courses as him at first. Now they study in different universities around “Czech-Budwar eeeuh Czech Republic”. They helped him for the administrative part.		
10:00-10:10	Adaptation/accessibility/first issues when arriving. *He knew a friend (from Ukrainian school) living in Budweis before arriving. She showed him the city, tourist places.		
20:55-21:25	*Firstly they walked around the city and she showed him were he could take the bus, go by some food (Billa, Tesco) then tried to		

<p>23:43-23:50</p>	<p>find his “own places” to know by himself where he can go faster to some places. *firstly found friends in the dormitories</p>		
<p>21:40-22:56</p>	<p>Integration in another big city or another part of CZ. *Thinks that may be if “Czech-Budweis” was more big it could have been easier for him bc he lived 2months in Prag and felt more comfortable bc it is a big city. Likes the noise of big cities, doesn’t sleep well when he doesn’t hear anything as in Budweis. = because in Ukraine, the tramstation is near his home so he is used to hear a lot of noise</p>		
<p>23:15-23:48</p>	<p>But may be now he is used to it and would find it difficult to sleep with noise *May be in bigger cities it is less easy to find friends, but when he lived in Prague he found friends as he lived with a Czech guy who proposed him to have beers outside and met his friends.</p>		<p>Hesitation</p>
<p>16:07-17:12</p>	<p>Help of the locals or other persons. *On the course he had, they also had students from Chypre, Iraq... and knew Czech because they had Czech family, but are not in an advanced level, so smt helped them.</p>		<p>Says smt like “Kipr” so I guess it is Chypre.</p>
<p>17:18-18:00</p>	<p>* the teachers also helped them *also people on glceries, shops. “when you try to buy smt and you don’t know what it is, you try to find synonyms and they try to help you because they see that you don’t know but you try</p>		
<p>18:15-18:36</p>	<p>Importance of the language. *Sometimes he used Russian when he couldn’t say smt in Czech bc smt old Czech people know Russian bc of the soviet union and smt understand Russian words, but did it only when he couldn’t find synonyms/words and only in his first year in Czechia</p>		
<p>18:39-19:13</p>	<p>*Smt he also used Ukrainian bc it is some kind of similar</p>		

	<p>*so he used Russian and Ukrainian but tried to use it in small amount</p> <p>*Sometimes he feels uncomfortable when he speaks Russian with his Russian friends because he uses Czech words.</p> <p>*There is a new barman at Kampa who is from Russia and sometimes they speak Russian together but he tries to speak Czech if Czech people are near them because he doesn't want them to feel uncomfortable not knowing what they are talking about, don't want them to think that he says something bad about them</p>		
19:25-20:35	<p>Discrimination.</p> <p>*Never experienced racism or smt like this.</p> <p>*Also, most of his comrades try to know Czech culture, so it doesn't happen</p> <p>*But one of his friends from Russia says that mostly everyday he experiences racism like "You're Russian so you're bad, you're an occupant"</p> <p>*Thinks he did not experience this because people in Czechia have more "pleasure for people from Ukraine than Russian" because of politic situations.</p>		
23:55-26:10	<p>Plans to stay in South Bohemia</p> <p>Wants to do a master program, 1st wanted to go to Masaryk university because it is a good university with sciences, new laboratories, more money...But in the last months he decided to stay in South Bohemia because he has a good position in his labortory with his bachelor work, also works at Kampa, has much friends, has knew friends from other study areas like arts. Lately met some people from theatre, people with whom he can talk about music = 80% of him wants to stay here.</p>		Has difficulties à toruver ses mots, pas très compréhensible
29:54-30:59	<p>About how he made friends.</p>		

	<p>*On his 1st year in Budweis he lived with some Russian guy and had a diaspora on his floor (4 Ukrainians, 5-6 Russian) so talked within each other, have groups of friends.</p> <p>*then moved to another room and started to have Czech friends from his specialty thanks to lectures (studies).</p> <p>*now lives in a flat with his friends and started to speak with more Czechs, also barmans change a lot at Kampa, new people come in and so on.</p>		
11:38-11:50	*Speaks Ukrainian, Russian, English and Czech. Started to study German, but doesn't have much time for it.	Language use	Said something as being in a small town, small village during that period.
11:55-13:40	<p>*Learned Czech when he came to Czechia in 2016. Migration students have one year of Czech courses, were they only speak in Czech.</p> <p>*The teachers or the women at the reception: "If you speak English or Russian, they don't answer you because only Czech".</p> <p>*Think it was great because in the city he was, most people knew English and German (has German borders where he was before) but know that they are students so speak with them in Czech. "You have practice everyday, everytime."</p> <p>*At the beginning talked with the students in the "small village" in Russian (mostly, sometimes Ukrainian).</p>		
14:45-15:57	<p>*In his everyday life he uses Czech and Russian 50/50. Indeed, he comes from a city in Ukraine that is near to Russia, so they mostly speak Russian back home. He also spent 1y in West-Ukraine and there they mostly speak Ukrainian. It is normal for him to switch from a language to another in his family even if they use Russian more.</p> <p>*Now is writing his Bachelor work, so mostly uses Czech but sometimes watches films in Russian.</p>		

<p>04:55-5:33</p> <p>05:57-06:57</p> <p>07:10-07:20</p>	<p>Reasons to come to South Bohemia. *4 years ago he started courses at Charles University, Prague. *After exams he did not have enough to go to Masaryk University or Charles University, so that's why he came to South Bohemia, to study at the South Bohemia university.</p> <p>Reasons to come to Czechia. *Firstly, it was for specific studies of biology. In the city he is from, the university is good but after the graduation only 70% of the students can find a job. It is easy to find a job in a laboratory "but it will not be good payed.</p> <p>No difficulties to come to Czechia for Ukrainian. *In the recent last years, it has become common for Ukrainians to come to other countries, like Poland, Germany, Czechia.</p>	<p>Reasons to migrate</p>	<p>Lot lot lot of noise in the background (music, dishes)</p>
<p>07:50-08:25</p> <p>27:14-27:50</p>	<p>*Had no expectations. He was never been abroad, it was a new part of the life of his study. He did not know how difficult the Czech language could be, or how difficult it could be to study there.</p> <p>*Was prepared before coming, historical lectures, traditions, expected something like that: students and a typical Czech city, an historical center, river, mountain, was normal for him.</p>	<p>Expectation vs. Reality</p>	
<p>10:30-11:30</p>	<p>The campus. *First thing that surprised him is that the campus is well organised. *"It's a big part of my life, because I study, I should have some places near". = the dormitories are comfortable and the library is close, "everything is close, I don't need 2h to get from my dormitory to the campus".</p>	<p>Studies, role of the university and the teachers</p>	<p>Told me that after I asked him if he noticed smt special in arriving to South Bohemia. Told me again at the end that it was weird for him at first to be so close to the campus.</p>

32:48-36:30	<p>*Compared to Prague: he lived in a dormitory and would have spent 1h in the tram to go to the faculty.</p> <p>*started to work in the biology department for one year, they don't have so much students so teachers give more attention to them, evry operation that he made, the teacher was helping him, mostly they worked together, every opportunity to try new work methods is good for them, they are motivated. Feels like receiving a big help from his teachers. They understand that he is from another country. Can talk to them, write to them, only has to ask if he needs help. If they have time, as it is a small city, a small university, teachers have more times for students even if they have their own projects. Everybody was telling him that he would be alone, but finally everybody helps him and it is a big motivation for him, also that good people exist.</p> <p>In hist first year in Budweis he had a course of biology technique, with microscopes, had a test on how they work and so on, when he handed out the test to the teacher she was impressed that he finished everything so fast and understood everything after 2h of lesson. But for him it is normal as he wants to study here and study in Czech.</p>		
13:48-14:38	<p>Language similarities.</p> <p>Czech is "way similar" to Ukrainian. Was easy for him. Practiced 6hours after school to practice Czech and it was enough for one year.</p> <p>Also thanks to his work at Kampa he can use Czech everyday and upgrade his skills.</p>	Cultural differences or similarities	Hesitation. Argues that it was easy may be because he has facilities with languages.
07:30-07:45 08:30-09:06	<p>*helped by friends that are also Ukrainian. Helped with the collection of documents.</p> <p>* it was not so difficult for him to get a VISA</p>	Migration administration	

	<p>*Applied for one year, and after each year he should continue his VISA.</p> <p>*The most complicated was to get a paper from his school (a timetable with the number of courses). It was the most difficult but the rest was easy.</p>		
--	---	--	--

Annex V: Content Analysis VD

TIME	SUBJECTS – INFORMATION RELATED TO THE SUBJECTS	TOPICS	COMMENTS/INTERPRETATION
00:10-00:15 00:35:00:38	<p>A homogenous country</p> <p>*Feels like Czech Republic is pretty homogenous.</p> <p>*In general, South Bohemia was similar to other places he has been in Czech Republic.</p>		
27:25-30:15	<p>Czech identity.</p> <p>Thinks that “weirdly” Czech people have one of the strongest Slavic identities, by only taking Czechia, Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Russia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Russian identity is created by the Russian media - Byelorussian identity is “very closely connected” to Russian one - Ukrainian identity is in-between, it’s not clear, more separate from Byelorussia and Russia - Slovak identity, thinks exists, but they are “so tightly related to Czech people” that they don’t have their own identity without the Czechs, depend on them for “some points of their identity” <p>= Czech people are the rock of that thing, feels like their identity is the strongest among these, because there are any satellite languages, for example when he buys something in Ukraine, it is usual to have instruction in Russian, but here it is not really possible because Czech people speak Czech. Also feels like there is a Czech version of everything. For example, countries were Google is not the most popular search engine: Russia (Yandex) and Czech Republic (seznam.cz), Nord Korea, China</p> <p>= feels that Czech identity is really powerful.</p>		
30:15-31:20	<p>Historical regions.</p>		

	<p>Has never been to Moravia, Silesia. But thinks there is “definitely a big difference between Prague and everywhere else”.</p> <p>Thinks that there is more difference between West-Ukraine and Kiev. = Almost different people. But here, Prague is different but not that different. That it is more homogenous.</p>		
<p>00:15-25</p> <p>00:45-01:50</p> <p>02:00-2:15</p> <p>2:18-2:45</p> <p>02:54-03:00</p> <p>03:02-03:19</p>	<p>Lexical.</p> <p>*Found some words that people use in South Bohemia and no where else.</p> <p>*People who work in there are usually students from South Bohemia. For example, sometimes for a small pile etc</p> <p>*have a ‘funny word’ for hotdog, which is “pikador”</p> <p>*a word for “bra”, in traditional Czech it is “podprsenska” and in slang it is “Scheissga??”</p> <p>Locals towards their region. (identity)</p> <p>*Doesn’t have a feeling about them being proud of their region.</p> <p>*Hasn’t met someone being “super proud of being South Bohemian”, would guess they are not.</p> <p>Specific landscape?</p> <p>*“Not really”. It is close to the borders, so going to the South there are mountains. Think it’s pretty similar throughout. If going to Sumava from here, there will be nothing different.</p> <p>Activities.</p> <p>Guesses that there are no activities specific to South Bohemia, things that locals do more then in other parts of Czechia.</p> <p>Food specialities.</p> <p>No, typical Czech food.</p>	<p>South Bohemia</p>	<p>Noise of a chair being moved (loud)</p> <p>Un non catégorique.</p>

	*May be there are some regional things "karlovarsky Knedlyk": a classical Knedlik is bowled bread, this one is with pieces from other breads and 'things'.		Revient sur ce qu'il a dit. Noise in the background (people chatting)
00:27-00:33	Doesn't travel a lot.	Basic information	Information given to justify that he did not observe more things specific to South Bohemia. Said it to explain that he works with students from South Bohemia. Makes a joke about his knowledge in Spanish.
00:45-00:49	Works Saturdays as a cleaning manager.		
03:30-03:38	Lives in Budweis since December 2017, was in Ukraine before.		
03:50-03:53	Is now preparing for State exams (Master)		
06:33-06:45	Why he came to Budweis and not another part of Czechia. *was dragged here by a friend *it was the best opportunity regarding the university, they were "the friendliest and kindest".		
09:15-09:35	Speaks Russian, Ukrainian, Czech, English a little Spanish		
10:14-10:16	He also teaches.		
20:02-20:04	Is from Kiev.		
25:15:25-19	He had a full-time job at school		
03:20-03:23	*Czechs don't think that knedlicky is bread "but everybody knows it is"	Cultural differences	Being sarcastic.
07:15-07:20	*Czechia is kind of different but there are a lot of similarities		

<p>08:15-08:40</p> <p>08:50-09:13</p> <p>23:03</p>	<p>*noticed small differences: - “they don’t have candy; candy is not a thing here” – In Ukraine the candy section at the supermarket “is like a Disney land”, but here only “German Candy, Nestlé!” but they have a lot of cookies and biscuits. = “have that different type of weird names for cookies that we don’t have”</p> <p>*Was surprised by “the cruelty of the kitchen”: feels like all the traditional dishes take one less step to cook than the Ukrainian one. Gives examples of the dishes.</p> <p>Girls. *They “behave differently”. *In Ukraine “especially if you go on Tinder, every Tinder date is like entertainment, your contribution is to be here”. He is used to treat girl “not as equals but like ‘I’m here, you’re here, I’m a person, you’re a person”” but whenever he tries to do that in Ukraine it is like “What do you mean?” = Here it is a bit less stressful to deal with girls, because they do not take themselves as seriously as in Ukraine. That is “I guess a plus”. *They do not wear as much make-up in Czechia. In Russia and Ukraine, the girls are “dolled-up”.</p>		<p>Being sarcastic again.</p> <p>Added this to the interview when I asked if he had a fun fact or something that he would like to add. A du mal à trouver ses mots.</p> <p>Imitates a girl by saying that.</p>
<p>03:38-03:41</p> <p>03:45-03:50</p> <p>04:05-04:30</p> <p>04:33-04:50</p>	<p>Came by train.</p> <p>Reasons. *Do his Master. *Why he did not study there: because he wanted to leave. *Was not really satisfied with his Bachelor Degree, the way it was carried out. Thought that “may be Czech Republic is a bit different”. *There is a drastic difference between the Ukrainian diploma and the European diploma. Also, the European diploma gives you the</p>	<p>Coming to Czech Republic</p>	<p>Seemed obvious for him.</p>

	right to work in Europe. If you're not a European citizen it is way harder for the employer to hire you.		
05:00-05:36	*There are not a lot of visa you can apply for. His visa is called "long-term residence permit or just residence permit". The reasons for it is studies, it is given precisely for the period of studies and don't think there is anything else that you can obtain, apart if it is for other reasons.	Czech administration for migration	
05:40-06:25	*In Ukraine bureaucracy "is waaay worst", therefore, for him it was "mildly difficult" *But he guesses that it is very difficult here bc when receiving the card for the second time you need to: - go to apply to give all your documents - go to take your photos taken - go to take up your plastic = Need to go there 3 or 4 times "and waste half a day" which can be considered as difficult. *"but it wasn't horrible"		
06:53-07:15	How he imagined South Bohemia/CZ before coming. *he didn't really. Had the mentality that it could be similar to Ukraine because of the similar history. => The CZ had communism for 50+y, the Ukrainians for 69y. "How different could it be".	Stereotypes, expectations before coming	Hesitation when talking about the similar history. Specifies it is a joke. Shows a picture.
07:25-07:30	Stereotypes. *Beer, porn.		
07:38-08:15	*Sandals with socks. "But this is comfortable, it looks bad but it is comfortable!".		
09:40-10:10	Czech. *Could speak A1 level before coming here. Could order a drink, say numbers, simple sentences. * It was difficult not to speak it very well.	Languages	

<p>10:30-12:55</p>	<p>Languages similarities. *Czech to Ukrainian: it is and it is not similar. There are a lot of words, which mean the opposite. Example: “fresh” in Czech and in Ukrainian means “dry”. Pumpkin in Czech means Melon in Uk. *With Polish it is easier to guess the words, but in CZ you could offend someone. *Was aware of that and was careful. He got confused with the old word for ‘bucket’ in CZ which means ‘hot’ in Ukrainian. *Czech has a lot from German and Russian “surprisingly” too. It is “weird how similar they are and how they are not”. Feel they are from the same “thing” but Russian was influenced by the Mongols and “everything from the East”. *Difficult to compare language that are your mother-tongue. *Polish and Ukrainian are way more similar to Ukrainian and Russian but he doesn’t speak Polish.</p>		
<p>16:03-16:35</p>	<p>Language use. *In his everyday life he speaks Ukrainian (60%) and English (40%). *Doesn’t care about speaking Ukrainian in the streets in front of Czech people “mostly people don’t care, they are used to here Ukrainian and Russian”.</p>		<p>Gives that as an example to explain the difficulty of comparing them.</p>
<p>13:05-14:00</p>	<p>Through the language. *Was trying to speak mostly Czech but when the situation was impossible to explain he used English words and sometimes it helped. * He thinks it is a matter of attitude to choose which language will be spoken a new country. For ex: The friend who dragged him here speaks English right away when entering a restaurant while he would never do that even if it could be more convenient. = differs from person to person but for him, he tries to speak Czech all the time</p>	<p>Integration</p>	
<p>19:30-19:50</p>			

<p>14:40-15:25</p>	<p>*As he became more comfortable with his Czech, it became easier for him to hang out with Czechs, because he was being more self-confident.</p> <p>Russian language.</p> <p>*Older people speak Russia.</p> <p>*Talked to another guy from the reception at his work he switches to Russian explaining that he studied in Moscow for 7y and was happy to speak Russian.</p> <p>*A lot of Ukrainians wouldn't not like to speak Russian because people from West of Ukraine have less affinity to speak Russian but he is from the centre so it is 50/50 for him.</p>		<p>People talking loud in the background.</p>
<p>15:25-16:00</p>	<p>*Czechs: older people understand Russian but not young people, they have "no relation to it" also the "older people remember the 1968 and everything so for them it is weird" to speak Russian.</p>		
<p>17:25-18:11</p>	<p>*When he first came here, he went to a party, he put music on a speaker (has 20% Russian music, 20% Ukrainian and "everything else"). A Russian song started playing, a girl, "who was not so super drunk but tipsy" told him "turn out that song".</p> <p>*On day he walked somewhere and talked to a friend in Russian, they went to buy ice-cream, the lady selling the ice-cream became "tense" and when she realised that he could speak fluent Czech she was reassured.</p>		<p>Long pause after "icecream" => 17:30-17:55 (was checking something on his phone)</p>
<p>14:05-14:38</p>	<p>Discrimination.</p> <p>*Had an "interesting" experience at work: there is a check-point at the entrance of his work, it's a team of 5 guys that stay alternately at the entrance. One of them was "super unpleasant and surprised I was the manager of the group, like 'ooh they get Ukrainians as managers what has the world came to'".</p>		
<p>16:40-17:05</p>	<p>*Is a very interesting topic for him. He knows a guy who's been here nearly as long as he has (may be a half year less) and he says "oh they discriminate me, are rude to me". But for him it is not to</p>		

18:12-18:25	<p>be seen as discrimination but only may be “he had a bad day”, he feels like that if there is a discrimination towards him “it is on a level that I can brush off “</p> <p>*For him the story with the ice-cream is “kind of” discrimination but he doesn’t care “do I care? Not really”.</p>		
18:25-19:20	<p>Locals.</p> <p>*It was “definitely” easier for him to first hang out with non-locals when he arrived.</p> <p>*Still, the locals were “super cool” they invited him to their parties, he was hanging out with them but then he had job</p> <p>*For him, hanging out with a non-local “you don’t have to speak Czech” and he feels more comfortable speaking English.</p>		
25:15-27:20	<p>*But now, hanging out with Czech people is “absolutely not a problem” for him because the language barrier is gone.</p> <p>*When he got his full-time job at school, a girl working with him, she was talking to him as if he was Czech and was disappointed everytime he could not understand something, but it motivated him a lot to for example write down some words.</p> <p>*Also, people that are “super positive” who invited him to go out are according to him the “best-helpers”, they “kind of integrate you the most”.</p> <p>*Was invited to dinner by a Czech doctor family, it was very “kind”. Everytime local people are being kind to you, that helps, everytime they treat you equally, that helps. But you “kind of have to be on the lookout, to detect those people”. And whenever a person "is unpleasant to you, you have to brush out". Whenever a person is comprehensive, it’s “what helped me the most”.</p>		
20:00-20:40	<p>Make his way through the city when he arrived.</p>		

<p>20:45-20:55</p> <p>21:05-22:02</p> <p>20:58-21:05</p>	<p>*It was absolutely no problem for him, as he is from Kiev and that there, the network in the city is 20* bigger, so he is used to figuring out the way.</p> <p>*Here they have “all these apps ready to us” so he did not have any problem at all.</p> <p>*Also, all the tickets are standardised compared to Ukraine (can pay all the tickets for a month).</p> <p>Integration in another city.</p> <p>*It would have “definitely” be easier in a bigger city but partly because he is used to live in Kiev (big city).</p> <p>*Easier to make friends and meet girls in bigger cities because in Budweis there is only a bar, clubs, a historical center. Thinks it is also a problem of scales for him, that he could not find something that interested him, but to be “fair” he thinks that he is a “weird person” because he is not satisfied only by nightlife, he is not into going to bars.</p> <p>*Statistically if there are more people, there are more chances that he finds people interested in the same things as he is.</p> <p>Issues.</p> <p>*Here he has troubles finding friends and especially girls used to the fact that the city is small.</p>		
<p>24:20-25:00</p>	<p>*Wants to move to Prague. Doesn't particularly wants to stay in Czech Republic, but if he gets a good job, everything “goes his way” than he'll stay, if not he would probably move.</p>	<p>Future plans</p>	<p>Noise in the background (people chatting)</p>

Annex VI: Content Analysis A

TIME	SUBJECTS – INFORMATION RELATED TO THE SUBJECTS	TOPICS	COMMENTS/INTERPRETATION
00:25-00:30	*It's a location in Czech Republic which is "my new home for more than 3years"	South Bohemia	Did not really understand the question at first "What is South Bohemia according to you?".
00:35-00:45	Specificities of the region.		Did not get the question again.
01:00-02:25	*There are things that are unique for this region, a local culture: For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People here like fish from ponds - Close to Budejovice there is a pond called "Rožmberk", which is the biggest pond in Czech Rpeublic. He believes that it is may be even the biggest in Europe and that they grow carp fish there. - In general people in this region eat a lot of carp, fish. - There is also the Vltava river which goes from South to North, and it is very typical for locals to raft which is a unique cultural thing for this region. 		Has to think in order to remember the name of the pond.
03:30-04:08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the river, people are on rafts, boats, they can buy drinks on boats when they are rafting. - They have a "kind of fast-food made out of carp fish", it is very salty and people drink beer with it. 		People talking loud in the background.
10:20-10:25	Locals, specific to Budweis. People are not afraid of pickpockets.		
11:30-12:00	Before coming to South Bohemia. "of course" he checked information about "budjovice" on Internet. He expected that it would be like this.		
43:30-45:45	*Friends from Prague told him that teachers at the university are stricter, but here at the university, teachers are much nicer, friendly. "They are quite nice".		

	For him here in general it is quite a safe town, almost no serial crimes. "If some murder happens somewhere, people remember about it for many many years. They then think that the place is dangerous, even after 10y. because here nothing bad happens." == is not the case at all in Ukraine, Kiev.		
00:45-01:00 02:25-02:45 42:35-43:07 04:15-04:30 38:45-40:20 40:30-42:20	<p>Regions. *Czech Republic is divided in several regions. *There are regions, for example Moravia, where there are a lot of grapes, they make a lot of wines there, in that part of Czech Republic, and there, the locals drink a lot of wine, but not in South Bohemia. *In Moravia, they have a lot of wines, culture of wine, also have a typical dish with "cabbage, milk and meat, rolls of meat". They have small local dishes but not so different.</p> <p>Lexical. He noticed that in Brno they have a local slang language</p> <p>Typical Czech. *"There are a lot of dogs here. Czech Republic is a country of dogs." "a lot of dogs!"= thinks that maybe locals want to compensate something. Travelled a lot for different conferences and did never see so many dogs. *Sees also a lot of people with "room socks", has the feeling people like them a lot here.</p> <p>Czech food. "Even if you go to some expensive Czech restaurant, the dishes you can buy there from my opinion they have bad quality." Because in "my country we have Ukrainian restaurants, but in expensive ones, you will get really complicated dish, not so fat". For him Czech dishes are quite simple with a lot of fat. In Czechia they have local Czech cuisine which is "very fat" and only very</p>	Czech Republic	<p>Thinks that he is not the person to give information about this because he is a foreigner.</p> <p>Gives me examples of countries where he has been and never saw so many dogs.</p> <p>Describes how dishes in Ukraine will be prepared better than in Czech expensive restaurants. Bruit atroce encore une fois « biiiip ».</p>

<p>42:25-42:36</p> <p>45:40-47:13</p>	<p>simple dishes like switchkova , also a part of a pigs leg fried, so even if you order something expensive, it will always be “simple. And fat.”. Was disappointed the first time he went to Czech expensive restaurants. = like this in all Czech Republic.</p> <p>*Thinks that the population of Czech Republic is not so big, and therefore can probably not have so much different cuisine.</p> <p>*In general, in Czech Republic it is much safer. There is a very low level of crimes, is a quite save place, people are less aggressive. “Even drunk people are quite friendly.” == Not the case in Ukraine, conflicts happen easier. “For Czech people, it’s probably a genetical feature to not to be so much aggressive”. Visited Russia and there people were even more aggressive than in the Ukraine.</p>		
<p>02:45-3:05</p> <p>04:20-04:24</p> <p>04:50-04:59</p> <p>05:05-05-10</p>	<p>*Is not really interested in local culture and knows only a little bit of the geography of Czechia because he visited some places, but is not an expert in cultural differences.</p> <p>*Speaks only a little bit Czech.</p> <p>*Born in Kiev and studied there.</p> <p>His speciality is molecule biology.</p>	<p>Basic information about him</p>	<p>Avait l’air d’être important pour lui de le mentionner.</p> <p>(tells about it again at 9:00)</p>

<p>04:30-04 :45</p> <p>16:10-16:30</p> <p>23:27-24:00</p> <p>28:15-28:20</p> <p>15:50-15:58</p> <p>17:20-17:30</p> <p>15:00-15:17</p> <p>15:58-7:02</p> <p>16:30-17:19</p> <p>17:35-17:50</p> <p>15:58-16:00</p> <p>24:20-25:00</p>	<p>Czech.</p> <p>*Has very “limited skills in Czech”, can only make simple phrases, for example to order something.</p> <p>*As he will probably move to another country for his career, he doesn’t see “a big reason” to learn Czech better as he has the basics.</p> <p>*Has an accent in Czech but not so much. Easy for him because they belong to Slavic languages.</p> <p>Can also read Czech.</p> <p>*He can speak English, a little bit Czech “but not so much”.</p> <p>*He speaks Ukrainian as a native speaker, can speak Russian, English and a little bit Czech.</p> <p>Language use.</p> <p>*Speaks English in the labs, because normally in the EU, scientific organisations should have international, multinational teams.</p> <p>*His Czech colleges speak English, it is mandatory for PhD students so that they can have internships abroad.</p> <p>*When going out, he speaks Czech with the locals but makes many grammatic mistakes.</p> <p>*The language he uses the most is English, also when he goes out. This is mainly due to the fact that most of his friends come from the lab in which he works.</p> <p>Language similarities.</p> <p>*Knows a little of Czech because it is similar to his native language. Thanks to that he can understand them, speak a little with them.</p> <p>*Ukrainian and Russian have similar letters (only 4 or smt are different) but the words are more differenct. Ukrainian and Czech have similar words, similar meaning but different letters</p>	<p>Languages</p>	<p>People chatting in the background.</p> <p>Talks about it by giving a comparison with Latin languages.</p> <p>When telling a fun fact.</p>
---	---	------------------	--

35:30-36:25	<p>*Ukrainian/Polish language they have a word and in Czech they have the same word, but the meaning is completely different it means like “fucking somebody, to have sex”.</p> <p>= Has a story of a Polish or Ukrainian that goes to a post office and says “I’m looking for the director” and actually it meant in Czech “I’m fucking the director”.</p>		
36:28-37:20	<p>*There is also ovoce which means fruits and in Ukrainian it means vegetables.</p> <p>*Bread: chestvy Chleb (CZ) means fresh bred and in Ukrainian it means dry bred.</p> <p>= some words have completely different meanings.</p>		
50:20-56:20	<p>*Now English is mandatory in schools, universities, but if you want to speak with Czech students in English, most of them just don’t want to speak English. They do speak English: “Maybe at Kampa when they are drunk”. But same situation in Ukraine English is also mandatory at school, but only in big cities as teacher don’t want to work in small villages. So it is the same, find people who speak English (not in big cities) is also difficult.</p> <p>“Like here, people are afraid to speak English”.</p> <p>The situation that when people, at school, study English, but then they don’t want to speak it is common for France, Czech Republic, Ukraine, Poland, many other countries but not for Germany and the Netherlands and in Scandinavian countries.</p> <p>Thinks in Germany it is because of their history, that they don’t want to be unpolite.</p> <p>“One language, one religion, same army”. Thinks it is good for the country, locals but not for foreigners. Good for locals because it unites them.</p> <p>Russian.</p>		<p>Fais souvent des comparaisons pour justifier ce qu’il dit. A dit plusieurs fois « in my country » en parlant de l’Ukraine= sentiment d’appartenance encore très lié à son pays d’origine ? En parle bcp, tout pas mentionné ici car pas sujet d’intérêt de base. Commence à parler de comment son éducation en ukraine était vraiment bien. Parle ensuite de la situation en France (en donnant des exemples d’expérience à lui là-bas) aussi pour rejustifier ses paroles.</p>

	<p>*As he lived in Kiev his whole life, he was not used to a small city, he was used to take hours to go from one point to another, to have more people in the city. Now his flat is right next to the university. People are not in rush, there are no people in the streets at night.</p>		
15:15-15:47	<p>Work in the lab. Has a multinational team: Japanese, China, Poland, Croatia, from India a lot...". Many different people".</p>		
18:29-20:30	<p>Locals. *In general, "Czech people don't like Ukrainian so much". He understands it because for him the Ukrainian that come grew up in poor conditions and have "kind of bad manners", also they work for "not good jobs". Many of them work for Bush (microwave company) and Czechs don't want to work there because the salary is too low, which is okay for Ukrainians. *Czech people would like to work in some places, but they don't because the salary is too low, that's why companies invite Ukrainians from poor villages so have no reason to increase the salary, can even decrease it. Czechs reaction: "Oh because of some many Ukrainians who want to work there, they don't want to make proper salaries there."</p>		
26:30-26:50	<p>He did not much integrated in Ukrainian groups and "kind of must have local friends"</p>		<p>Says it as a joke referring to the fact that the big Ukrainian communities are mostly in Prague.</p>
21:40-22:30	<p>Discrimination. *One day in the Singer pub, with some of his Turkish friends, even if they were the first to order, they always took the orders from Czech people first. But they were much "kind of ruder" to Turkish people than to him. So "probably It is better to be Ukrainian than Turkish here".</p>		
47:35-50:20	<p>*Doesn't think that Czechs are afraid of people.</p>		

22:50-23:22	<p>*But it is difficult for foreigners to find apartments in general: - 1 guy from Brazil works with him and spent 6months to find an apartment, because he couldn't speak even a little Czech and owners didn't want to rent an apartment. - For him it was neither easy, he had to show them that he can speak Czech as locals don't speak English ("usually") and are afraid of people who do not speak Czech. = Checked all the messages he was sending with a translator before to be sure to be comprehensible and to make it "as better as possible". *Czech people are not afraid of foreigners, but they just don't want to communicate with others, not fear, they are just "closed people, closed-minded".</p> <p>In comparison with France. It would have been more difficult in France because French people speak only French, only in Paris they speak a little bit English. In Czechia, it is easier because the languages are quite similar.</p>		Shows again, the importance of the language.
25:01-25:07 26:00-26:41	<p>Integration in another city. *Integration in Prague or Brno would have been easier. *But if he was living in Prague, he would speak less Czech as there are a lot of Ukrainians there. He has some friends there and they meet quite often to do activities together but often only with Ukrainians.</p>		Lot of noise is the background (qqun qui range la caisse)
25:07-25:55	<p>Social media. *Age of social networks, there are Facebook communities (Ukrainian or expats abroad). Also exist here, helped him to meet nice people from Ukraine, go to bars, barbecues...</p> <p>Accessibility. "easy". And he has navigation on his smartphone so he can just google where he wants to go. Also there is the application</p>		

<p>37:35-28:15</p> <p>4th record (01:02)</p>	<p>maps.cz or herewego, mapsme. And as he speaks a little bit Czech he can also ask people.</p> <p>During his 1st year he had a Czech colleague who invited him to play poker at his home with some friends. He told him to be there at 8 but he came at 9 because for him, according to his country it was normal to come one hour later, but there was nobody there when he arrived and his colleague asked him why he came so late, so after this he always came on time when he was invited somewhere. It was surprising for him because he was sure that is was a European thing to be late.</p>		<p>Bruit atroce dans le fond « biiiiip ».</p>
<p>07:20-07:30</p> <p>27:00-28:54</p>	<p>*Maybe he will move to another country, like Germany, to continue his research.</p> <p>*Depends on the scientific field. They have room in the scientific centre. When he will graduate from PhD programme, they cannot hire you for 2years, it's a mostly like this in EU scientific labs. But he can find a job in other scientific organisations (Brno, Prague, Ostrava). Options for him: - find a position but wants to have a topic that is interesting for him. (28:00) -may be there will be no position free when he graduates in the different labs of Czech Republic, because there are not so many scientific organisations, in that case he will need to move to another country. Thinking about Germany because it is the top number 1 in Europe for sciences. = he has to work 2 years somewhere else and then can come back to the lab in Budweis. He would like to stay here, but they have this rule.</p>	<p>Future plans</p>	<p>Lot of noise (sont entrain de fermer le café, stores etc).</p> <p>=post-doc. Après avoir soutenu thèse va faire CDD de plusieurs années dans un autre labo (si possible autre pays) pour montrer qu'on est capable de faire science ailleurs que là où on a fait sa thèse. Au bout de 2ans il faut avoir publié et on devient compétitif pour obtenir une position permanente. Très rare recruter qqun après thèse sans avoir fait ses preuves ailleurs.</p>
<p>07:30-08:10</p>	<p>*"I'm quite not typical Ukrainian.". Because "normal Ukrainian people are just students who came to study, and they have different lifestyles than me".</p>	<p>Is not a "typical Ukrainian"</p>	<p>Tells me this when talking about his ambitions.</p>

08:25-08:30	<p>* For example, the Ukrainians here are “poor people from my country who couldn’t find jobs there because they must have lived in some villages, they have bad education, not enough education”. That’s why they move here and “of course they have completely different lifestyles.</p> <p>*”my life is not average life of Ukrainians”</p>		
10:38-11:22	<p>*Other Ukrainians, from small poor villages, did not have normal education, move here to get a “shitty job, but at least some job”, their experience, expectations, lifestyle must be very different.</p>		
20:55-21:30	<p>*Other Ukrainian who came to work here “they don’t have enough education or something like that to have a normal job”. *They don’t have good manners, speak to loud in bars. = Czech people will notice it, “here a little bit different language” and they don’t like it.</p>		
33:36-34:00	<p>*Guesses that most of Ukrainians living here are mostly not students, just workers, they work in industrial places, in plants.</p>		
34:08-35:00	<p>*Thinks that Ukrainian students have a completely different experience, that they probably did not work before coming here and probably they do not have enough money because they can have only a part-time job. Believes it must be quite difficult for them to live here. Because for him, when you are young (19-20y.) and you’re a student of the South Bohemia university, probably they don’t have enough money to enjoy.</p>		Tells me this after I asked all my questions, to give me more information but not about him, but from what he thinks and knows about other Ukrainian students here.
08:48-10:35	<p>*Expected that here the culture would be much more different. *As he comes from Kiev, which is a big city, he was not used to people being not afraid of pickpockets</p>	Expectations vs. reality	
29:00-33:00	<p>*Expected that locals would travel much.</p>		Also a cultural difference.

	<p>Explains= when he grew up in his country, he was used to have to get a visa even for travel as tourists (now they can travel as tourists without visa inside the Schengen zone). It was always “so cool” for him that people in the EU can travel wherever, whenever they want. When Ukrainian could travel only with a passport, he started to travel a lot, also his friends.</p> <p>Thought that people who had this opportunity for so many years, to travel across the Schengen zone without restrictions must be very experienced in travels but from what he observed, they do not. Local people do not travel much, many of them go to Croatia, to the sea because it is close and cheap and that’s all. May be Italy, but that’s all. They do not travel much across Europe.</p> <p>= They are not motivated; they have their habits. Thinks that maybe they grew up with this opportunity and probably think that “oh okay no sense to be in a rush, we can travel to Paris later, maybe next year, or next year”. They have nothing to push.</p>		
<p>12:20-13:06</p> <p>14:10-14:55</p> <p>13:20-13:48</p>	<p>Type of visa.</p> <p>*He has a special type of “long-term residence permission for scientific research”, it’s a special “long-term residential permit”. It gives him a visa, he can work only for scientific organisations and cannot work for example in shops or smt like that.</p> <p>*To get the permission on this permit, he must prove that he has contacts with some scientific organisations, that he’s employed. Then has to go to the foreign police, who give him the permission.</p> <p>*1st he got the permission at the embassy in Ukraine. Later he extend it in “Budjovice” by the foreign police, just had to show them his contract, some documents. There is person responsible, in his research department, who has to help foreign employes.</p> <p>Difficulties.</p> <p>*For him it was not difficult as not so many people ask for this type of visa.</p>	<p>Migration administration in Czechia</p>	

<p>14:55-14:58</p>	<p>*Thinks it is more difficult to get a permission to work as a lot of poor people come to work here. Believe that they have to wait half a year before getting a visa. *”It was easy”</p>		
<p>2nd record (0:53)</p>	<p>Fun fact: For people who work in the foreign police, it is mandatory to speak Russian or Ukrainian, but not English. Was 2 years ago, guesses that it has maybe changed.</p>		
<p>3rd record (00:43)</p>	<p>When he was extending his long-term residence permission, they gave him documents in Czech and Ukrainian language. Thought he would receive a translation in English and was surprised he had it in Ukrainian.</p>		

Annex VII: Content Analysis MB

TIME	SUBJECTS – INFORMATION RELATED TO THE SUBJECTS	TOPICS	COMMENTS/INTERPRETATION
11:24-11:58	<p>The locals are proud of being from this region. They always “talk about their beer, about their sports: football and hockey.</p> <p>They have their musical bands from South Bohemia. Studied with one of them, who has a group and “all the teachers know him, they are proud”.</p>	South Bohemia	
00:00-00:55 01:12-01:43 13:35-13:50 15:30-16:01	<p>*The regions look almost the same for her: the style of life *In Brno people are more open.</p> <p>*Did not spent that much time in other regions to compare. *She only stays “here”.</p> <p>Features of the nation: Czech humor, Czech beers “it is only theirs”.</p> <p>Lexical, dialect, language. Knows one guy from Pilsen and he speaks in a different way: he doesn’t have the same structures. But Locals in Budweis think it’s okay, but not when she makes the same structures.</p>	Czech Republic	
00:55-01:12 10:00-10:15	<p>Friends. *Here she only has only foreign friends. “Czech people have Czech groups, Ukrainians have their Ukrainian groups, Spanish have their Spanish groups”.</p> <p>Also has Russian friends “my best friends are Ukrainian and Russian girls”. They are a mixed group of Russians and Ukrainians because they have the same language.</p>	Integration	

05:20-05:49	<p>Accessibility, transport.</p> <p>*Had problems with the bus because the system is different from Ukraine. In Ukraine she can directly pay a ticket to the driver, but here she had to buy a ticket, then she had to “put it in something and no one was checking it” = for her it was weird, and there were no instructions. She just saw what people did and did the same.</p>		
06:45-07:21	<p>Locals.</p> <p>*Her classmates are “nice people”, they talked to each other but they are not friends. They don’t go to the same parties, they don’t talk about movies, “something like fun” they just ask each other if they have questions about the studies and that’s it. They help each other at the university but don’t talk with each other outside the university.</p>		
07:25-07:33	<p>*Is not a person who can talk to people easily when she doesn’t know them, so she never asked for help form locals in the city for example.</p>		
10:26-10:33	<p>Thinks they like Ukrainians more than Russians. She doesn’t know if it’s true but she feels that way.</p>		
12:13-13:00	<p>She wishes she would have had more Czech friends. It is the only expectation that did not come true for her. Reasons why it did not happen: may be if they were in another country, as Czech and Ukrainian foreigners, they would be friends because they would be at the same level: foreigners.</p> <p>Thinks it is easier for Czechs to find someone who speaks Czech, who understands the jokes, who’s born here and understands the system.</p>		Tells me this when I asked her if she wants to add something to the interview.
17:20-18:00	<p>*Now she has Czech friends who help her, give her advices, how to go to the police, medical institutions. They will help her, she’s thankful. Teachers also help, but did not help her at first because she knew nobody.</p>		Intonation+++

<p>07:40-07:56</p> <p>08:03-08:22</p> <p>08:40-08:59</p> <p>10:48-11:23</p> <p>16:30-17:01</p>	<p>Discrimination.</p> <p>*Sometimes, Czech people have some false prejudices about Ukrainians: that they are not educated, came just to work for free.</p> <p>*Sometimes when she is in the bus and talks to her Ukrainian friends, some people can look at her with a “serious face”, like “why are you talking in Ukrainian?!”. = she doesn’t care.</p> <p>*She was ready that some Czechs would not like Ukrainians because not all Ukrainian are saints. They are like other people “they lie, they steal”, but “those people are in every country”.</p> <p>*She doesn’t think that her integration would have been easier in another city of Czech Republic. “People here are nice, I love this place”. But she wants to move to Prague because it’s a bigger city “but that is the only reason”. But her integration could have been better in a “bigger city” because she was born in a bigger city.</p> <p>*She came strayed away to study, went not to the Czech courses. That’s why some of her friends who had these courses integrated better because they already knew some teachers, they could ask for help, they could ask for advice, but she did not have anyone. = thinks it’s a pity that people help you only if you paid.</p>		
<p>01:49-03:03</p>	<p>*She was thinking about getting education abroad and in Czech Republic she could get education for free if she knows the Czech language. It was one of the biggest reasons for her to move there.</p> <p>*She could also choose Poland, but the social and economic level is lower, so she decided to chose Czech Republic: there are no big political events “as in the USA now” and also Czech Republic takes care of its inhabitants:</p>	<p>Reasons for coming to Czech Republic</p>	<p>Referring to the Coronavirus.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was one of the first countries who did strict rules for quarantine and now “we can walk in the streets without masks, we can go to coffees, but in Ukraine, now people are dying.” 		
03:07-03:50	<p>*The most difficult part for her was to get the visa to study. She passed her exams in the university of South Bohemia, but she had to receive a visa. She waited for her visa for 3months.</p> <p>*Therefore, she had to left Czech Republic, got problems with the university, some teachers did not want to understand her.</p> <p>*Everything was her responsibility “if I pass the exams or not at the end of the semester.” She did it, but all by herself.</p>	Migration administration	
04:00-04:45	<p>*Nobody helped her for all the administration stuff. The teachers “didn’t wanted to understand me”. She applied for her study, there are 2 women who answer questions of students and she told them the situation and they told her that they would talk to the Rector and Dean, but then told her that they can’t help her.</p> <p>*Problem was that they gave her a document noticing that she is a student of their university to late and did not helped her afterwards. = in the faculty of Arts.</p>		
16:20-16:28	<p>*migrants who pay for the education receive help, but as she is studying for free (bc she learned Czech before coming) nobody helps her.</p>		
04:55-04:59	<p>*Studies in the faculty of Art, English and Spanish languages.</p>	General information about her	
05:00-05:05	<p>*Speaks Ukrainian and Russian by mother tongue, and also speaks English, Spanish and Czech.</p>	Languages	
05:10-05:18	<p>Czech.</p>		

06:00-06:30	<p>*Spoke Czech at level B2 before immigration. But sometimes there are words that she doesn't understand.</p> <p>*When she learned Czech it was "fun" so then she decided to move.</p> <p>*There are a lot of similarities in both languages (Cz/Ukr.) so for her it was not difficult.</p>		
09:12-09:43 13:07-14:25 14:40-15:10	<p>Ukrainian women are "obsessed with clothes and their appearance" but here "no one cares what he/she wears, about what she talks, they are more open".</p> <p>"We" are not as opened because we have the Soviet Union' = her parents grew up in such a system and taught her a little bit of their system</p> <p>*The humor is different, but it doesn't mean it's bad, it is just Czech humor. It is a feature of their nation. Example of a joke: doesn't have one but if she had one in mind she couldn't repeat it in Ukrainian because people don't have the same minds, she would not think about the jokes they have.</p> <p>* "Some Czechs they don't care, they clean the floor and then, with the same sponge they clean the table".</p>	Cultural differences	Temps de réaction avant de répondre cmt leur culture est éloignée.

Annex VIII: Fine Transcript of the GAT2 transcription conventions

circ. pause -- impr.

... way for Felker.

Gesprächsforschung 12 (2011), Seite 37

→ vice player to
conduct it. (ctr. R" convert and save).
(for data safety) → "Audio CD"

6. Summary of the most important GAT 2 transcription conventions

Minimal transcript

Sequential structure

[:] overlap and simultaneous talk
[:]

In- and outbreaths

°h / h° in- / outbreaths of appr. 0.2-0.5 sec. duration
°hh / hh° in- / outbreaths of appr. 0.5-0.8 sec. duration
°hhh / hhh° in- / outbreaths of appr. 0.8-1.0 sec. duration

Pauses

(.) micro pause, estimated, up to 0.2 sec. duration appr.
(-) short estimated pause of appr. 0.2-0.5 sec. duration
(--) intermediary estimated pause of appr. 0.5-0.8 sec. duration
(---) longer estimated pause of appr. 0.8-1.0 sec. duration
(0.5)/(2.0) measured pause of appr. 0.5 / 2.0 sec. duration
(to tenth of a second)

Other segmental conventions

and_uh cliticizations within units
uh, uhm, etc. hesitation markers, so-called "filled pauses"

Laughter and crying

hehe }
hihi }
{ ((cries)) } description of laughter and crying
laughter particles accompanying speech with

Continuers

hm, yes, no, yeah monosyllabic tokens
hm_hm, ye_es, bi-syllabic tokens
no_o
ʔhmʔhm with glottal closure, often negating

Other conventions

((coughs))	non-verbal vocal actions and events
<<coughing> >	...with indication of scope
()	unintelligible passage
(xxx), (xxx xxx)	one or two unintelligible syllables
(may i)	assumed wording
(may i say/let us say:	possible alternatives
((unintelligible, appr. 3 sec))	unintelligible passage with indication of duration
((...))	omission in transcript
→	refers to a line of transcript relevant in the argument

Basic transcript

Sequential structure

=	fast, immediate continuation with a new turn or segment (latching)
---	--

Other segmental conventions

:	lengthening, by about 0.2-0.5 sec.
::	lengthening, by about 0.5-0.8 sec.
:::	lengthening, by about 0.8-1.0 sec.
ʔ	cut-off by glottal closure

Accentuation

SYLlable	focus accent
!SYL!lable	extra strong accent

Final pitch movements of intonation phrases

?	rising to high
,	rising to mid level
-	level
;	falling to mid
.	falling to low

Other conventions

<<surprised> >	interpretive comment with indication of scope
----------------	---

Annex IX: Interview Transcription PF

{00:05} 0001 **GG** what is according to you specific to south bohemia

{00:09} 0002 **PF** what is

{00:10} 0003 **GG** euh, specific (-) for south bohemia

{00:13} 0004 (1.1)

{00:14} 0005 **PF** euuuh, okay, so you mean like (.) what south bohemia differs from

{00:19} 0006 (0.49)

{00:20} 0007 **GG** euhm, what you think of the landscape or theeee euh architecture

{00:26} 0008 **PF** Sooo

{00:26} 0009 (1.22)

{00:27} 0010 **GG** Yeah, something that can difference it from other regions

{00:31} 0011 **PF** (-) south bohemia

{00:33} 0012 **GG** hm,

{00:33} 0013 **PF** hm, it s a good question let me think about it (-) hm (-)

{00:40} 0014 like i don t really like travel czech republic a lot

{00:45} 0015 buuut (.)

{00:46} 0016 like if you like (.) like if you taake if you compare to prague maybe it is more like quiet i guess

{00:53} 0017 **GG** hm,

{00:54} 0018 **PF** euh, i guess it is more like (--)

{00:59} 0019 it s more connected with nature

{01:01} 0020 [i don t know thats like this is how i feel]

{01:01} 0021 **GG** [hm_hm,]

{01:03} 0022 **PF** (-) cause like in prague and others there is a lot of touriist a lot of like peoplee

{01:08} 0023 [like businessmeeeeen you know]

{01:08} 0024 **GG** [hm_hm,]

{01:10} 0025 **PF** busy people (-) and hear is more like (--)

{01:14} 0026 it s it s more calm here

{01:16} 0027 (-) like (.) architecture

{01:18} 0028 is also very very good

{01:20} 0029 i like it (.) it s like you know it it s like it s like home ((smile))

{01:24} 0030 [you know it feels like home]

{01:24} 0031 **GG** [really ((smile))]

{01:26} 0032 and do you think that the architecture is for example specific to the other regions in czech republic orrr (.)

{01:31} 0033 **PF** hmmm,

{01:33} 0034 [i think its like czech architecture is czech architecture its like]

{01:33} 0035 **GG** [yeah,]

{01:38} 0036 **PF** [(.) euh, it is like si similar in all all around republic]

{01:38} 0037 **GG** [hm,]

{01:42} 0038 hm, and do you have a feeling that the locals are proud of living in south bohemia or budweis

{01:49} 0039 **PF** euhm, (.) okay so recently i talked to a czech guy

{01:53} 0040 euhm, (.) we had a good (.) really good conversation

{01:56} 0041 and he said like czechs (.) they are like

{01:58} 0042 [very proud that they had their own state]

{01:58} 0043 **GG** [hm,]

{02:02} 0044 **PF** republic and he said like young people (.)

{02:05} 0045 they (.) if there is like gonna be something like a war

{02:09} 0046 [or something they will stand up and they will fight for their country]

{02:09} 0047 **GG** [hm,]

{02:14} 0048 **PF** like we were talking about euhm, (.)

{02:16} 0049 ((unintelligible)) (--)

{02:17} 0050 what was it (.) ((unintelligible)) (.) like (-)

{02:19} 0051 [there was like a pact between germany]

{02:19} 0052 **GG** [hm, hm,]

{02:23} 0053 **PF** [nazis germany]

{02:23} 0054 **GG** [yeaah,]

{02:25} 0055 **PF** [england euh,]

{02:25} 0056 **GG** [hm_hm,]

{02:27} 0057 **PF** [and usa that]

{02:27} 0058 **GG** [hm_hm,]

{02:29} 0059 **PF** [they would gave up czech territories]

{02:29} 0060 **GG** [yeah,]

{02:31} 0061 **PF** yeah and he said like even then they like were fighting

{02:35} 0062 aaand (.)

{02:36} 0063 [yeah, yeah,]

{02:36} 0064 GG [for their country]

{02:38} 0065 and he was from budweis

{02:40} 0066 [yeah, yeah,]

{02:40} 0067 [okay,]

{02:41} 0068 [but he talked generally about the czech people]

{02:41} 0069 PF [yeah, yeah,]

{02:44} 0070 GG (-- hm_hm, (.)

{02:46} 0071 euhm, and (.) have you noticed that euh, some czech czech local use words that you dont here in other regions

{02:57} 0072 hm, (.) like if you take (-) euh, not like (.) there is like three regions that they have

{03:05} 0073 PF it is czechy moravia and ((unintelligible))

{03:08} 0074 if you take czechy and moravia its like different because in moravia they have like this weird accent like if you take czechczechy its like standard czech language

{03:22} 0075 but if you take moravia its like they have like some words from polish maybe from hungarian language like you know they have this mix

{03:32} 0076 GG so for you south bohemia is more czech in general

{03:37} 0077 PF yeah, yeah, its like you know stan standard

{03:39} 0078 GG okay, hm_hm,

{03:41} 0079 and euhm, (.) did you noticed some activities that is really typical for this regions like spoorts or hobiies

{03:48} 0080 (1.7)

{03:50} 0081 PF hm,

{03:50} 0082 (1.04)

{03:51} 0083 PF maybeeee

{03:53} 0084 (0.73)

{03:53} 0085 PF [going into mountaains hikiing]

{03:53} 0086 GG [hm_hm,]

{03:56} 0087 PF because they re like really close to sumava

{03:60} 0088 mountains (.) ((unintelligible))

{04:02} 0089 [not region but like (.) you know]

{04:02} 0090 GG [hm_hm,]

{04:04} 0091 PF [you know what i mean]

{04:04} 0092 GG [yes]

{04:06} 0093 PF [they they they like go to mountains hiking and stuff]

{04:06} 0094 [hm_hm,]

{04:11} 0095 GG also bikiing

{04:12} 0096 [hm_hm,]

{04:12} 0097 **PF** [yeah that s really common here]

{04:15} 0098 (0.7)

{04:15} 0099 and anyy food specialitieees

{04:18} 0100 (0.73)

{04:19} 0101 **PF** i don t know whats like special food for this region but i know like general czech food

{04:24} 0102 soooo (---)

{04:25} 0103 i know ((unintelligible)) its like pork with their know knedlyk

{04:30} 0104 **GG** hm_hm

{04:30} 0105 **PF** and with euhm, (.) cabbage with like (-)

{04:35} 0106 [you know whatever]

{04:35} 0107 **GG** [yeah, ((smiling))]

{04:37} 0108 and also (.) their (.) well known switchkova

{04:41} 0109 (1.83)

{04:43} 0110 **PF** its beef with knedlyk and special like jaaam (.)

{04:48} 0111 [euh, like like its its very good its very good]

{04:48} 0112 [hm, ((laughing))]

{04:51} 0113 **GG** great (.) and since when do you live in budweiss

{04:56} 0114 **PF** soooo as i told two years ago i moved here

{05:00} 0115 i (.) took (.) i wass studying first a czech intensive like czech language course

{05:08} 0116 soo (.) i had (-) my (.) i have grandpa here (-) sooo (.) i like

{05:15} 0117 i was kind of lazy to cook and take care of myself so (-) i i ll (.) i lived with him in Strakonice which is sixty kilomehrs from here and still is south region

{05:25} 0118 and (.) i was like going here everyday for lessons

{05:32} 0119 (-) and (-)

{05:34} 0120 (-) then i got university (-) here

{05:37} 0121 i m ((unintelligible)) i m studying economy and management here in czech language and i moved here in dormitories

{05:47} 0122 okay and (.) euh, czech intensive courses that you had euhm,

{05:51} 0123 (1.23)

{05:52} 0124 **GG** euh, was it from the university

{05:54} 0125 [from the state]

{05:54} 0126 **PF** [yeah, yeah, from the university]

{05:56} 0127 **GG** hm_hm,

{05:58} 0128 and how did you come here to czech republic

{06:00} 0129 (0.68)

{06:01} 0130 **PF** euhm, (-) like (-)

{06:03} 0131 i came here because i have a grandpa here

{06:05} 0132 like why ukrainian stay (--) like emigrate from ukraine

{06:11} 0133 [to other countries mostly european because (--) like salary is really bad in ukraine]

{06:11} 0134 **GG** [hm,]

{06:18} 0135 **PF** like you can do same job here and get like at least two times more money soo ((unintelligible))

{06:24} 0136 [yeah, yeah,]

{06:24} 0137 **GG** [so for economical reasons and also because you had your family here]

{06:28} 0138 **PF** yeah, yeah, and like european (.) like as i was told european diploma is worth more than ukrainian

{06:38} 0139 **GG** okay, hm_hm,

{06:40} 0140 [and (-) what were your expectations coming here apart from studiiyyng]

{06:40} 0141 **PF** [ohr,]

{06:46} 0142 okay so expectations they were big

{06:48} 0143 [because i remember when i was a kid my grand pa he s he s has been he was living he s living in czech republic for over twenty years

{06:48} 0144 **GG** [yes ((smiling))

{06:57} 0145 sooooo (-) i remember when i was a kid growing up he would come like two or three times a year

{07:04} 0146 **PF** aaaand he like he would like he would come and tell those fairy tales about europe like you know

{07:12} 0147 ((imitation)) that s life is like ten times better her and people they are more kind and stuff like that more intelligent you know

{07:20} 0148 soo when i came here i really thought like people you know were like you know euh, living in year 3020 when we are living in you know like 2020 you know

{07:30} 0149 sooo (--) yeah,

{07:33} 0150 i had like really big expectations but (-) they like (-) fall apart crushed really fast

{07:39} 0151 [because]

{07:39} 0152 **GG** [really]

{07:40} 0153 yeah, (.) it s not like really different (.) government just care about people more (-)

{07:47} 0154 [hm,]

{07:47} 0155 **PF** [in ukraine they steal they lie they dont do anything]

{07:51} 0156 (1.28)

{07:52} 0157 **GG** but (--) the lifestyle is similar

{07:54} 0158 **PF** noo life is actually different (---) like

{07:58} 0159 (0.87)

{07:59} 0160 **PF** ukrainians they think how (-) to (-) survive while czechs they think how they liive

{08:05} 0161 [like you know]

{08:05} 0162 **GG** [hm,]

{08:06} 0163 **PF** ukrainians ((imitation)) oh i must work hard to feed myself my family

{08:12} 0164 [czechs ((imitating)) oh so what i m gonna do next weekend should i go to italy or prague or just take like bike and go somewhere you know]

{08:12} 0165 **GG** [((laughing))]

{08:21} 0166 ((not transcribed))

{08:30} 0167 **PF** the system is really pissing me off because euh, you have (.) every year you have to reapply so they give you visa for one year (-) for one academy year it's strats from

{08:42} 0168 euh, the first of (-) euh, september and then the thirty one of august and then everytime you have to reapply

{08:52} 0169 so they ga ((unintelligible)) like (--) you have (-) it s al ot of pro (-) like you must collect a lot of documents every year

{09:01} 0170 and waaste your time

{09:03} 0171 and also they want you to pay for every re applation

{09:07} 0172 (0.75)

{09:08} 0173 **PF** sooo

{09:09} 0174 (1.61)

{09:11} 0175 **PF** like yeah, i got i got that one year visa

{09:14} 0176 **GG** hm, (.) so about all that administration (-) when you first came here (-) did someone help you or did you do everything by yourself

{09:24} 0177 yeah, as i told i have grandpa

{09:26} 0178 **PF** [so]

{09:26} 0179 **GG** [yeah]

{09:26} 0180 **PF** he he mostly took (--) he mostly did all the job with the documents

{09:33} 0181 also since he (--) he is over twenty years here he has a lot of friends here

{09:38} 0182 [that can help]

{09:38} 0183 **GG** [hm_hm,]

{09:40} 0184 **PF** [alsooo he has some people from police which is very nice]

{09:40} 0185 **GG** [((laughing))]

{09:48} 0186 (---) yeah true

{09:50} 0187 ((not translated))

{10:02} 0188 GG did you have an image of budweis before coming here

{10:06} 0189 (1.11)

{10:07} 0190 PF [eeuh, okay i did not have specific image of this region i had like like this view of european union you know]

{10:07} 0191 GG [hm,]

{10:15} 0192 PF yeaaaaah,

{10:17} 0193 it wasn t specific

{10:18} 0194 GG okay (-) and so you did not have any stereotypes

{10:22} 0195 (1.07)

{10:23} 0196 PF hmmm, specific for this region no i didn t

{10:29} 0197 GG but about czech people

{10:30} 0198 PF aboutt Czech People (.) like (.) okay there was like stereotypes for me that they are more polite

{10:37} 0199 (-) for example you know when you (-) euh, they would hold a door for you like when they leave they always check if there is someone

{10:45} 0200 ooor they will hm, you know hold the door in ukraine they would just like (--)

{10:50} 0201 GG okay

{10:51} 0202 [hm_hm,]

{10:51} 0203 PF [they they don t car the can like slap the door if you are like staying in the door way]

{10:55} 0204 (2.08)

{10:57} 0205 GG hmmm, and were you suprised by something when you arrived here (-) something that really (--) chocked you (.) in a positive or negative way

{11:06} 0206 PF sure

{11:06} 0207 (2.0)

{11:08} 0208 PF like °hhh/°hhh i don t know if i can say that it really me but like people they are like really helpful for foreigners

{11:16} 0209 GG really

{11:16} 0210 PF yeah, so (---) euhm,

{11:18} 0211 okay so myy czech language even if i took that course was still bad ((laughing))

{11:25} 0212 GG ((laughing))

{11:26} 0213 PF aaand (--) you know (--)

{11:29} 0214 they they (-) even though i could nt talk normally still they were listening and trying to help meee

{11:38} 0215 GG [okaay

{11:38} 0216 PF [and talk the way through

{11:40} 0217 (1.37)

{11:41} 0218 GG and which languages to you speak (---)

{11:44} 0219 soo i speak ukrainian as i m ukrainian and russian because (--
) like (-) you know (-) because of the uu mh, soviet unioon

{11:52} 0220 PF (-) yeaah, (---)

{11:54} 0221 hm, russian language is like mostly spoken is those post soviet
countries

{11:60} 0222 hm_hm,

{12:00} 0223 soo i know ukrainian and russian (-) and then i learned english
(.) and now czech

{12:06} 0224 ((not transcribed))

{13:00} 0225 GG and did you hm, noticed some similarities between czech and
ukrainian orr (-)

{13:08} 0226 PF yeah, like my expectations they kind of crushed because you know
(-) as I said hm, (-)

{13:14} 0227 still like like the main difference is like the government just
care care more about the people

{13:21} 0228 and from thaat people they are not like thinking about how they
survive but like about how they actually live you know

{13:30} 0229 GG hm_hm,

{13:30} 0230 PF aaand yeah, like (---) but like in other aspects it s all the
same

{13:38} 0231 you know we are all humans and (-) you know (-) good (.) people
(.) they are (-) good(.) and bad people they are like everywhere
so

{13:45} 0232 GG hm_hm (-) yeah,

{13:47} 0233 but i hm, meant between the languages

{13:50} 0234 PF oh languages

{13:51} 0235 GG yeah like (-) ukrainian and rusesse russian are really similar
(--) i guess

{13:57} 0236 [its like west slavic]

{13:57} 0237 PF [its its i woud]

{13:59} 0238 GG languagee

{14:00} 0239 PF yeah i would say that (-)

{14:02} 0240 actually ukrainian it it it is more similar to czech than russian
(-)

{14:09} 0241 like (-) we have (-) with russian we have like what common we
have hm, cyrillic letters and czech they have latin letters
thats the difference but like we have a lot off similarities

{14:23} 0242 [you know]

{14:23} 0243 GG [hm_hm,]

{14:24} 0244 PF like i dont know

{14:26} 0245 they have this hm, whats the name for it in english (-) you know like when you call someone and he actually like changes his name

{14:34} 0246 GG ah yeah, you put hm, oh or something that like

{14:37} 0247 PF yeah like (--) it depends on the name it has a lot of these grammar rules sooo

{14:43} 0248 hm, like (---)

{14:45} 0249 we have the same in ukrainian language while russian they dont

{14:50} 0250 GG okay hm_hm,

{14:52} 0251 PF (---) hm, and (-) so (-) was it easy for you to learn czech comparing to the other languages you speak (-)

{14:60} 0252 like (-) it wasnt that haard because as i said as i told it has a lot of similarities a lot similar words

{15:08} 0253 but like few words (-) they were like complete opposite you know

{15:14} 0254 (--) sooo (-) i dont know

{15:16} 0255 for example the word holka hm, in ukrainian means needle

{15:21} 0256 (-) and in czech it means girl

{15:23} 0257 okay ((laughing))

{15:24} 0258 the guy he had he ripped his jeans

{15:27} 0259 hm_hm,

{15:27} 0260 he went to the shop and said like hey (.) i need a (--) i m going to say that in czech

{15:34} 0261 hm, ((hesitation))

{15:35} 0262 ja bych ((unintelligible)) which means like

{15:40} 0263 he meant that he needs a needle with a big whole

{15:43} 0264 GG yeah,

{15:43} 0265 PF but what he actually said

{15:44} 0266 GG ((laughing))

{15:44} 0267 PF i need a girl with a b (-)

{15:46} 0268 GG ((laughing))

{15:47} 0269 PF so yeah, and like there is likethis types of words that are like completely opposite]

{15:50} 0270 GG ((laughing))]

{15:55} 0271 and soo in your everyday life which language do you use the most

{15:59} 0272 PF hm, (-) okay so euhm, when i talk to my relatives i speak ukrainian (-) euuhm, when ilike when i go to university talk to my classmates i speak czech obviously so now i live with a student form erasmus programme he s from turkey aand he doesnt know czech

{16:21} 0273 ((unintelligible))

{16:25} 0274 i have a couple russian friends (-) so i talk to them in russian

{16:28} 0275 its like i use like

{16:30} 0276 GG all your languages ((smiling))

{16:32} 0277 PF on a daily basis

{16:34} 0278 GG but was it more easy for youuu to go to speak to russian people or was it the samewith czech people

{16:42} 0279 PF you mean

{16:42} 0280 GG as as you were already talking russian was it for you easier to have russian friends and not czech friends orr

{16:50} 0281 PF yeah, yeah, becaaauseyou know all my charisms probably goes from like what i say (-) and (-)

{16:58} 0282 like (--))like my czech was bad and (-)

{17:02} 0283 GG hm, (---)

{17:04} 0284 PF like i couldnt talk so like if you cant communicate you will probably not not gonna get along

{17:10} 0285 GG (--)) and so you told me that the locals were helping you when you couldnt really express yourself in czech

{17:18} 0286 PF yeah, yeah, (--))

{17:19} 0287 GG and ha and have you tried

{17:21} 0288 like speaking with them in russian

{17:23} 0289 PF no, no, no, no, never

{17:25} 0290 i was i was trying my best to speak

{17:27} 0291 czech

{17:27} 0292 GG okay

{17:27} 0293 because like t (-)

{17:29} 0294 PF i think its really important like the language is like (--))

{17:35} 0295 (2.81)

{17:38} 0296 PF like we have a problem in ukraine with russian becauselike (--)) we haveonly (.) one (.) national language and its ukrainian soooo

{17:49} 0297 i learned it from my for ((unintelligible))when i was a kid that(--)) a country that ukrainian should speak ukrainian and czech should similar here should speakczech (--))

{18:05} 0298 soo i was trying my bestto speak czech

{18:07} 0299 GG also to show some respect

{18:09} 0300 [hm_hm,]

{18:09} 0301 PF [yeah, yeah, to show some respect]

{18:11} 0302 **GG** and when you speak another language then czech in the streets for example (-) in front of czech people (.) is it uncomfortable for you (--)

{18:20} 0303 **PF** eeuh, it is uncom uncomfortableto speaks on subjects that i dont know

{18:25} 0304 **GG** hm_hm,

{18:26} 0305 **PF** soooo if i would talk about some agriculture (--) i likei would be completely off the conversation

{18:33} 0306 **GG** okay, ((smiling)) (--) hm, euhm,

{18:37} 0307 hmmm, and was it easy for you to find your way in the region (.) in budweis(--) for example to traveel to take the buuus(-) go to the trains station

{18:49} 0308 **PF** like (-) first it was hard because they have like different systems with their buses sooo like (-)

{18:56} 0309 in ukrainee (-) when you go take the bus for example eeuh, in the city youu came to the bus you pay money(---) and you take a sit

{19:06} 0310 but here you have to buy theireum, this

{19:10} 0311 **GG** yeah, the hm_hm,

{19:12} 0312 **PF** i dont know whats the naame automaaat

{19:14} 0313 ((unintelligible))and hm, (-)youu have to buy it for one hour one day you know(-) or you can buy it for like few months i guess]

{19:24} 0314 **GG** hm_hm_hm,]

{19:26} 0315 **PF** i think you can buy it for a few months and like (.) if you have this ((unintelligible)) you have like czech czech ticket for their for this box

{19:36} 0316 soo first it was like (---) i had to i had to (--) i had to get used to it (---)

{19:45} 0317 **GG** okay (---) and hm, could you read everything

{19:50} 0318 **PF** hm, (--) i was trying my best first

{19:52} 0319 (---) the first times

{19:53} 0320 **GG** hm_hm,

{19:54} 0321 **PF** buuut like i guess just feeew (---) weeks and it was like piece of cake for me

{20:02} 0322 **GG** hm_hm (---)

{20:04} 0323 so so it was not difficult for that there were no translations (---) euh, at the bus stops or at the trainstations

{20:12} 0324 **PF** hmmm, no, no,

{20:13} 0325 like (.) you dont really need to know like (.) a lot of words just a few you know (.)

{20:19} 0326 what tiicket meaans in czecheuhm, ((unintelligible)) euhmm, when this lady or guy comes and says ((unintelligible)) you know (.) tickeets please

{20:28} 0327 [yeah so its like]

{20:28} 0328 GG [okay]

{20:30} 0329 and hmm, do you think that your integration could have been easier in aaa bigger cityy or another part of czech republiic (-)

{20:40} 0330 PF (---) euhm, i think it would be diiffereent in prague hm, (-) definitely (--) because hm, ((smiling))

{20:50} 0331 ukrainian like ukrainians and russians they always go (.) for (.) bigger citiess

{20:56} 0332 GG hm,

{20:56} 0333 PF soooo i would probably have theeeremostly ((smilling)) ukrainian and russian friends but not czech because like for the first time it could be easier for meee to find friends like ukrainian and russian friends

{21:10} 0334 i would have been like oh i have friends i dont need more

{21:13} 0335 GG yeaah

{21:13} 0336 PF sooo (--) i would not have probably have czech friendslike many czech friends((unintelligible))

{21:20} 0337 GG okay (--) hm, hmmm, yeaah do you want tooo add something to our discussion

{21:28} 0338 (2.0)

{21:30} 0339 PF hm, hm_hm, i dont know what can i

{21:32} 0340 GG hmmm, (---) something that we didnt mention about how you integrated heeere

{21:38} 0341 (1.45)

{21:39} 0342 PF like im im like wee kind of covered everything but like nootlike in deep

{21:44} 0343 GG yeah,

{21:45} 0344 PF maybe i can tell something about my university (-) like (.)

{21:48} 0345 (--) euhmm, (--)

{21:50} 0346 all the teacheers theyy ((unintelligible)) they were veryy respectful for me

{21:58} 0347 because iii i m speaking czech aand like even though if not like very good they still understand it and respect me and are trying to help

{22:08} 0348 soo when i had soomeexxa (.) exams for example from ((unintelligible)) (-) where you have to talk with a professor you know which obviously i cant

{22:18} 0349 they were like they are not like saying like ((imitation)) ooh so you cant taalk like good like (-) go away

{22:26} 0350 [you know next time]

{22:26} 0351 GG [soooo]

{22:27} 0352 the the thing that really helped you integrating here apart from your grandfather was really the fact that you tried to speak czech

{22:35} 0353 PF yeaah ((unintelligible)) all of them they seeee that i m trying my best (.) you know like (--) they are really grateful

{22:43} 0354 GG yeah okay hm_hm,

{22:45} 0355 ((unintelligible))

{22:48} 0356 GG okay

{22:49} 0357 (1.15)

{22:50} 0358 GG so (--) yeah, maybe do you have a funfact (-) about a difference between ukrainiaan (---) south bohemia orr czechs ((laughing))

{22:60} 0359 PF czechs (---) eeeuhm, it s like it s hard to think of something suddently

{23:08} 0360 GG take your time

{23:10} 0361 (2.0)

{23:12} 0362 PF a (--) fun (--) fact (-) (---) like (---)

{23:16} 0363 i wouldnt say like its a fun fact but like ((laughing)) what i remembered like (-) a (--) like in europe like czechs euhm,

{23:24} 0364 (0.82)

{23:25} 0365 PF they like to travel all around the europe

{23:27} 0366 (0.99)

{23:28} 0367 PF buuut (--) what (.) their (---) what (-) how they differ (.) they always bring

{23:34} 0368 [their with food with themselves]

{23:34} 0369 GG [aaah, hm,]

{23:36} 0370 hm_hm,

{23:37} 0371 PF soooo in hm, (---) croatia orrr ((laughing)) hm, the country euh, (---) close next to ((unintelligible)) that has euh sea euh, croacia orrr whats the name

{23:55} 0372 GG euuhm, croatia

{23:57} 0373 PF yeah, croatia thanks

{23:59} 0374 soooo hm, in croatia (-) they call them ((unintelligible)) which means euhm, (---) euh, wait

{24:09} 0375 (2.12)

{24:11} 0376 PF its its like beef but hm, like because they always take you know the food]

{24:15} 0377 GG yeah, yeah]

{24:17} 0378 PF [((unintelligible)) something like roasted beef]

{24:17} 0379 GG [hm_hm,]

{24:21} 0380 ((not transcribed))

{24:25} 0381 GG and and were you disappointed by something coming here

{24:29} 0382 (0.62)

{24:30} 0383 PF (--) disappointed (--)

{24:32} 0384 (0.84)

{24:33} 0385 PF i wouldnt say disappointed but like i cant really complain because like if euhm,if i imagine what happen if i would stay in ukraine and you know compare it i euhm, i cant complain

{24:49} 0386 [with the lifestyle]

{24:49} 0387 GG [okay]

{24:50} 0388 PF [life is good here]

{24:50} 0389 GG [hm_hm,]

{24:52} 0390 ((not transcribed))

{25:04} 0391 PF i was working here (.) at euhm, qualita which is genetary euhm, company sooo first when i came there they were like very very greatfulhm, not greatful but respectful and kind and stop like that

{25:22} 0392 (--) BUT THEN i dont know what happened like my chef became like soo bussy]

{25:26} 0393 GG ((laughing))]

{25:28} 0394 PF and i don't think it was like (--) like (-) i thought it was not like like just like to me

{25:34} 0395 [you know with everybody she was like yeah, but to me (--) her relation like (-) changed she became like soo soo bussyaaand (-) i think she kind of demanded more from me than(---) czechs

{25:34} 0396 [hm_hm

{25:50} 0397 GG really

{25:50} 0398 [yeah,]

{25:50} 0399 PF [yeah,]

{25:52} 0400 im not like hundred pourcent sure but like thats what like i i i thought

{25:57} 0401 GG okay so that that was your feeling

{25:59} 0402 [hm_hm,]

{25:59} 0403 PF [yeah i was feeling like i was the one]

{26:01} 0404 like a bit moore dirty job because i m ukrainian

{26:05} 0405 GG okaay (---) but did you ever felt some discrimination or maybe NOT (-) its a too strong word

{26:13} 0406 but maybe just that peoplewere like ff having fear knowing that you werer a stranger orrr

{26:21} 0407 PF hm, i guess i guess nooo no, its like its not like that differ-eent

{26:27} 0408 if (-) like (-) if you ((unintelligible)) like ukraine its likekind of close country and (--) you know in comparison with americaa wheres like a lot of those nations

{26:39} 0409 [eeeeuhm,]

{26:39} 0410 GG [hm_hm,]

{26:41} 0411 ((not transcribed))

{26:47} 0412 PF i dont really differ its like i guess maybe just the language or maybe the culture(---) the (-) yeah i dont really differ from them so

{26:54} 0413 ((not transcribed))

{27:11} 0414 PF the mentality is also different like im from the hm, east eastern ukraine(---) and

{27:19} 0415 it s like (-) it s more like european part you know people they want to go to europe they want a better life

{27:25} 0416 (--) and mostly of aaeastern ukrainians they go to europe to poland to czech republic to italy thats like job free hm, countries to go]

{27:35} 0417 GG hm_hm]

{27:37} 0418 PF and (---) if you take central hm, (---) maybe not centralbut like hm, oh, i mean

{27:45} 0419 [im from western sorry]

{27:45} 0420 GG [yeah, yeah, i also]

{27:47} 0421 PF [yeah, yeah,]

{27:47} 0422 GG [thought like east like war and]

{27:49} 0423 PF [yeah, sorry]

{27:49} 0424 GG [((laughing))]

{27:51} 0425 (0.89)

{27:52} 0426 PF and (-) if you take east (.) yeah, so im from weeest (.) west is more european and easthm, (---) east has a problemlike (--) it has no its in war now yeah, but

{28:04} 0427 hm, even before the war they were like(---) they were like you know this russian minded soviet minded

{28:12} 0428 GG hm_hm,

{28:12} 0429 PF they (-) they like didnt want to go to like immigrate to russia but they wanted to have russia here so you know like

{28:20} 0430 [small russia in ukraine thats what they want]

{28:20} 0431 GG [okay yeah, yeah,]

{28:22} 0432 PF and (--) euhm, that like west (.) this ukrainian revolution started because our president he didnt (.) like we could be part of european union but he didnt sign out the document and then they strated a process because they wanted to be the part of russia

{28:42} 0433 GG okay okay hm,

{28:43} **0434 PF** sooo if you (.) you can like divide ukraine in two parts from
 (--) hm, like from west to central (.) from central to east and
 like western they have like more european mind

{28:56} **0435** like the (--) like czechs have you know

{28:60} **0436** [buuut other you know (-) central east and central to east they
 have more like russian mentality]

{28:60} **0437 GG** [yeah, okay]

{29:08} **0438 PF** its like ((imitating)) oh (-) like (.) i (.) i went to the hotel
 yeah, theres like something i can steal i ll steal it you know

{29:16} **0439 GG** okay

{29:16} **0440** (1.16)

{29:17} **0441 GG** sooo (--) have you hm, met ukrainian hm, people here coming from
 the westside of ukraine

{29:25} **0442 PF** hm, i only met one guy (--) aaaand (-) like °hhh/°hhh i dont know
 like he was like (--) how i meet him (-)

{29:35} **0443** hm, we met at thee ((unintelligible)) exam sooo

{29:39} **0444** (1.52)

{29:40} **0445 PF** ukrainiane education system we have eleven classes it like (--
 -) highschool (-) we have two years of highschool while czechs
 they have four years

{29:48} **0446** of highschool aaand and when you came here you must do a ((un-
 intelligible)) exam too catch out those years]

{29:54} **0447 GG** oooh okay]

{29:56} **0448 PF** so like to prouve that you are like equal to czech guy you know
]

{30:00} **0449 GG** yeah,]

{30:02} **0450 PF** and i met him there and like ((laughing)) he was like (-) i i i
 could thought that his mentality

{30:08} **0451** you know (--) he was like (---) he was kind of wild and was
 telling the stories that they were travelling around the europe
 (.) like hm,

{30:16} **0452** they wee (.) trying (.) to get (.) into fight with people but
 people they were like very calm

{30:22} **0453** he said like i remember ((imitating)) we went to vienna and we
 were just like trying to get into fight like to hang on people

{30:31} **0454** they were like just like ((imitating)) hey like i have a backpack
 you know yeah,

{30:35} **0455** like °h/°h

{30:36} **0456** (1.04)

{30:37} **0457** okay yeah, ((laughing))

{30:38} **0458** but like i m not saying everyone like (--) like (.) not everyone
 in west

{30:44} **0459 GG** yeah it always depends

{30:46} 0460 like (--) i guess like (.) some

{30:48} 0461 stereotypes are mostlyyy (-)

{30:50} 0462 [i can say that]

{30:50} 0463 [hm_hm,]

{30:52} 0464 (1.08)

{30:53} 0465 GG and (-) would you say that czech people haave those streotypes
(.) hmmm, regarding ukrainians (---)

{31:03} 0466 PF oh, ((laughing))

{31:05} 0467 like what i heard froom czechs about ukraine is that like if
they had someone (.) like some ukrainians in their family they
would always talk about the food how they like the food

{31:19} 0468 hm, (-) bortsch varenyky

{31:21} 0469 like i haad one classmate his muum is ukrainian and she would
aaalways like (.) she would do some ukrainian traditional dishes
and he he just loves it]

{31:33} 0470 GG okay, ((laughing))

{31:35} 0471 ((not transcribed))

{31:44} 0472 PF you know (-) while i m talking to you i can remember more you
know

{31:50} 0473 sooo relation (.) in ukraine people are moore religious (-)

{31:53} 0474 like (-) i remember when i came to the course euh,

{31:57} 0475 myy teacher (.) czech teachershe like she was telling about
czech republic you know

{32:03} 0476 and she said that she sheee she knows about ukrainian and rus-
sians and she said like soo like (-)

{32:11} 0477 in ukraine you have like ninety pourcent religousand ten pour-
cent none religious here it is the opposite

{32:19} 0478 i was asking like whyyywhy like why you dont believe in godand
they were like hm,

{32:25} 0479 (---) she was saying that (-) hm, about that pact you know that
germany took czech territories ((imitating)) if the god would
(-) exist (.) he would not let it happen]

{32:35} 0480 GG aaah, hm_hm,]

{32:37} 0481 ((not transcribed))

{33:15} 0482 PF thats what my teacher said but like (.)

{33:17} 0483 °hhh/°hhh just feeew people i know but like (---) i dont really
aks people do you believe in god you know

{33:25} 0484 hm, like hm, (--) i think its more like (---) euhm, euhm, it s
likee (---) euhmmm,

{33:33} 0485 individual thing like (.) it s like (.) private thing i guess
like (.) you you shouldnt ask about this

{33:39} 0486 [i think]

{33:39} 0487 GG [yeah, hm_hm,]

{33:41} 0488 PF [and it s also]

{33:41} 0489 GG [true]

{33:43} 0490 can caaause hm, argument hm, argue (-)

{33:48} 0491 ((not transcribed))

{34:21} 0492 PF about uuniversity sooo like in ukraine (.) okay (.) i m gonna gonna say in general

{34:27} 0493 they dont really teach here i dont know like if its like different like in all universities they dont really actually teach you

{34:35} 0494 but like (-) heree eeuhm, like (--) there was

{34:41} 0495 hmm, some friends eumh, of my friend that came here from ukraine for erasmus and they left because they said like ((imitating)) they dont teach here

{34:51} 0496 [yaaaah its like a a big problem

{34:51} 0497 GG (((laughing)))

{34:54} 0498 PF ((not transcribed))

{35:17} 0499 i dont know how (-) like (-) i m gonna pass the exams because like i saw the questions what you have to do

{35:22} 0500 i m like okay so hha how like where do i find materials for stuff like that]

{35:26} 0501 GG hm_hm,]

{35:28} 0502 ((not transcribed))

{37:20} 0503 PF we just had to make like (-)some marketing mix hm_hm, euuuhm, some maybe inovation soome count the costs prediction stuff like that so it took like five pages in work

{37:36} 0504 and that that that was it

{37:38} 0505 and it did one girl she was like like really nervous

{37:42} 0506 most of czechs they dont care

{37:44} 0507 about university

{37:46} 0508 ((imitating)) if i m gonna drop out so (--) life doesnt end you know i can i can go on tour i can try next year

{37:52} 0509 ((not transcribed))

Annex X: Interview Transcription AK

{00:06} 0001 **GG** what (.) do you think off hm, south bohemia as a regionnnn

{00:11} 0002 [or is it a region for]

{00:11} 0003 **AK** [hmmm,]

{00:13} 0004 **GG** youu or noot orr

{00:15} 0005 **AK** i i ii for mee its more normal like a big cities

{00:20} 0006 and like (-) as a country czech republic is for me so small because ukrainian is one of the biggest state of europa

{00:28} 0007 **GG** hm_hm,

{00:28} 0008 **AK** and like firstly it was like some uncomfortable to be here because ii

{00:34} 0009 for me it s normal like be in in the big cities with metro aand and when i go to school euuhm, i should spent like one and half an hour

{00:44} 0010 so like firstly it waas some strange to me to be here

{00:49} 0011 but like noow ii more and more ((unintelligible))

{00:52} 0012 **GG** hm_hm,

{00:53} 0013 **AK** soo comfortable like you have everything near youu and like

{00:56} 0014 **GG** hm_hm,

{00:57} 0015 **AK** itss °hh/°hh

{00:59} 0016 **GG** and what is specific euhm f hm, in south bohemiaa according to youu

{01:05} 0017 (1.17)

{01:06} 0018 **AK** hm,

{01:07} 0019 **GG** like maybee the environment landscape locaals

{01:11} 0020 (0.54)

{01:11} 0021 **AK** yeah, its include all this because hm, i study biology foor my degree

{01:16} 0022 and like thee environment (-) in this region its like i i i like it

{01:22} 0023 so like the mountain forest

{01:24} 0024 iii like go to hiking too sometimes so like for me its also hm, perfect for this

{01:32} 0025 ((unintelligible))

{01:34} 0026 i think environment and

{01:36} 0027 ((unintelligible))

{01:38} 0028 **GG** do you have the feeling that the locals living here are proud off their landscape everything

{01:46} 0029 **AK** oh yes, i think yes, because i know sso many czech people that like

{01:52} 0030 euhm, they can say that yes im from south boheme ((imitating)) i like (.) i m from czech budweis and we have budwar like beer

{01:60} 0031 like are proud of this or we have another things like i dont know

{02:04} 0032 ((unintelligible)) its also soooo known big known label soo

{02:10} 0033 **GG** hm_hm,

{02:11} 0034 [yes]

{02:11} 0035 **AK** [i think yes]

{02:13} 0036 (1.78)

{02:14} 0037 **GG** and do you think that they alsoo use hm, some words lexical that you cant find in other parts of czech republic

{02:23} 0038 (2.0)

{02:25} 0039 **AK** can you repeat please

{02:26} 0040 **GG** hmm, that they use

{02:28} 0041 [words or have a different accent or something

{02:28} 0042 **AK** [hm,

{02:32} 0043 **GG** [yeah,]

{02:32} 0044 **AK** [ah hm, dialects (.) yeaaah,]

{02:34} 0045 iii hm, (-- like sometimes it is kind of visible because i work in here in this pub euuhm, kampa]

{02:40} 0046 **GG** hm_hm,]

{02:42} 0047 **AK** so sometimes i hear some different words like (-) i dont know

{02:46} 0048 (3.34)

{02:49} 0049 **AK** hm_hm_hmm,

{02:51} 0050 its its hard because (-- but sometimes (-)

{02:54} 0051 ah, yeah, i (.) pikador (.) its like the sausage in bread some like some kind of hotdog

{02:60} 0052 but in aaall czech its parek v rohlikuu

{03:04} 0053 **GG** hm_hm,

{03:04} 0054 **AK** but here its pikador soo

{03:06} 0055 firstly it was like strange but noow like i live here four years soo its its normal you know

{03:12} 0056 **GG** ((laughing))

{03:13} 0057 °hh/°hh and did you noticed someacitvities that are reaally typical here

{03:18} 0058 (2.0)

{03:20} 0059 **AK** hm, euuuhm,

{03:22} 0060 (0.58)

{03:22} 0061 GG may be sports orr

{03:24} 0062 AK i think here here in south boheme the similarity of this like in another regions of czech republic like football orrr table tennis hm,

{03:36} 0063 ((unintelligible))

{03:38} 0064 [sports or fishing]

{03:38} 0065 GG [yeah,]

{03:40} 0066 AK some (-) like people (--i think because its like czech republic like is a similar by fff a by nature in in each regions you have forest

{03:52} 0067 sooo people go for mushrooms hm, euhm, orrrrr go fishing its like some kind off national acitvities

{04:02} 0068 GG hm_hm_

{04:02} 0069 (0.71)

{04:03} 0070 GG and do you know any south bohemian food specialities

{04:07} 0071 (1.31)

{04:08} 0072 AK [pikadooor ((laughing))]

{04:08} 0073 GG [((laughing))]

{04:10} 0074 AK noo hm, (-- hmm, i dont think soo but maybe hmmm, maybe mush-roomsoup its called Kulajda

{04:22} 0075 GG buut i dont i dont (-- not exactly sure that its only yy hm, euh, south bohemian okay, hm_hm,

{04:31} 0076 and so since when do you live here

{04:33} 0077 AK (---) euh, i live here four year ssooo from two hundred (-) no,

{04:41} 0078 [three years three years sorry two hundred seventeen

{04:41} 0079 GG [((laughing))]

{04:45} 0080 hm_hm,

{04:46} 0081 [twohouz yeah, ((laughing))]

{04:46} 0082 AK [twothousandsixteen]

{04:48} 0083 yeah,

{04:48} 0084 (1.02)

{04:50} 0085 GG and why did you came heere

{04:52} 0086 AK °hh/°hh euhm, firsly like four years ago i started my courses of hm, euhm, euh, hm, euh, ((unintelligible))

{05:04} 0087 its its eeuh, courses from charles university

{05:08} 0088 and firsly i want go to this university in prague buut euh, after (---) after exams iiii dont have enough hhm, (---) points to come to charles university and to masaryk

{05:24} 0089 [like my]

{05:24} 0090 GG [hm]

{05:26} 0091 AK its euh ((unintelligible)) was south bohemian sooo like im here ((smilling))

{05:32} 0092 GG okay,

{05:32} 0093 AK because also like jo i have only see when

{05:34} 0094 ((unintelligible)) its like charles masaryk and thiis one soooo because its the hmmm, hm, best eeeuh, science hmm, faculty of czech republic soo (--) its

{05:49} 0095 GG (--) and hm, before you were in ukraine (-)

{05:54} 0096 AK yeah, (--)

{05:54} 0097 GG and the reasons you came to czech republic

{05:57} 0098 AK euhm its euhm, like ((unintelligible)) because i have some kind specialss speciality like biology yeah, we have in my city we have good university also in in this euhm,

{06:12} 0099 (2.0)

{06:14} 0100 AK like euhm yeah, ((unintelligible)) and (-) but if youu graduate after this youu (-) maybe (-) like most (--)

{06:23} 0101 (1.17)

{06:25} 0102 AK like i (-) seventy pourcent okay,cant find job in this area

{06:31} 0103 because they (-) you can find something (---) easy like i dont know soome work in lab but you will take i dont know five-thousand

{06:41} 0104 [and]

{06:41} 0105 GG [hm,]

{06:43} 0106 ((unintelligible))

{06:45} 0107 AK soo i want maa like (-) if i study something like this so i want doing more than some simple work in laboratory

{06:55} 0108 sooo like im here

{06:57} 0109 GG and was it difficult for you to come here

{07:01} 0110 AK euhm, noo like

{07:03} 0111 GG in czech republic i mean (--)

{07:04} 0112 AK yeah, yeah, euhm, nooo, because its like euhm, its the last years its normal to come from ukraine in other countries like poland germany euhm, and czech republic

{07:18} 0113 (-) soooo like i have friends euhm, from my school thhhh that also come here in the same courses and th now they study in different universities around czech budw euh, czech republic]

{07:32} 0114 GG hm_hm,]

{07:34} 0115 AK sooo they help me like eeuh, to to collect all documents papeers and its not sooo difficult to take visa and

{07:44} 0116 [im here]

{07:44} 0117 GG [okay]

{07:46} 0118 and did you have any expectations before coming here

{07:50} 0119 **AK** (---) euhhm

{07:51} 0120 (2.39)

{07:54} 0121 **AK** noooo it i it was new for me because i never been abroad after before this so like euhm

{07:60} 0122 i (---) like i dont wait something (---) like it was new part of my life

{08:06} 0123 sorry iii dont know what will be because i dont know

{08:10} 0124 how difficult is czech language hum, and euh, how will be the studies and all sooo itsss iiiii expected onlyyy (-)

{08:22} 0125 **GG** and hm, when you came did you apply for short longterm immigration

{08:28} 0126 **AK** euhhh, long term yeah, for one year and euh, after each year i should continue my visa and]

{08:38} 0127 **GG** hm_hm,]

{08:40} 0128 **AK** ((unintelligible))

{08:40} 0129 **GG** and was it complicated you told me

{08:42} 0130 your friends helped you

{08:44} 0131 [but i meaaan hm,]

{08:44} 0132 **AK** [no its like euh,]

{08:46} 0133 eeeuh, the most complicated was euhm, take a paper from my school because our teachers dont like do thiiis tables with euhm, how many hours you have of this course or this this this and whats your ((unintelligible)) so like it was the most difficult

{09:03} 0134 [but (--) another paper]

{09:03} 0135 **GG** [hm_hm,]

{09:05} 0136 **AK** [itssss easy]

{09:05} 0137 **GG** [okay,]

{09:07} 0138 hum, and (-)

{09:09} 0139 (0.9)

{09:09} 0140 **GG** so (.) how did you imagine budweis or south bohemia before living here (-)

{09:15} 0141 **AK** eeuuuhm,

{09:16} 0142 (1.82)

{09:18} 0143 **AK** to be honest i i dont know about czech czech budweis anything before yeah, i come because euh, euh, thiiis (-) i hm,

{09:28} 0144 (0.82)

{09:29} 0145 **AK** since my papers here only because my classteacher says that its good university for studying biology so like

{09:37} 0146 i applied (-) but (---) most of myyy expectations was on charles university or masaryk

{09:44} 0147 so like i i dont know soo much about it euuh,so when i heard about take out from eeuh --)

{09:52} 0148 (1.53)

{09:54} 0149 **AK** this university like ((imitating)) hm, okay, i should come here soo

{09:58} 0150 like here i live like one of my friends and like shee showed me the cityy(---) we come like

{10:06} 0151 ssss

{10:08} 0152 the tourist places like this and

{10:10} 0153 (---) i said okay, sss typical czech city small like they have some historical centre

{10:18} 0154 and (--) like nooot (--)

{10:22} 0155 [euhm,]

{10:22} 0156 **GG** [okay,]

{10:24} 0157 were you surprised by something orrr

{10:26} 0158 **AK** hum,

{10:28} 0159 (3.34)

{10:31} 0160 **AK** maybe first think that surprise me is that it it good organised campus because

{10:37} 0161 itsss thee (--) like euh hm, a big part of the (.) of my life

{10:44} 0162 because i studying so like i should have sooome places near it is more comfortable in dormitory and (-) library its close tooo

{10:54} 0163 ((not transcribed))

{11:00} 0164 **AK** everything is closed so like i dont need i dont know two hours to go (.) from my dormitory to euuhm, campus

{11:08} 0165 like this because in prague (--) i live in one dormitory euh, and i i start science faculty i should spend (-) one hour in (- --) euh, tram to (---) come to this faculty

{11:22} 0166 sooo its

{11:24} 0167 (0.7)

{11:25} 0168 **AK** some kind it chocked me so small buut it was eeuh, not negative ((smiling))]

{11:31} 0169 **GG** okay, good and hm]

{11:33} 0170 and what languages do you speak

{11:35} 0171 (---) euh, i speak four languages

{11:37} 0172 so like ukrainian russian

{11:39} 0173 english and czech

{11:41} 0174 (0.95)

{11:42} 0175 **AK** somekind i strated studying german

{11:44} 0176 buuuut

{11:46} 0177 i dont have enough time sooo

{11:48} 0178 like it somekind maybe

{11:50} 0179 (1.0)

{11:51} 0180 **GG** and hm, when did you learn czech

{11:53} 0181 **AK** (---) euh, (---)

{11:55} 0182 i learn it when i come like twothousand and sixteen

{11:59} 0183 we have like one year course of czech language where we speak only in czech (-)

{12:07} 0184 like if you steuh, speak too teacher or to i dont know to (---) euhm, (-) woman on the reception to (.) in russian or in eglish they dont answer you because only czech

{12:19} 0185 and like it was i think it was great because youuu only like only like when you study english maybe on school like you dont use it everyday

{12:29} 0186 [and]

{12:29} 0187 **GG** [hm_hm,]

{12:29} 0188 **AK** aaand everytime when you come here (.) like it was ((unintelligible)) is a small town like small village

{12:37} 0189 aand euhm, (---) nobody (-) in this in that some resort city

{12:45} 0190 sooo like most of people know english or german because its near the german bordeers (-)

{12:53} 0191 buuut euhm, they know that we are students and they try to speak with us czech

{12:59} 0192 (---) so it was good because you have practice everyday everytime

{13:03} 0193 (0.86)

{13:04} 0194 **AK** and yeah, sometimes you talk to that eeuh, between soome (.) between some students in russian because mostlybecause mostly it was russian or ukrainian people

{13:14} 0195 [°hhh/°hhh/

{13:14} 0196 **GG** [hm_hm,

{13:16} 0197 **AK** but its like (---) for me yeah, its its enough and do it ((unintelligible)) have b2 (--) yeah, like b2

{13:24} 0198 sooo like its enough to goo

{13:26} 0199 ((unintelligible)) in your city

{13:28} 0200 ((unintelligible))

{13:30} 0201 °h/°h (---)

{13:31} 0202 [yeah, (--) its]

{13:31} 0203 **GG** [hm_hm,]

{13:32} 0204 **AK** its its enough to hum,

{13:34} 0205 ((unintelligible)) in czech republic soo

{13:36} 0206 **GG** hm hm, (--) and hm, hmmm, was it easier to learn czech than english because of the similarities ((unintelligible))

{13:47} 0207 **AK** euhm, czech is hm, eeuh, is very similar to ukrainian so like (.) and iii have some maybe some skills foor studying bheem, languages buut and, for me it was easy (-)]

{14:01} 0208 **GG** hm hm,]

{14:03} 0209 **AK** hmm, i dont know i spend maybe three hours after schoole euh, everyday in (-) practice czech it was enough for one year to know in normal like

{14:15} 0210 ((unintelligible)) but and well(---) it it thanks to my work i also can practice this because here iii (---) can use hm, non formal english euh, czech sooo its its eeuhmupgrades my skill

{14:34} 0211 [i think]

{14:34} 0212 **GG** [okay, ((smiling))]

{14:36} 0213 (0.98)

{14:37} 0214 **GG** and euhm, which one, which language do you use the most in your everyday life

{14:43} 0215 (1.14)

{14:44} 0216 **AK** i think its fifty fifty czech and russia

{14:48} 0217 [you know (---) because i i i came euhm ((unintelligible)) hear like come from russian to ukrainianlanguage but euhm,

{14:48} 0218 [hm hm,

{14:56} 0219 **AK** iiiii m from this hm,

{14:58} 0220 (2.0)

{15:00} 0221 **AK** wee (-) my city is near to russia (-) so we mostly we speak russian (-) buut

{15:06} 0222 well (---) iii four years i living on eeuhm, in another (--) area of ukraine if a

{15:14} 0223 (1.65)

{15:16} 0224 **AK** east yeah, (-) no, on west west euh, were is mostly speaking by ukrainiansoo ukrainian language so like

{15:24} 0225 eeuh, for me its not normal like in our family we can change russian to ukrainian sooo fast sooo like (--) buut

{15:34} 0226 (1.19)

{15:35} 0227 **AK** weeee (---) more usualy

{15:37} 0228 we re using russian but (.)

{15:39} 0229 [like]

{15:39} 0230 **GG** [hm,]

{15:40} 0231 (0.97)

{15:41} 0232 **AK** its not problem but like after i working here and talking to this euuh, i write my bachelor work so like i moslty speak czech

{15:51} 0233 (0.99)

{15:52} 0234 **AK** buuut sometimes when i i m home and im looking film i like in russian soo

{15:58} 0235 **GG** aand when you were not knowing well (.) czech (.) did locals help you

{16:06} 0236 **AK** yeah,

{16:06} 0237 **GG** yeah,

{16:07} 0238 (0.69)

{16:07} 0239 **AK** euh i i (.) on these courses we also had have some like eeuhm, czech on ((unintelligible)) like none czech students but they was from (---) chypre orrr hmmm, irak like this

{16:23} 0240 but they kind know czech because they have mums or fathers from czech republic so they know but iin that not advanced level so sometimes

{16:33} 0241 they help us because they know that we dont know anything

{16:37} 0242 (---) soooo (-) eeuh, they sometimes help us and eeuh, our teachers also and hm, i dont know people on groceries magas hm, shops

{16:51} 0243 **GG** hm_hm,

{16:52} 0244 **AK** when you try too °hhh/°hhhhmm, buy something and you dont know how (.) what is it (.) you just try tooo hum, like find synonyms

{17:02} 0245 and theeey like try to help you because they know that they see that you dont know but you want to buy this sooo

{17:09} 0246 **GG** yeah, hm_hm_hm, so you never humm, tried to speak russian to them (.) you always tried czech

{17:16} 0247 **AK** euuh, (---) sometimes buuut it was this situation i dont know the word i should so like i i try

{17:25} 0248 because sometimes hm, old czech people know russian because its the soviet union like this andand they sometimes understand some russian words

{17:34} 0249 sooo sometimes i try when i dont know synonyme or its only first level of my czech language

{17:40} 0250 °hhh/°hhh

{17:41} 0251 [or i use ukrainian because it is some kind similar]

{17:41} 0252 **GG** [hm_hm,]

{17:44} 0253 **AK** soooo yes (.) i use (.) but i tryyy hmmm, s ss use it in small euhm, amounts like this]

{17:54} 0254 **GG** hm_hm_hm, yeah,]

{17:56} 0255 (1.4)

{17:58} 0256 **GG** and and you told me that you speak russian (.) and czech fifty fifty

{18:02} 0257 ((unintelligible)) when you speak russian (.) euhm, in the city for example (.) with your friends (.) do you feel uncomfortable speaking russian near czech people orrr

{18:14} 0258 **AK** eeuhm, sometiness

{18:15} 0259 because i like (.) when i speak russian with my friends i sometimes eeuhm, i use czech words in the in the ways i do sometimes i cant remember and translate somee russian words so i use eeuhm, some czechtranslete of eum, czech words by russian and hm,

{18:33} 0260 when i sometimes like (-) we have barman here from russia (--) and sometimes we speak (---) thee russian language

{18:43} 0261 and (.) i try to chnage on czech language when somebody near from czech people

{18:50} 0262 because i think they they feel uncomfortable because they dont know what about about what we talking and maybe

{18:58} 0263 eeuhm, i use it because i dont want that she they euhm, they feel uncomfortable (---) the dont know what i say but maybe something bad about it sooo about people

{19:12} 0264 ((unintelligible))

{19:12} 0265 **GG** (--) but did you feel at some point (.) discriminated because you were foreigner (--) or (-) did you had the feeling that people were having fears because you were not czech (.) orrr

{19:24} 0266 **AK** hmmm, (---) eeuh,

{19:26} 0267 (1.62)

{19:28} 0268 **AK** i never meet this like this euhm, (--) say racism or like this

{19:34} 0269 [eeuhm because (--) no, i m only here four years and i m and moost of (---) my ((unintelligible)) i try tooo (-) know czech culture like this sooo like maybe not

{19:34} 0270 **GG** [hm_hm,

{19:45} 0271 **AK** buuut i know one eeuhm my friend also from russia and a he said that every mostly everyday he he meets some somekind to this racism

{19:59} 0272 that ((imitating)) yeah, you are from russia so you are

{20:01} 0273 you re bad you are somewhat occupant

{20:03} 0274 and like this

{20:03} 0275 **GG** hm_hm_hm,

{20:04} 0276 **AK** but i never meet this for me ((unintelligible)) sooo i had a]

{20:09} 0277 **GG** so you never]

{20:11} 0278 experienced that (-)

{20:12} 0279 **AK** maybe because like euhm, people likein czech republic more pleasure from this people from ukraine

{20:18} 0280 and somekind another((unintelligible)) this russian because °hhh/°hhh like politic situation with euhm this our country in russia so maybe because of this]

{20:28} 0281 **GG** hm_hm_hm,]

{20:30} 0282 **AK** but (-) i dont (.) meet this]

{20:32} 0283 **GG** yeah, and]

{20:34} 0284 was it easy for you when you arrived in budweis or south bohemiatoo find your waayacross the city (.) like to take the buuus the train

{20:44} 0285 **AK** ooh, yes, because ii here have my school friend (.) now she is studying masaryk university

{20:51} 0286 buuut thee (-) her familylives here and firstly she hm,

{20:57} 0287 we walk around city she said that ((imitating)) if you want to go here you have this bus or if you want to buy some food you have this albert billa tesco (.) you see

{21:09} 0288 so firstly she helped me

{21:10} 0289 and after this i like tried to find (---) my ownnn places soolike i know how i can get faster to some some places sooo

{21:22} 0290 (---) it was (-) like ea easy in czech budwar because the city is you dont have so much

{21:28} 0291 [((unintelligible))]

{21:28} 0292 **GG** [((laughing))]

{21:30} 0293 **AK** [you know (.) something]

{21:30} 0294 **GG** [hm_hm,]

{21:32} 0295 but did you find that your integration was easieeer in a bigger city (---) orrr

{21:38} 0296 **AK** euuuhm,

{21:39} 0297 (3.18)

{21:42} 0298 **AK** hm, (.) i dont know because maybe maybe (-) if czech budwar was was (-) more bigger maybe it was more easier

{21:50} 0299 because when ii (.) after my (.) because i lived two months in prague

{21:54} 0300 **GG** hm_hm_hm,

{21:55} 0301 **AK** and (-) maybe i feel ss more comfortable in prague than in in czech budwar because its like a big city

{22:01} 0302 [so i i like for me it s normal much noise like trams (-) metro like this]

{22:01} 0303 **GG** [hm_hm, (--) hm_hm,]

{22:08} 0304 **AK** so firstly when i sleep here i dont hm, in aaa (-) in nights you dont here anything (.) it it it was realllyy aarh, hm, scar some kind scary

{22:21} 0305 because (.) and after hm, my family come to prague foor one week and

{22:27} 0306 we (--) book aa a some flat near thee tramstation and everynight

{22:33} 0307 [i hear this ((imitating)) tum tum tum tum]

{22:33} 0308 **GG** [((laughing))]

{22:35} 0309 **AK** by tram and ((imitating)) hm, oh, okay, i can sleep like this because in ukraine also it is near the tram

{22:43} 0310 stration so like it is normal for me

{22:45} 0311 **GG** yeah,

{22:45} 0312 **AK** some noise but like now it would (-) maybe when i come home and will here something everytime maybe now it would be difficult to sleep

{22:55} 0313 **GG** ((laughing)) (--) but like ahm,

{22:57} 0314 regarding people for example to to to do you think that it could have been easier in bigger cities to have friends or to meet czech (-) peoplee

{23:09} 0315 (0.7)

{23:09} 0316 **AK** hmmm,

{23:10} 0317 (2.21)

{23:12} 0318 **AK** maybe praa ahm, in bigger cities more euuhm, more hm, more euhm,

{23:20} 0319 (0.96)

{23:21} 0320 **AK** not so easy to find theefriends maybe °hhh/°hhh

{23:25} 0321 buuut euh,

{23:27} 0322 when i live in prague i also find friends only because i live with some czech guy and they ((imitating)) maybe do you want to come with us (-) with me (-) and yeah, sure and so i meet some friends

{23:39} 0323 here and like in in this i also find friends firstly on dormitory and then we start going somewhere and]

{23:47} 0324 **GG** hm,]

{23:47} 0325 (2.38)

{23:50} 0326 **GG** hmmmmmm, (--) and soo (.) do you plan in staying in south bohemia

{23:55} 0327 **AK** eeeuh, this this was my question for last year because i ss want to hm, continue inn master programme and (.)

{24:05} 0328 euuh, firstly i want

{24:07} 0329 to go to masaryk university because itss its like really good university with science euuhm, base and new laboratories and everything new money and like this (-)

{24:19} 0330 buut last maybe months i think that i will stay here

{24:25} 0331 because i have good position in my laboratory its my bachelor work euhm,

{24:31} 0332 i i only one on this position so like its somekind hm,

{24:37} 0333 (1.13)

{24:38} 0334 **AK** help me because euhm, i dont have euhm,

{24:42} 0335 (1.07)

{24:43} 0336 **AK** have some enemies in this area sooo like i can beein euuhm,

{24:48} 0337 ((not transcribed))

{24:59} 0338 AK i can be quiet and can do all everything that they want sooo

{25:03} 0339 °hh/°hh like ((unintelligible)) now i like work in here so i i have much friends that can help me

{25:09} 0340 aand have neew eeeuhm, (---) maybe (.) everyweek i have new friends from other (---) areas like from art

{25:18} 0341 and (---) two weeks ago iii hmm, meet some eeeuhm, peoples from theatre of south bohemia so like (---)

{25:28} 0342 and (---) alss (--) some some time ago i meet another hm, singer from voice of the czech republic and we talked about theese some music

{25:40} 0343 sooo maybe i willsss like (.) eighty percents of i stay here and will continue my studying yeaah, so,]

{25:48} 0344 GG yeah,]

{25:50} 0345 (0.62)

{25:51} 0346 GG so (-) at first you wanted too goo to]

{25:53} 0347 AK masaryk yeah,]

{25:55} 0348 GG [for the university]

{25:55} 0349 AK [in brno]

{25:57} 0350 only because its its well known

{25:59} 0351 university and like they have the

{26:01} 0352 [reputation sooooo]

{26:01} 0353 GG [yeah,]

{26:03} 0354 AK th the thing i think it will help for some research sooo

{26:07} 0355 GG but finally you feel good here

{26:09} 0356 AK yeaah, like i hm, °hhh/°hhh i would say like

{26:13} 0357 (1.83)

{26:15} 0358 AK [i have roots here something like this]

{26:15} 0359 GG [hm_hm,]

{26:17} 0360 AK like that (-) i have friends here aand if i i eeuhm, use my ((unintelligible)) so i can work here in kampa

{26:23} 0361 so maybeits worth (.) now easier sooo and (-)

{26:29} 0362 like (--) four years ago i iiii moved to czech republicit s its like my first moving after a year

{26:35} 0363 ive moved to prague after this °hh/°hh move here so maybe im tiredfrom this moving

{26:40} 0364 ((not transcribed))

{26:44} 0365 i think that its (---) czech budweis can be place were i can stay]

{26:48} 0366 GG hm_hm,]

{26:50} 0367 ((not transcribed))

{26:57} 0368 GG were you hm, choked by something by euhm, when coming here like (-) something that you didnt expect orr

{27:05} 0369 (1.35)

{27:06} 0370 AK hmm, i thhhink like i i must prepared to this year in courses like aaa °hhh/°hhh our teachers tell us about traditions or about some cities we have like historical like ((unintelligible))

{27:21} 0371 and euhm,

{27:22} 0372 (1.2)

{27:23} 0373 AK like i like i ffespected some like theee hm, normal cities (.) like studentss (.) like this

{27:31} 0374 (0.58)

{27:32} 0375 AK the czech (.) the typical czech city with some like i saidhistorical centre or maybe river or forest neaar mountains

{27:40} 0376 (---) it it was was normal and so]

{27:42} 0377 GG yeah,]

{27:44} 0378 but would you say that maybe budweis is (-) one of the most authentic cities in czech republic (-) like its a big city but you dont have a lot of tourists

{27:54} 0379 (4.13)

{27:58} 0380 AK hmmm (--) yes maybe i can see the (-) because i think that the most part of tourist who come come to cesky krumlov

{28:06} 0381 GG hm_hm_hm_hm,

{28:07} 0382 AK because its a moreeeeuuh, claimed euh, city that you can hear its around all czech republic because its only big castle and ((unintelligible))

{28:19} 0383 °hhh/°hhh/ i meet some tourist here but (-) and like some kind have visit not so much because when i was in praguewhen you go to city center

{28:29} 0384 you see only tourist and some after maybe two weeks ((imitating)) oh no, oh no, this is chinese ((unintelligible))no, no, no i will go in other street but i dont want hear this

{28:43} 0385 aaand like now in czech budweis i hmmm (-) dont go ssoo much in cities soo like i dont see people so much

{28:53} 0386 (-) but sometimes here(---) it is interesting that (---) that you can find the euhm, euuhm, you can meet tourist here

{29:01} 0387 in campus and like ((imitating)) hm, what are you doing here okay,]

{29:03} 0388 GG ((laughing))]

{29:05} 0389 (1.08)

{29:06} 0390 AK but some eeeuh, mostly people come here only because the academic beer soooo its some kind

{29:12} 0391 interesting that they come to another part of city because fromcity centre to here its like its another (-) side of city

{29:24} 0392 so you can go here only for the beers ((laughing)) it is some kind interesting

{29:28} 0393 GG hm_hm, yes,

{29:30} 0394 ((not transcribed))

{29:32} 0395 GG do you have something to mention that we didnt mention orrr about you integration about what you think of the regionn heeere

{29:41} 0396 AK hmm, (---) i think no, because like (---)

{29:46} 0397 my integration was like some slowly like i euhm,

{29:50} 0398 see i live on my first year i live with this some russian guy euhm, in the same room and we have some kind of diaspora

{29:60} 0399 on our floor because we have like i think four ukrainian guys and ssssixor five or six russians

{30:08} 0400 so we would talk talk between each other and (---) like have (-) some friends group

{30:15} 0401 and like euhm, after this ii moved to another room and start speaking more with czechs hehe

{30:23} 0402 friends from ourm euuhm, (---) speicality and like (---) hm, on aaa lectures and after

{30:33} 0403 i moved to i moved im living in flat withee friends and hm, °hhh/°hhh i start speaking more with czech people in here

{30:43} 0404 be because °hhh/°hhh firstly we have hm, so much barmans here (-) but now they continue their studyings so they goo out from here and like (--) come new peoples so we talking and like (-)]

{30:57} 0405 GG hm_hm,]

{30:59} 0406 yeah, (.) but since when do you work here

{31:02} 0407 (0.71)

{31:03} 0408 AK eeuhm, since last autumn so like itsss]

{31:06} 0409 GG okay, hm_hm,]

{31:08} 0410 AK mostly two year

{31:10} 0411 ((not transcribed))

{31:13} 0412 GG do you maybe have like eeeuh, funfact

{31:15} 0413 (1.58)

{31:17} 0414 ((not transcribed))

{31:29} 0415 AK hmm, i think they dont likeprague people also like in brno

{31:33} 0416 maybe because they think that euh, their region is the best because i dont know because

{31:39} 0417 [(---) why (---)]

{31:39} 0418 GG [(laughing)]

{31:41} 0419 AK its (--) only because (--)the the czech south against best

{31:45} 0420 ((unintelligible))

{31:53} 0421 ((not transcribed))

{32:18} 0422 **AK** prague is euhm, euh, everyday in prague come so many more and more people and everybody want to stay here because biig city main city (--)

{32:29} 0423 buttt (-) like my (-) i think that if youuu stay here in the smaller city also haveee euhm, opportunities to life

{32:39} 0424 here you have (---)a lot of work places

{32:43} 0425 [(---) sso]

{32:43} 0426 **GG** [hm_hm,]

{32:45} 0427 **AK** i start my working in in a biology eeeuhm, department (---) for one year

{32:53} 0428 **GG** hm_hm

{32:55} 0429 **AK** and they dont have so much students so our teachers can give us more time

{33:02} 0430 like eeeuh everyy operation that i make on lab my teacher would get to me like help me

{33:10} 0431 because °hhh/°hhh like yeah, thehe dont have a time but mostly we make eeeuh, we make this together and euh, he always help me like (-) soomekind of euh,

{33:24} 0432 ((unintelligible))

{33:29} 0433 every every like oppotunities to to to teach some new methods

{33:35} 0434 theeeey hmm, say ((imitating)) maybe you should write this cause its good like try it

{33:43} 0435 ((not transcribed))

{33:56} 0436 **AK** and i feel like that big help from this hmm, (---) from teacher and from another like (.) euuhm, ((unintelligible)) of profes-
sor

{34:08} 0437 something like this (-) because everyone wants

{34:10} 0438 to help me like because they understandthat eeeuhm, your from (-) another country maybe you dont know some specials eeuhm, from the city

{34:20} 0439 sooo euh, because we have hmm we have master of our department and he always if i done something dont understand sooo

{34:30} 0440 he ((imitating)) okay you can come to me write me and we will talk about it if you some dont understand i will help you

{34:37} 0441 like you should only to ask him

{34:39} 0442 ((not transcribed))

{34:46} 0443 i think its normal for univerity (-) but like its like (-) eeeuh, if they have a time like its also positive side of czech budweis

{34:58} 0444 maybe because its small city soo not so big university and people °h/°h professor teachers have more time to toooo (-) even students

{35:08} 0445 ((not transcribed))

{35:09} **0446 AK** yeah, they have some own project buut like ne day in the week-
endyy they can help you

{35:15} **0447** theeeey (-) hm, and its really good

{35:18} **0448** because because when i was in school everybody say that in
university you will be alone like nobody will help you you should
make it by yourself and like this (-)

{35:29} **0449** so you prepare for something eeuh, really hard eeuhm, life

{35:33} **0450** and like in this you (-) everybody helps you soo its like (-)
its really (---) some kind motivation you you

{35:43} **0451** [that good people is actually existing ((laughing))

{35:43} **0452 GG** [yeah, yeah

{35:47} **0453** ((not transcribed))

{35:56} **0454 AK** in my first year i have a course of biology techniques something
like

{35:60} **0455** microscopes and like this and we should write eeuh, some test
about eeuhm, how microscope goes how you should manipulate it
what is it

{36:12} **0456** eeeuhm, when i gives the test to teachers she she did like
((imitating)) after ten minutes how i so fast

{36:22} **0457** how i made it and how i understand

{36:24} **0458** ((unintelligible)) and im sitting on lection understand aal of
lections for two hours its its lections for two hours and i
listen to all of this

{36:34} **0459** and she was wondering ((unintelligible))

{36:36} **0460** i say that like (-) i dont have another way because((smiling))
because if i want study here and i study in czech sooi should
((unintelligible))

{36:46} **0461** and some people saying

{36:48} **0462** its good to help also because they euhmm, because they maybe
they see that back connection like if you give something to
someone

{37:02} **0463** ((unintelligible))

{37:04} **0464** ((not transcribed))

Annex XI: Interview Transcription VD

{00:00} 0001 ((not transcribed))

{00:05} 0002 **GG** what is according to you specific to

{00:07} 0003 south bohemiaa

{00:09} 0004 (1.03)

{00:10} 0005 **VD** i i dont (---) i think that czech rep (-) i feel like czech republic is pretty homogenous

{00:14} 0006 (--) euuuhm, (.) but(-) some words in czech language that i found out that people use here and noowhere else

{00:24} 0007 euuuhm, i i i guess there are some things that i dont notice because ive i dont traveel (.) a lot

{00:32} 0008 (0.8)

{00:33} 0009 **VD** buut

{00:33} 0010 (0.95)

{00:34} 0011 **VD** in general its its pretty similar to everywhere else ive been in czech republic

{00:38} 0012 **GG** do you have hm, an example of words used only heeere

{00:42} 0013 **VD** well (.) hm, for example i work saturdays aaas euh, like euh, cleaning manager i think its called (-) aaand euh, people who

{00:54} 0014 (1.17)

{00:55} 0015 people who come to work for that are usually students (.) students from here from south bohemia

{00:59} 0016 (---) euhm, (--) they sometimes say for like a small pile (.) they say kopickano, no, (.) yeah, they say kopicka

{01:07} 0017 which is like a slightly south bohemian word (.) i think

{01:11} 0018 (-) aaand the (--)for sure the literature word is hromadka

{01:17} 0019 so (-) thats one (-) also that they have a funny word for hoot dog which is pikador i (-) think (-) you know it

{01:25} 0020 alsssoo maybe like hm,slightly ((unintelligible)) word fooor hm, euuuh, for bra

{01:33} 0021 (--) sooo in like traditional czech its podprsenka aand in this slang i think its scheissga

{01:41} 0022 buut people smile when they ((unintelligible)) when you say that

{01:45} 0023 but (---) so (--) stuff like this thaa i can not really say anything (---) else from the ((unintelligible)) i have]

{01:49} 0024 **GG** hm_hm]

{01:51} 0025 (---) and (.) do you have the feeling that the locals are proud of their regiooon

{01:57} 0026 (0.86)

{01:58} 0027 **VD** i (---) i dont know i dont have a feeling (-)

{02:00} 0028 buuuut (.) i havent like (---) i havent met anyone whos like super proud of being south bohemian

{02:08} 0029 so i think (-) thats a no

{02:10} 0030 (1.01)

{02:11} 0031 GG huum, and do you think that there is something specific about the landscape (--) here (---)

{02:17} 0032 VD oh, i thin (.) i think not really because its kind of like hm, close to the borderso, whenever you go south you kind of see the mountainous eeeeuh (--) stick (.)

{02:29} 0033 and then (---) no, i dont think so (.) its pretty similar throughout

{02:35} 0034 (--) so heere if you go out of town and if you go to sumava its like there is nothing

{02:41} 0035 (0.88)

{02:42} 0036 VD like strikingly different

{02:44} 0037 GG okaaay, (-) and did you notice some activitiesss(---) that you can only do in south bohemia(--)) something that locals do a loot

{02:53} 0038 (2.52)

{02:56} 0039 VD hmmm, nah, nah, i guess no,

{02:58} 0040 GG aand (-) for example food specialities (-) orrrrr °h/°h

{03:01} 0041 VD Well i think its typical czech food (-) but maybe there are like some regional things

{03:08} 0042 karlovarsky knedliik (-) soow a classical knedlik is like a the the ((unintelligible)) of ((unintelligible)) bread but karlovarsky knedlik is like with pieces of other breads and things

{03:18} 0043 (1.21)

{03:19} 0044 VD soow even eventhough czech people dont think that knedlik

{03:21} 0045 is bread but (-) like everone knows it ((laughing))

{03:23} 0046 [so yeah,]

{03:23} 0047 GG [((laughing))]

{03:25} 0048 okay, and hmm, why hm, since since when do you live in in budweis

{03:30} 0049 VD since hmm, (-) december i think two thousand and seventy

{03:36} 0050 and hum (-) how did you come here

{03:38} 0051 i mean (.) by (.) by

{03:40} 0052 [by train ((laughing))]

{03:40} 0053 GG [okaay, ((laughing))]

{03:42} 0054 VD and what were the reasons euuuuhm, (---) doing my master (.) im actually finishing it now (.) because i missed the first deadline and now im im preparing for state exams (-)

{03:54} 0055 GG hm_hm and before you were living in ukraine or another

{03:56} 0056 czech city
{03:57} 0057 VD noo, in ukraine
{03:59} 0058 GG so you came for studiees
{04:01} 0059 VD yeah,
{04:02} 0060 (0.69)
{04:02} 0061 GG hm_hm,
{04:03} 0062 (0.81)
{04:03} 0063 GG and why (-) didnt you study in the ukraine
{04:06} 0064 (1.02)
{04:07} 0065 VD because i just wanted to leave there (-) i mean
{04:10} 0066 (2.03)
{04:12} 0067 VD yeah, thats the one reason (.) aaa and and i wasnt particularly
satisfied with my bachelors degree and the way it pend out (.)
not pend out but
{04:20} 0068 (0.75)
{04:21} 0069 VD was carried out rather (.) so ii (--) was like okay,
{04:24} 0070 GG hm_hm,
{04:25} 0071 VD maybe maybe in czech republic is a bitdifferent (-) so i moved
here
{04:29} 0072 GG (-) and what were your expectations if you had some (--)
{04:33} 0073 VD aaah, i mean eeeuhm, there is just a drastic difference between
ukrainian diploma and european diploma
{04:38} 0074 (---) also european diploma gives you the right to work in europe
{04:42} 0075 hum, because if your not an european citizen euum, its waay
harder forrthe word to higher you soow
{04:50} 0076 (0.74)
{04:51} 0077 VD that was one of the (-)
{04:52} 0078 [factors]
{04:52} 0079 GG [okay,]
{04:53} 0080 (0.56)
{04:53} 0081 GG so you came here and applied for a longterm immigration
{04:58} 0082 (1.13)
{04:59} 0083 VD well th theres there arent many (--) types of visa you can apply
for (-)
{05:04} 0084 so my visaa (-) i dont have it with me actually
{05:07} 0085 (0.72)
{05:07} 0086 VD euh, so its caaalld hm, long (-) term
{05:10} 0087 (1.01)

{05:11} 0088 VD term residence permit i think

{05:13} 0089 GG hm_hm, (.)

{05:13} 0090 VD or just residence permit

{05:15} 0091 (1.09)

{05:16} 0092 VD euhm, its giv (.) so so the reason for it iss is studies

{05:19} 0093 its given precisely for the (--) period of eeuh, (---) when you study here

{05:25} 0094 and i dont think there is anything else that you can like obtain

{05:29} 0095 GG (---) hm_hm,

{05:29} 0096 VD unless you have like another reason for being here

{05:31} 0097 GG ookay, and about the administration(-) was iit siimple to registerrr or was it complicateeed (---) did somebody help youuu

{05:40} 0098 VD (--) well (---) in ukraine bureaucracyis slightly (.) not slightly (.) waaaaay worse (-) soow in my like (---) world view it was like midly different (.) euh, difficult

{05:50} 0099 (0.64)

{05:51} 0100 VD but (--) i i guess i guess its like

{05:52} 0101 (0.66)

{05:53} 0102 VD very (-) difficult (--) here (.) because(-) fore example when youre receiving thatcard for the second time first you need to gooo

{06:00} 0103 (1.05)

{06:01} 0104 VD to (-) aapply to give all your documents then you need to go tooo euh, get yourrrr photos taken (---)

{06:08} 0105 then you need to go to actually pick up thethe (-) plastic

{06:11} 0106 GG (--) okay

{06:12} 0107 VD so its like you go there three or four times

{06:13} 0108 GG hm_hm,

{06:14} 0109 VD and waste like half a day

{06:15} 0110 GG hm_hm,

{06:16} 0111 VD sooo thats probably considered difficult here

{06:18} 0112 (---) but (.) i meaaaaan

{06:20} 0113 it wasnt super like (.)

{06:22} 0114 it wasnt horrible

{06:23} 0115 (0.84)

{06:24} 0116 GG and why did you ended up iin budweis and not in another cityy of czech republic

{06:29} 0117 VD i mean thats i i dont actually like

{06:31} 0118 my friend actually (---) so my my friend dragged me here (.) in a way (--) but also it was the beest hm,like (--) offer from the university

{06:40} 0119 GG hm_hm

{06:40} 0120 VD sooo (--) its its they they were the friendliest and kindest i guesss (-) so thats thats (--)that (---)

{06:48} 0121 GG and how did you imagine south bohemia before coming

{06:51} 0122 (0.77)

{06:51} 0123 VD [i did]

{06:51} 0124 GG [did you had]

{06:52} 0125 VD i i i mean i didnt really

{06:54} 0126 (1.57)

{06:55} 0127 VD i had i kind of have this mentality it could be similaar

{06:58} 0128 because (--) ukrainian history and (---) the czech history are pretty similar in a way like

{07:03} 0129 (3.88)

{07:06} 0130 VD i i mean (--) they had communist (.)

{07:08} 0131 comunism for fifty plus years we had communism for sixty nine years

{07:12} 0132 (0.53)

{07:13} 0133 VD and it was like

{07:13} 0134 (1.4)

{07:15} 0135 VD how different could it be (--) well its kind of different but there are a lot of similarities

{07:19} 0136 GG (-) so you didnt had any stereotypessss

{07:22} 0137 (1.54)

{07:23} 0138 VD well (--) i knew beer (---)

{07:25} 0139 GG ((laughing))

{07:25} 0140 VD (---) porn

{07:26} 0141 (1.13)

{07:28} 0142 VD like czech porn and stuff

{07:29} 0143 (1.16)

{07:30} 0144 VD euh, euh, b, mostly its a joke (--)

{07:32} 0145 GG yeah, yeah, ((laughing))

{07:32} 0146 VD eeeuuuh

{07:33} 0147 (0.63)

{07:34} 0148 VD i dont know (--) what elseeee oh,

{07:36} 0149 sandals with socks

{07:38} 0150 GG yeah,

{07:38} 0151 (0.69)

{07:39} 0152 VD like witheem

{07:40} 0153 (1.27)

{07:41} 0154 VD like that picture

{07:42} 0155 (0.84)

{07:43} 0156 VD let me show you

{07:43} 0157 (9.17)

{07:53} 0158 VD he, its hard to find

{07:54} 0159 (---) when your looking for it

{07:55} 0160 (3.64)

{07:59} 0161 yeah, like like

{07:59} 0162 (2.0)

{08:01} 0163 GG [yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah hm_hm,]

{08:01} 0164 VD [this this was one of my stereotypes]

{08:03} 0165 GG but its also a german stereotype ((laughing))

{08:06} 0166 VD but this is comfortableits looks bad but its comfortable]

{08:08} 0167 GG yeah, true]

{08:10} 0168 (0.82)

{08:11} 0169 GG hm, and were you surprised by something that you didnt expect coming heere (--)

{08:15} 0170 (0.9)

{08:15} 0171 VD well small things mostly

{08:17} 0172 soo they dont have candy (-) like czech candy is not a thing

{08:20} 0173 [because in ukraine when you go to the supermarket then you have a candy section its like a disney land of candy]

{08:20} 0174 GG [((laughing))]

{08:26} 0175 VD (-- and here its kind of like ((imitating)) ooh we have german candyyy nestleee

{08:31} 0176 GG (---) ((laughing))

{08:32} 0177 VD aaand like (-- but they have a lot of like (---) cookies and biscuits sooo they are kind of strong there

{08:39} 0178 they have like all these weird names for types of cookies that we dont have

{08:42} 0179 (0.76)

{08:43} 0180 VD that was a shift

{08:44} 0181 (0.99)

{08:45} 0182 VD i was (---) kind of (---) surprised by the cruelty of kitchen

{08:49} 0183 (---) because it feels like allt hee traditional dishes take one less step to cook than the ukrainian ones

{08:55} 0184 GG (--) hm_hm, (-)

{08:56} 0185 VD for example if you cook borscht which is like a typical ukrainian dish

{08:59} 0186 (0.67)

{08:59} 0187 VD like its its really like its its juggling with all those ingredients (--) but if you cook (---) like euh,

{09:05} 0188 (0.92)

{09:06} 0189 VD something czech like ((unintelligible))

{09:08} 0190 (0.56)

{09:09} 0191 VD its like one less step almost for everything

{09:12} 0192 (0.74)

{09:13} 0193 VD and which which languages do you speak

{09:15} 0194 (1.3)

{09:16} 0195 VD well russian ukrainian as basics

{09:18} 0196 (0.64)

{09:18} 0197 VD eeeeh, czech

{09:19} 0198 (1.04)

{09:20} 0199 VD and english

{09:21} 0200 (0.5)

{09:21} 0201 VD [and]

{09:21} 0202 GG [and]

{09:22} 0203 VD (---) yeah,

{09:22} 0204 GG no, go on

{09:23} 0205 ((not transcribed))

{09:36} 0206 GG and hm, (--) could you speak czech before coming hereee

{09:40} 0207 VD a bit like euh, very like basic A1 level like i could order a drink like maybe (---) say a number (--) simple sentence (---) not not much more (.)

{09:52} 0208 GG and was it difficult for you to learn czech

{09:54} 0209 (1.26)

{09:55} 0210 VD i meaaan its weird because

{09:58} 0211 (0.85)

{09:58} 0212 VD its

{09:59} 0213 (0.56)

{09:59} 0214 VD its kind of (-) like yeah, it was difficult (.) it was not difficult to learn it (.) but it was difficult to (---) noot (-) speak it (---) very well

{10:06} 0215 (1.79)

{10:08} 0216 **VD** but (--) then somethhhing like euhm, when i started teaching

{10:11} 0217 (1.01)

{10:12} 0218 **VD** i upgrated my level because i had to know all all the language terms

{10:16} 0219 and (--) then when i got hired for the cleaning job i had to know all thee actions and it kind of resulted in me

{10:22} 0220 (--) having like a B1 level

{10:24} 0221 (0.78)

{10:25} 0222 **GG** [but (-) isnt it similar to ukrainian

{10:25} 0223 **VD** [soooo

{10:28} 0224 (--) well (-) it is and it isnt

{10:30} 0225 (0.81)

{10:31} 0226 **VD** sooo there is a whole ((unintelligible)) words that mean like(-) opposite things (---)

{10:36} 0227 for example the word for

{10:38} 0228 (1.37)

{10:39} 0229 **VD** eeeuhm, fresh its (--) cerstvy and in ukrainian it means like euuhm, (---) wheeen the bread has been (--) out (-) for i dont know few days hm, thats the word for it

{10:51} 0230 **GG** ((laughing))

{10:52} 0231 **VD** or eeum, (---) the word for pumpkin (.) here (.) is dyne (---) aaand (--) dyna in ukrainian is a melon

{11:01} 0232 (0.67)

{11:01} 0233 **GG** hm,

{11:02} 0234 **VD** so its its like this

{11:04} 0235 [like you know]

{11:04} 0236 **GG** [((laughing))]

{11:06} 0237 **VD** (--) if (-) with polish you can pretty much guess the word but heeere if you guess you risk offending someones mother

{11:14} 0238 **GG** did it happen to you

{11:16} 0239 **VD** noo, because i was aware of that (-) i was careful

{11:18} 0240 **GG** okay, hm_hm,

{11:19} 0241 (0.6)

{11:19} 0242 **VD** but no, no, what what actually there was one thing (.)

{11:22} 0243 (.) so (.) the word for bucket (.) like a (--) bucket that you care water in is vidro

{11:29} 0244 buut an old czech word for bucket made of wood is vedro which is similar to the ukrainian word vidro

{11:39} 0245 which is like a widely used its not ancient like in czech (.)

{11:42} 0246 (--) but (---) the word for hot weather is vedro

{11:46} 0247 whenever you say that word everyone thinks that its hot something like that

{11:51} 0248 GG ((laughing)) okay, (-) and comparing to russian euhm, (---) do you think that czech iss

{11:57} 0249 (1.11)

{11:58} 0250 GG more euhm, (--) t

{11:59} 0251 (0.73)

{12:00} 0252 GG similar to ukrainian or that ukrainian is more similar to russian

{12:04} 0253 ((not transcribed))

{12:09} 0254 VD well the (.) i feel like they are on the opposite sides because (--)

{12:13} 0255 czech has a lot from german(--) and russian suprisingly has a lot words from german

{12:19} 0256 but (---) its its its like weird how similar and not similar they are (--)

{12:25} 0257 its like you feel they are from the same thing

{12:27} 0258 but while russian was like influenced by by mongols and everything from the east and like czech republic is like here in europe

{12:35} 0259 (--) soo (-) well i dont know its hard to compare them when you speak them as your first language

{12:41} 0260 because for example polish and ukrainianare actually way more similar than ukrainian and russian

{12:47} 0261 but i dont really speak polish (--) so its like

{12:49} 0262 (2.0)

{12:51} 0263 GG [((laughing)) and hm,]

{12:51} 0264 VD [i dont know what else]

{12:53} 0265 GG and (-) when youuu hm, came here for the first timee hm, did you really try to speak czech with the locals or did you use russian maybe so that they understand you better

{13:04} 0266 VD i (---) i didnt (.) like i was trying to speak euuhm, mostly czech

{13:11} 0267 but i also like when the situation was like impossible to explain i i i used english words and sometimes it helped

{13:21} 0268 but i think (---) its a matter of your attitude

{13:24} 0269 because i have a friend (-) who actually dragged me here and heeeeuuh, mostly like

{13:30} 0270 in in restaurants he lives in prag so when he walks in (--) hee speaks english right away because its like easier for himand i never do that

{13:40} 0271 soooo i think its different from person to person

{13:44} 0272 [but for me (--) i try to speak in czech(---) like all the time

{13:44} 0273 GG [hm_hm,

{13:47} 0274 okay, hm, and not hm, russian

{13:49} 0275 (1.32)

{13:50} 0276 GG because some czech people understand russian (---) so

{13:53} 0277 VD well, older ones (--) euhm(-) but my experience with russian with actually like quite interesting

{13:59} 0278 (2.0)

{14:01} 0279 VD one eeeeuhm, ss so so there were this euhm warehouse that i need to supervise the cleaning (---)

{14:08} 0280 aand it has like a checkpoint on theeee (--) on the entrance (-) and there there is always like a new guy (.) a team of five guys that change each other

{14:18} 0281 [who gard that post]

{14:18} 0282 GG [hm_hm,]

{14:20} 0283 VD and (--) euhm, one of them was like super unpleasant and he was suprised that i m like the manager of the group

{14:26} 0284 (--) ((imitating)) like oooh, they got ukrainians as managers what has the world (--) came to

{14:31} 0285 (-) and another one (-) euhm(---) like i got to talking to him

{14:35} 0286 aand euhm, he switched to russian and he was like ((imitating)) i was studying in moscow for seven years its so pleasant to speak russian with someone blablaba]

{14:43} 0287 GG ((laughing))]

{14:44} 0288 VD because interestingly enough a lot of ukrainians like (---) they wouldnt (--) like to speak russian

{14:51} 0289 humm my friend pacha (---) he speaks russian

{14:53} 0290 he has no problem with that but iif like the people from western ukraine they have less affinity to speak russian and since im from the centre its like fifty fifty for me]

{15:01} 0291 GG hm_hm,]

{15:02} 0292 (0.78)

{15:02} 0293 VD sooo yeah (.) older people understand russianbut not the younger ones

{15:06} 0294 they have like no relation to it

{15:08} 0295 GG hm_hm,

{15:10} 0296 VD and older people also remember the nineteen seventyeuh, nineteen sixty eight

{15:14} 0297 [eeeh, ahm, and everything]

{15:14} 0298 GG [yeah]

{15:16} 0299 VD so (-) like (-) for them its like

{15:18} 0300 GG uncomfortable

{15:19} 0301 VD (---) yeah, yeah, also i had i had like a tt (--)

{15:23} 0302 almost after i came here(---) euhm, i went to a part yand i had like this portable speaker

{15:29} 0303 hm_hm,

{15:30} 0304 aaaand it was with my usual playlist which consists of like twenty ukrainian twenty pourcent russian and like everything else

{15:38} 0305 GG hm_hm

{15:38} 0306 VD eeuhm, and a russain song started playing

{15:40} 0307 and a girl who

{15:42} 0308 (.) she wasnt like super drunk

{15:44} 0309 but she was (--) tipsy

{15:46} 0310 (--) she was like ((imitating)) tuuurrn off that soong

{15:48} 0311 [((laughing)) like (-) ((laughing))]

{15:48} 0312 GG [((laughing))]

{15:54} 0313 (1.12)

{15:55} 0314 VD its its on and off it depends on the person

{15:59} 0315 GG and (--) so today which language do you use the moost (-) in your everyday life

{16:03} 0316 (0.92)

{16:04} 0317 VD englishhh and ukrainian

{16:05} 0318 GG (---) ukrainian hm_hm,

{16:06} 0319 VD for like (--) sixty forty i meaan i i most i mostly consume everything in english soooo

{16:13} 0320 okay (---) and do you feel embarassed speaking hm, another language than czech in the street for example

{16:20} 0321 (1.55)

{16:21} 0322 VD noo, i i dont really care

{16:23} 0323 GG (--) okay,

{16:23} 0324 VD (---) i mean most (.) to be fair most of the time people dont care either they are used to hear like ukrainian and russian

{16:29} 0325 GG hm_hm, but so you dont feel discriminated

{16:31} 0326 orrr (--)

{16:33} 0327 VD well °hhh/°hhh

{16:35} 0328 i think that this commuation is very intresting topic

{16:38} 0329 (0.76)

{16:38} 0330 VD this is a very interesting topic because

{16:40} 0331 its like i have euuh,

{16:42} 0332 i i know a guy who

{16:44} 0333 (---) whos been here almost as long as i

{16:46} 0334 have (--) probably like half a year

{16:48} 0335 less

{16:49} 0336 hm_hm,

{16:49} 0337 (0.66)

{16:49} 0338 VD aaand he says ((imitating)) ooh they discrim like euuh, they are rude to mee blablabla

{16:54} 0339 (--) and im like (--) ((imitating)) what do you mean maybe he was just having (.) a (.) bad (.) day

{16:58} 0340 like (---) you know

{17:00} 0341 GG hm_hm,

{17:00} 0342 VD so i feel like some

{17:02} 0343 if if there is a discrimination towards me its on that level where i can brush it off

{17:06} 0344 GG (---) yeah,

{17:07} 0345 (0.71)

{17:08} 0346 VD euuuhm,

{17:08} 0347 GG so its maybe just a fear at first (---) and then you talk to them and its okay orr

{17:13} 0348 (0.92)

{17:14} 0349 VD well you know whats actually whats thee interesting thing (.)

{17:17} 0350 soooo (--) eeeuhm, people

{17:19} 0351 (1.27)

{17:20} 0352 VD kind of like tt (--) euuhm,

{17:23} 0353 for example when i m walking somewhere and i m talking to my friends in russian

{17:27} 0354 GG hm_hm,

{17:27} 0355 VD euuhm, andi want to buy icecream

{17:29} 0356 (---) euhm,

{17:31} 0357 (20.94)

{17:52} 0358 VD okay, sorry, euhm, soo what was i saying euhm, yeah, as im coming to someone i feel like theeee very like a chock keeper or someone

{18:02} 0359 i need to interact with like the lady selling icecream or something °hhh/°hhh it gets tense and then when i speak like fluent czech

{18:10} 0360 [like ((imitating)) hoo, thank god sooo thats that but (--) is that discrimination (--) yeaaaah, kind of (-) but i mean (.) do i care (--) not really

{18:10} 0361 GG [((laughing))

{18:19} 0362 okay, euhm, but (-) euhm, was it moore easy for you to hang out withh euh, non locals when you came here

{18:28} 0363 [hm_hm,]

{18:28} 0364 VD [ooh yeah, mostly definitely]

{18:30} 0365 but (-) to be honest locals were super acceptive euuh, not acceptive like (---) they they they were

{18:35} 0366 [super]

{18:35} 0367 GG [helpful]

{18:36} 0368 VD not even helpful (--) they were like

{18:38} 0369 cool

{18:38} 0370 GG hm_hm,

{18:39} 0371 VD euuhm, sooo they were like inviting me to their parties so i kind of

{18:43} 0372 (0.9)

{18:44} 0373 VD were going to a lot czech events (--) euhm, first but theen (-) i cant likeeuuh, i stopped all together because i got more job (--)

{18:53} 0374 (0.83)

{18:54} 0375 VD sooo

{18:54} 0376 (2.3)

{18:57} 0377 VD i i i dont know like hanging out with someone who is not the local you dont have to speak czech so you can switch to english

{19:03} 0378 and i feel comfortable speaking english but

{19:05} 0379 °hh/°hh but li like now hanging out with czech people is absolutely noo problem for me (.)

{19:10} 0380 because the language barriers are virtualy gone

{19:13} 0381 and i can ask maybe once every five minutes whats that (--) thing (-) what that thing mean its (-) so (.) its like

{19:21} 0382 GG so it is more about the languagee

{19:22} 0383 VD (---) yeah, definitely but its also more about euuhm, theeethe fact how you feel about

{19:28} 0384 language because you cannot really speak the language but you can carry your point across still

{19:34} 0385 (0.85)

{19:35} 0386 VD but (--) and (-) you can pretty much speak fluently and still be afraid of like making a mistake

{19:41} 0387 GG hm_hm_hm,

{19:41} 0388 VD soooo i think as i got more comfortable with myself speaking czech (--) it became easier to hang out with locals

{19:49} 0389 GG okay,

{19:49} 0390 (0.76)

{19:50} 0391 GG and euhm, was it easy for you to find your way in aa in the city like (-) to know where the bus station

{19:56} 0392 [is where the trainstation is and so on]

{19:56} 0393 VD [oooh yeah, suuper]

{19:58} 0394 like absolutely no problem

{19:60} 0395 so the city is super small

{20:02} 0396 im from kiev which is five million

{20:04} 0397 GG hm_hm,

{20:04} 0398 VD aaand like with surrounding areas (--) and theeese just the network there its (--) like (-) well twenty times bigger

{20:14} 0399 (0.76)

{20:15} 0400 VD eeeuhm

{20:15} 0401 (0.64)

{20:16} 0402 VD eeuhm, i m used to like figuring out the way (---)]

{20:18} 0403 GG hm_hm,]

{20:19} 0404 VD but heeeere like (--) they haaave all these apps ready to use (--) so i didnt had any problems at all

{20:26} 0405 all also all all the tickets are standardised so you dont (.) like in ukraine you have to pay everytime

{20:32} 0406 GG hm_hm_hm,

{20:33} 0407 VD aaand here you can just kind of pay one

{20:35} 0408 ((not transcribed))

{20:40} 0409 GG and do you do you think that your integration could have been easier in a bigger city orrr somewhere else than heere

{20:46} 0410 VD yeees, definitely

{20:46} 0411 (1.11)

{20:48} 0412 VD euh, but thats probably partly because

{20:50} 0413 i m used to like living in kiev

{20:52} 0414 GG hm,

{20:52} 0415 (0.94)

{20:53} 0416 VD because for example here (---) like i have troubles finding (-) friends and espacially like group girls

{20:59} 0417 GG hm_hm_hm,

{20:60} 0418 VD because eeuhm, its like in kiev(---) well eeuuhm

{21:04} 0419 (1.39)

{21:05} 0420 VD do do do like ooh (---) this week i want to watch like seventeeth yugoslav movies

{21:11} 0421 GG hm_hm,

{21:12} 0422 VD okay, seventeenth yugoslav movies kiev and ooh, like it would betake me an hour to get there but i will be there

{21:18} 0423 (---) and here like ooh, i want too like watch (.) movies (.) like euuh movie club but oh no sorry,

{21:24} 0424 we have a nightclub a bar an expocentre hm, good luck (---)

{21:30} 0425 GG hm,

{21:31} 0426 (0.85)

{21:31} 0427 VD sooo (-) i i i think its (--) its its like a problem of scale (---) sooo if

{21:36} 0428 (0.78)

{21:37} 0429 VD so i couldnt like find something that interest me but to (.) be (.) fair i m like (.) a (.) really (.) weird person

{21:43} 0430 GG hm_hm,

{21:44} 0431 (0.69)

{21:45} 0432 VD it would probably (--) like for a person (-) whos satisfied with like nightlife and

{21:49} 0433 (---) eeeeuuhm, like going to bars would probably be easier but i m just not very much into that

{21:58} 0434 GG (---) okay, so its more euuhm, it would have been easier becausethere is more choice of activities

{22:04} 0435 (1.48)

{22:05} 0436 VD well there are just more people (.) sooostatistical like if there are fifty people in eeeeuuhm, hm, eeeeuuhm, in kiev

{22:13} 0437 who are interested in yugoslav movies eeeeuuhm hhhhow much smaller is budjovice fifty times smaller then kiev (--) soo there is only like me (---)

{22:25} 0438 yeah, okay,

{22:25} 0439 i i ii dont think its

{22:27} 0440 (1.01)

{22:28} 0441 VD the problem of the city i think its a small city

{22:31} 0442 GG okay, do you do you have something tooo add to our discussion

{22:35} 0443 ((not transcribed))

{22:42} 0444 VD not really

{22:42} 0445 GG (---) maybe a funfact

{22:44} 0446 (1.33)

{22:46} 0447 VD well like what

{22:46} 0448 (1.12)

{22:47} 0449 GG somethiing that you experienced here

{22:50} 0450 (1.45)

{22:51} 0451 VD noo,

{22:52} 0452 (3.29)

{22:55} 0453 VD euuhm, i dont know

{22:56} 0454 (1.01)

{22:57} 0455 VD the actual big thing waaas that

{22:59} 0456 (0.81)

{23:00} 0457 VD girls (-) are

{23:01} 0458 (1.11)

{23:02} 0459 VD well about girls (-) they behave differently here (--)

{23:05} 0460 GG yeah,

{23:06} 0461 (0.74)

{23:06} 0462 VD euuuh, have you got that

{23:08} 0463 GG yeah, ((laughing))

{23:10} 0464 VD sooo (--) in (-)

{23:12} 0465 euuuhm in like in ukraine espacially when you go on tinder (-)
every tinder date is like entertainment

{23:20} 0466 GG hm_hm,

{23:21} 0467 VD eeeuhm and whats your contribution (-) well, im here

{23:25} 0468 (--) and here girls are like mooore

{23:27} 0469 (0.93)

{23:28} 0470 VD like like like you know sometimes (--) like i m used to like
treating girls not as equal but as like okay youre here i m here
your a person im asking you

{23:37} 0471 (1.46)

{23:38} 0472 VD that but but but (--) when ever i try doing that in ukraine it
was like ((imitating)) what do you mean

{23:44} 0473 GG (--) okay, ((laughing))

{23:46} 0474 VD and and here its like ((imitating)) ooh okay oh hello (--) its
like

{23:50} 0475 (2.39)

{23:53} 0476 VD its its a bit lessss hmmmmm, stressful to deal with

{23:59} 0477 GG hm_hm,

{23:59} 0478 VD girls because they doont (---) carry themselves as take them-
selves as seriously

{24:05} 0479 GG (---) okay

{24:07} 0480 VD its like a plus i guess (-)

{24:08} 0481 hm_hm,

{24:09} 0482 but again (--) girls here they do not wear makeup as much

{24:12} 0483 GG yeah true hm_hm,

{24:13} 0484 VD soooo if you would go to like russia belarussia ukrain you would like notice the girls they are dolledup girls by brands

{24:20} 0485 ((non transcribed))

{24:24} 0486 GG do you plan to stay here orr

{24:26} 0487 (0.95)

{24:27} 0488 VD well (-) im (---) i wanna move

{24:29} 0489 to to prague (-) but

{24:31} 0490 (1.31)

{24:33} 0491 VD i dont know like i dont particularly really want to stay here ((imitating)) like oh my god czech republic (---) but like if its eeeeuuhm if its

{24:41} 0492 (2.0)

{24:43} 0493 VD if (---) like iii iif i got a good job

{24:47} 0494 GG hm_hm,

{24:47} 0495 VD orrrrr am like eeeuh everything goes my way i would stay here and if not i would probably move

{24:53} 0496 GG okay, hm_hm,

{24:55} 0497 (2.93)

{24:58} 0498 GG do you maybe have something else tooo mention about your integration here

{25:02} 0499 (2.0)

{25:04} 0500 VD i (---) i think its like°hhh/°hhh weirdly enough it depends on like individual people (-) for example when i like

{25:12} 0501 got like a full time job at school (.) euuuh (-) one of my like my coworkers which i ((unintelligible)) the most is like this

{25:20} 0502 girl (--) who (--) never (-) euh (-) sheeuh (-) there there is this word in czech (---) like ((unintelligible)) she wasnt like saving mee uuuh, not not saving itss sshe she wasnt

{25:34} 0503 ((unintelligible))

{25:36} 0504 for me (-) she was talking to me as if i was czech and everytime i didnt understand something she was like disapointed so that motivated me a lot to like (--) write down maybe some words euuhm,

{25:50} 0505 aaah, there are also people who call you somewhere and ((imitating)) oooh lets gooo euuhm, its gonna be fun

{25:56} 0506 and they are super positive (---) those people are probably the best (---) helpers (.) in that (.) not helpers (.) even like (.) theythey kind of integrate you the most (---)

{26:07} 0507 alsoo there was this one hmm, (---) so i eeuh,euuh, had aahm,

{26:13} 0508 i had tought for family of like doctors (-) so it was (---) like their olderr daughter(---) mother and fathereeeuh (-) nice guys all of them

{26:25} 0509 [aand euuhm, they invited me for dinner (-) in their home and (-)]

{26:25} 0510 GG [hm_hm,]

{26:31} 0511 VD that was like veryyyy

{26:33} 0512 (0.78)

{26:34} 0513 VD not inspirational but like very kind of them

{26:36} 0514 (---) and whenever like local poeple are being kind to you thats that helps

{26:42} 0515 [when they like euhm, (-) treat you equally that helps (---) but euuhm, (---)]

{26:42} 0516 GG [yeah,

{26:48} 0517 VD [you you kind of have to be on the lookout for those people you have to detect them]

{26:48} 0518 GG [hm_hm,]

{26:52} 0519 VD (-) because (-) whenever a person is like unpleasant to you its like you gotta just brush it out

{26:58} 0520 and a person thats being understanding (--)) thats thats the most euuhm, that heelped me the most

{27:05} 0521 GG okay,

{27:05} 0522 (1.43)

{27:07} 0523 GG aand (--)) about identity do you do you feel that people have here (--)) an identity like

{27:13} 0524 (1.34)

{27:15} 0525 VD well,

{27:15} 0526 (1.34)

{27:16} 0527 VD i think (--)) weirdly (-) czech people (-) have the strongest (.) one of the strongest slavic identities

{27:24} 0528 because (-) well (.) i havent really gotten intoo like euhm yugoslavia (---)so (.) its a whole nother

{27:30} 0529 (1.34)

{27:32} 0530 VD thing (.) its its a whole other world you even have the word likebalkanisation (--))

{27:36} 0531 (2.06)

{27:38} 0532 VD its that seperate (---) but i think if we take like euhm, (---) czech republic poland (---) hm, (--)) slovakia

{27:46} 0533 [ukraine belorusse and russia among these (--)) if we get russian (-) russian identity iss very much (---) created by like the russian media

{27:46} 0534 GG [hm_hm,

{27:56} 0535 VD (---) belorusse identity is (-) very closely connected to the russian one (-)

{27:60} 0536 ukrainian identity is onthe (.) its its inbetween its not clear eventhough(---) i feel its like euuhm, its its more seperate from belorusse and russia

{28:12} 0537 and you have slovake identity which

{28:14} 0538 (---) i think exists but theyre so titely related to czech people that (--) well (.) they dont have their own identity whithout czech people

{28:22} 0539 [its its like (---) they are codependent (-) not not co but dependent on them of soomeparts of their identity

{28:22} 0540 GG [okay, yeah

{28:29} 0541 VD euuhm, and czech people arre

{28:31} 0542 (0.82)

{28:32} 0543 VD like this

{28:32} 0544 (0.59)

{28:33} 0545 VD [rock of that thing because euuhm, their identity is probably the strongest among these (-) i feel like

{28:33} 0546 GG [hm_hm,

{28:39} 0547 (0.87)

{28:40} 0548 VD because

{28:40} 0549 (1.12)

{28:41} 0550 VD you ca they arent any sattelites languages (-) so for example when somwhen (-) i get like aa hmm, when i buuy something

{28:49} 0551 (---) in ukraine its usual to have all the instructions on russian because (-) well (-) regional managers ((imitating)) aw they they speak russian (---)

{28:56} 0552 (---) like euhm, it is not that widespread product they dont want any complains ((unintelligible))

{29:00} 0553 (0.7)

{29:01} 0554 VD eeuhm the more widespread products you get the more ukrainians instructions

{29:04} 0555 but here you can not really like cheat that (--)

{29:06} 0556 GG hm_hm,

{29:07} 0557 VD because the czech people speak czech (-) ((unintelligible)) english (-) not really

{29:10} 0558 (1.15)

{29:11} 0559 VD soo also (-) i feellike everything (.) there is a czech version of everything because (.) well

{29:17} 0560 (1.05)

{29:18} 0561 VD there are three countries (.) i found this on ((unintelligible)) and it made sense to me so perfectly that (--)

{29:24} 0562 there are three countries who ahm, have (-) who where google is not the most popular search agent

{29:30} 0563 (0.84)

{29:31} 0564 VD soo (-) there is russian and czech republic because has yandex aand czech republic has seznam cz i think

{29:39} 0565 (1.19)

{29:41} 0566 VD i must website it (--) its like for everything

{29:43} 0567 (7.0)

{29:50} 0568 VD °hh/°hh heree

{29:52} 0569 GG oh yeah, hm,

{29:53} 0570 VD so so its like a czech google

{29:55} 0571 GG [hm_hm,

{29:55} 0572 VD [can you guess the third one

{29:56} 0573 (1.02)

{29:57} 0574 GG i dont know nord korean

{29:59} 0575 [okay, ((laughing))]

{29:59} 0576 VD [((laughing)]

{30:01} 0577 [((-) yeah obviously i think like china but its weird there (-
--) soo

{30:01} 0578 GG [hm_hm_hm,

{30:06} 0579 (1.01)

{30:07} 0580 VD [thats like how hm, thats my feelinglike the czech identity is
pretty powerful i that

{30:07} 0581 GG [hm_hm_hm,

{30:11} 0582 (2.57)

{30:14} 0583 VD yeah

{30:14} 0584 GG do you see a difference bewteen ehm, hm, (---) bohemia moravia
and ahm,the third one

{30:21} 0585 (1.82)

{30:23} 0586 VD [hmm, silesia ive never been to silesia

{30:23} 0587 GG [yeah,

{30:26} 0588 (1.11)

{30:27} 0589 VD euhm, soo i i dont even think that i have been to moravia

{30:32} 0590 (1.57)

{30:33} 0591 VD so i i i dont really know

{30:35} 0592 (0.99)

{30:36} 0593 VD theres is definitely a big difference between praha and every-
where else

{30:40} 0594 (-) well (.) you know that

{30:42} 0595 (2.0)

{30:44} 0596 VD euhm, (-) but (-) i mean to be honest if i compare like the
difference between (---) west ukraine and (-) kiev

{30:53} 0597 GG theres more difference

{30:54} 0598 VD well well yeah, its ((laughing))its its like almost different
peoplelive there eeuhm

{31:00} 0599 and here (-) like euhm, if i goo somewhere (-) well

{31:04} 0600 (0.78)

{31:05} 0601 praha is different but its not that different

{31:07} 0602 (0.99)

{31:08} 0603 and euhm,

{31:09} 0604 (1.27)

{31:10} 0605 yeaah, i think its more homogenous

{31:12} 0606 but at the same time they have like

{31:14} 0607 [(--) their own ((unintelligible)) that are interesting]

{31:14} 0608 [hm_hm,]

{31:16} 0609 ((not transcribed))

Annex XII: Interview Transcription A

{00:00} 0001 ((not transcribed))

{00:05} 0002 **GG** what is according to you specific to south bohemia

{00:09} 0003 ((not transcribed))

{00:14} 0004 **A** could you please repeat question like

{00:16} 0005 **GG** what is south bohemia (.) to you

{00:18} 0006 (3.36)

{00:21} 0007 **A** hmm, its a locatioin in czech republic (-) which is ehm, (---)
my new home for more than three years

{00:29} 0008 (1.25)

{00:30} 0009 **GG** aand ehm, do you think that its specific tooo other regions in
czech republic

{00:36} 0010 (2.85)

{00:39} 0011 **A** hmm, to be honest i didnt get your question like what do you
want to ask

{00:44} 0012 **GG** i want to ask you hm

{00:46} 0013 **A** if if south bohemia is what like

{00:48} 0014 **GG** is a region (-) like its an administrative region(--)
but is there really a cultural identity in the region or

{00:56} 0015 [is it similar to other regions]

{00:56} 0016 **A** [aaaaah,]

{00:58} 0017 (3.16)

{01:01} 0018 **A** i think that ehm, like czech republic ahm, there are seve (.)
no like czech republic is divided into several regions aand
there are things that are unique

{01:11} 0019 fooor (-) kind of local culture for this region

{01:15} 0020 (0.91)

{01:15} 0021 **A** ahm, for example (--) euhm, (--) people here ahm, like euhm,

{01:23} 0022 (1.09)

{01:25} 0023 **A** fiish (-) like fish ahm, from ponds and euhm,

{01:29} 0024 (0.69)

{01:29} 0025 **A** euuhm, close to budjovice there is ponds like which called ahm,
one moment (-) hmmm,

{01:39} 0026 (1.86)

{01:41} 0027 **A** rozmberk (-) and its like the biggest

{01:43} 0028 pond (-) in (--)

{01:45} 0029 czech republic and i believe

{01:47} 0030 in all all europe

{01:49} 0031 and they here like they

{01:51} 0032 hmm, grow their carp fish

{01:53} 0033 GG hm_hm,

{01:54} 0034 A (-) there like here in this region

{01:56} 0035 people eat a lot of carp ahm,

{01:58} 0036 (--) fish (-) and ahm

{01:60} 0037 (0.82)

{02:00} 0038 A also there is ahm, (---) vltava river which is going from ahm, south tooo prague (--) like from south to north (---) and its very tradition

{02:11} 0039 (0.83)

{02:12} 0040 A and its very typical for locals tooo (--) euhmm, to raft

{02:16} 0041 [(--) to how to say (-) to do rafting foor for vltava region

{02:16} 0042 GG [hm_hm,

{02:21} 0043 (0.77)

{02:22} 0044 A and kind of somee (--) unique culture for this region (-)

{02:28} 0045 but (--) there are in other regions like morava where there are a lot of ahm, ahm, grapewines so they make a lot of wines there (-) in that part of czech republic

{02:38} 0046 (--) locals ahm, dirnk a lot of wine (-) but (--) not in this ahm, not in south bohemia

{02:45} 0047 (0.76)

{02:46} 0048 A and ahm, (-) but no, likeahm, (--)im im not so much in interested in local culture (--) so ii i i cant not (--) i know only little bit about geography of ehm,

{02:58} 0049 hmmm, czech republic (-) i know like some regionsbecause i visited some places (-) butim not expert in culture

{03:04} 0050 [differences]

{03:04} 0051 [yeah,]

{03:06} 0052 GG but just like if you noticedsoome specialities but you already

{03:10} 0053 [told me so]

{03:10} 0054 [yeah, sure]

{03:12} 0055 A thats thats what i know

{03:14} 0056 (-) ehm

{03:15} 0057 ((not transcribed))

{03:30} 0058 A no thats what i told i think thats what rafting they do it and they (---) have on rivers they have boards which are kind of bars

{03:38} 0059 (--) soo people are like on boats rafting they can ehm, get closer to this boat they can buy some drinks and so on

{03:46} 0060 (1.11)

{03:47} 0061 **A** nice (-) i did it and ehm,

{03:49} 0062 of course this ehm, ehm, carp and they have like kind of fastfood made of ehm, carp fish (-) its kind of fried special

{03:57} 0063 ((unintelligible))

{03:59} 0064 **A** [small slices like this of carps]

{03:59} 0065 **GG** [okay,]

{04:01} 0066 **A** and they are very salty (-) and here people drink beer

{04:05} 0067 **GG** [yeah,

{04:05} 0068 **A** [and yeah, its a very salty fish

{04:06} 0069 (0.7)

{04:07} 0070 **GG** and do you do you maybe have noticed some expressions in the language that is used heere and not in other parts of czech republic

{04:15} 0071 **A** oooh hmmm, (---)my question is that im foreigner and im (--) i i speak only a little bit czech

{04:23} 0072 [sooo i cannot make conclusions i know that in ehm, (--)

{04:23} 0073 **GG** [okay,

{04:27} 0074 **A** like in brno they have local slang

{04:29} 0075 (--) but (--)ehmmm, im ahm, i have very limited skills in czech language (-) i can only say something like simple

{04:39} 0076 talk or something like blablablai i can not answer sorry

{04:43} 0077 **GG** hm_hm, and euhm, whyy did you came to czech republic

{04:47} 0078 (1.68)

{04:49} 0079 **A** i m a phd student heere soo

{04:51} 0080 [(---) its like when i was master student in in kiev (-) i m from kiev (-) i was born there and then i started that university

{04:51} 0081 **GG** [okay,

{04:59} 0082 **A** (---) and ehm, (--) my speciality (---) eeuhm, is like molecular biology

{05:05} 0083 you know i i i was studying general

{05:07} 0084 [biology at ehm, in kiev]

{05:07} 0085 **GG** [hm_hm,]

{05:09} 0086 **A** in that university and then i wanted to (---) euhmm, continue (-) to be like real scientist (-) so it means that i must be phd student (---) euhm, and

{05:19} 0087 i was looking fooor s s some labin europe (-) ahm, and i (---) i wanted someyhing close to my country]

{05:27} 0088 GG hm,]

{05:29} 0089 A like to be able to come back often (-) home (-) and also yeah, like something not very different (---) so (-) and

{05:37} 0090 and ehm, i was thinking about like czech republic (-) germany and things like that (-) aand

{05:45} 0091 here (.) it was ehm,

{05:47} 0092 (1.78)

{05:49} 0093 A quite easy to enter phd programme in compare to germany and i found

{05:53} 0094 euuhm, also like euuhm, aaahm, i had good ahm, like recommendations about this biologicalcentre (.) because here (.)

{06:01} 0095 [this is like biological centre which you can see there]

{06:01} 0096 GG [hm_hm,]

{06:03} 0097 A in the building (-) its quite big

{06:05} 0098 GG yeah, hm_hm_hm, its its famous for biology

{06:09} 0099 A yeah yeah, and

{06:11} 0100 on their website i found ehm, two labs which had euuhm, researchlike interesting for me research

{06:19} 0101 and then i send ehmm, it was like eehm, first year first year of my master programme (-) so it was like during sommerholidays i

{06:29} 0102 ((unintelligible)) i was with some friends travelling in europe so i asked them in may can i (---) i asked them in may could i euhm, visit your laabs because i would like

{06:39} 0103 [eeuhm, i asked them if they had]

{06:39} 0104 GG [hm_hm,]

{06:41} 0105 A positions and so on so two labs were okay so then i caame and euhm, (---) i visit lab and i was satisfied

{06:48} 0106 with everything and my future supervisor was very friendly to mee (-)

{06:54} 0107 and it was like okay, ((imitating)) we have position blablabla(-) okay you can blablabla

{06:58} 0108 (--) and it was (-) but in germany it was (.) like (.) very (.) different there was a lot of competitions many many people wanted

{07:06} 0109 (---) ehm, and euhm, and i decided toooo (--) euhm, move here

{07:11} 0110 (0.94)

{07:12} 0111 A and i m quite satisfied (--) and its like more then three years already and ehmm,

{07:16} 0112 [the (-) yeah, (-) like (-)]

{07:16} 0113 GG [hm_hm,]

{07:18} 0114 A i cou (--) i think maybe

{07:20} 0115 (1.37)

{07:22} 0116 A i will

{07:22} 0117 (1.5)

{07:24} 0118 A move to another country for example germaany to continue my research because in

{07:28} 0119 (-) yeah, (-) as you as

{07:30} 0120 you got i m quite ehm, (---) hmm, not typical ukrainian

{07:34} 0121 [person herebecause normal ukrainian peoples here they arree

{07:34} 0122 GG [(laughing)]

{07:38} 0123 A oowh, they are just students who whishto came to study and they have different lifestyles than me (-)

{07:44} 0124 they are all like just like poor people from my country who didnt (-) couldnt find a job theeere

{07:52} 0125 or because they lived in i dont know there must have had in some villages and theeey

{07:56} 0126 i dont know (-) they have bad education (-) like like (-) not bad not enough education of that

{08:02} 0127 i dont know (--) no places to work there and they are moving here and of course they have complitely

{08:08} 0128 [different lifestyles than me (-) so (-)]

{08:08} 0129 GG [yeah,]

{08:10} 0130 ((not transcribed))

{08:25} 0131 A my life is not euhm, average life of ehm, ukrainian

{08:30} 0132 ((not transcribed))

{08:40} 0133 GG °hh/°hh did yo had ehm, any expectations before coming here

{08:44} 0134 (1.13)

{08:45} 0135 GG apart from the university like

{08:47} 0136 A ehm, yeah, i expected that here (-) yeah, ehm, kind of (---) will be much (---) different culture than in my country but (-) ehm, no, like

{08:57} 0137 i m from (--) i grew up i was born (-) and (---)til ahm, till i moved here i lived in kiev which is quite

{09:07} 0138 [(--) its is big city (-) its bigger]

{09:07} 0139 GG [yeah,]

{09:09} 0140 A than paris, its like i dont know (---) officially its like four millions people but in real life its close to six millions people

{09:17} 0141 ((unintelligible))

{09:19} 0142 villages and towons around because so the people they work in city

{09:23} 0143 (--) so i was like in (---) huge city (-) aand ehmmm, whereee like (--) modern buildings are twenty floors

{09:33} 0144 GG hm_hm_hm, (---)

{09:35} 0145 A like big building eehm, i dont know like (---) eeeh, it to get from home to university eehm, it normaly takes around one hour for everybody

{09:46} 0146 GG hm_hm_, (---)

{09:47} 0147 A and then i mooved too one hundred thousand

{09:51} 0148 [people heee,and in a town (-) where i can i dont know i can just walk and ehm, i mean its from my flat tooo work to biological centreee

{09:51} 0149 GG [(laughing)]

{10:03} 0150 A where people are not in ruush

{10:05} 0151 (-) where

{10:05} 0152 (1.3)

{10:07} 0153 A and at night's there is there is noo, people on streets

{10:11} 0154 so which is different (-) people are much (--i would say (-- because youu (--specifically for this town (-) because

{10:19} 0155 not so many people here (-) people are are muuch kindof (-- not afraid because iii (-) not not (-) not (-) there i think is no people gets ehm,

{10:29} 0156 here (-) because in my city you always check your wallet because ((unintelligible))like when you are going to subways espacially

{10:37} 0157 there are a lot of people (-) somebody can steal and can (-) and thats why there are a lot of people like eehm,

{10:43} 0158 in rush (-) and here its like i dont know (-- yeah its its not like that (-) but of course its

{10:49} 0159 only my experience (-) it would be very different from people whooo who ehm,

{10:55} 0160 some other ukrainians who grew up in some village (-) very poor villagethen they (-) i dont know did not have normal education (-) they

{11:01} 0161 blablabla (-) they i dont knooow then they move heere (-) tooo have a kind of shitty job at least some job (-) and of course their

{11:09} 0162 (0.81)

{11:10} 0163 A lifestyles their expectations their experience (-) ehm, must be completely different from mine (-) you understand

{11:16} 0164 ((not transcribed))

{11:25} 0165 GG where you aware of all this before coming here (-) that it would be more calm (-) quiet (-) small

{11:31} 0166 (0.71)

{11:32} 0167 A of course i checked ehhm, on internet (-) information about this ehmm, city about budjovice

{11:40} 0168 and ehmm, i expected that it will be something like this

{11:44} 0169 but (.) i didnt have experience like this before]

{11:46} 0170 GG hm_hm,]

{11:48} 0171 A because yeah, of course i travel in many many small town

{11:52} 0172 in many (-) hmmm, not so many but at least (--) acroos in my country aaand (--) a little bit in europe before

{11:58} 0173 (0.73)

{11:59} 0174 A so iiii but it was like just travel

{12:01} 0175 (1.22)

{12:02} 0176 A like trips but only here (-) when i came here i started too (-) ehmm, have experience in living in such size town (-) thats all

{12:12} 0177 (1.06)

{12:13} 0178 GG so you applied for ehmm, longterm immigration

{12:17} 0179 (0.5)

{12:18} 0180 A ehm, in in (-) there is special type of ehm (.) its like longterm residence permission for scientific research its kind of special kinf oofof

{12:30} 0181 longtime residence permission pffeuuuhm, which is (---) its gives mee ahm, euh, visit (-) i can work only for some scientific organisation

{12:40} 0182 and i (.) cannot (.) work for example in shoops or something

{12:44} 0183 GG ooh, okay,

{12:44} 0184 A its kind of special kind of visa orrr longterm residence with which i cannot work elsewhere than in scientific organisation (--)

{12:54} 0185 and tooo get such permission iii must have soome prove from some scientific organisation that im (-) that i have contract there (-) that im im employee

{13:06} 0186 then i go to (-) ehm, foreign police (---) and they giiveeuhhm, visa like this this they they give you this permission

{13:15} 0187 GG okay, and was it difficult all this administration stuff (-)

{13:19} 0188 A oorh,

{13:19} 0189 (1.6)

{13:21} 0190 A for me it was not difficult because not so many people ehm, ask (--) for this (-) because

{13:27} 0191 of course (-) if (.) i mean (-) its its very difficult to get permission for job (--) like to work elsewhere because

{13:35} 0192 (---) so many poor people from small poor town they want to work here (--) so for them its like very difficult

{13:45} 0193 i i i believe that they can wait like half a year something like that (--)

{13:48} 0194 but in my case i dont need i need a i need a its some kind of special kind of visa and i

{13:54} 0195 (0.82)

{13:55} 0196 A nooot so many people aplied for that type of special (-) and they were not afraid

{14:01} 0197 lets say to get me because they knew that i will (-) not be able to work elsewhere sooo (-) for me it was not difficult i think

{14:09} 0198 yeaaaah, (---) and ehm, the first i did it in amabasssy in my city and then when i came here (.)

{14:15} 0199 ehham, later i wi i i extended it heere in budjvovice (-) they have kind of foforeign police department and eeuhm, i just ehm,

{14:26} 0200 (0.77)

{14:26} 0201 A brought to them like euuhm, contract and some documents and there is special person from our department

{14:35} 0202 (0.74)

{14:35} 0203 A in biological centre whooo whos responsability is too help ehm, foreign employees

{14:42} 0204 (0.84)

{14:42} 0205 A so it was quite easy like that (--) they were niceee (-) yeah,

{14:46} 0206 because its its like in that department

{14:48} 0207 there is a person who is in charge

{14:50} 0208 (0.84)

{14:51} 0209 A eeuhm, of this ehm, bureaucratic stuff of foreigner]

{14:53} 0210 GG hm_hm_hm, okay,]

{14:55} 0211 A it was easy

{14:56} 0212 GG and which languages do you speak

{14:58} 0213 (0.95)

{14:59} 0214 A ehm, we speak english iin lab (-) because like (-) normally (--) in ehm,

{15:05} 0215 european union scientific organisation they must (-) nut must but they should have international teams

{15:11} 0216 (---)

{15:13} 0217 A like multinational teaams (---) aaand euhm,

{15:15} 0218 (0.7)

{15:15} 0219 A like for exmaple in my lab there areeeeuuhm, ahham,

{15:19} 0220 (1.23)

{15:20} 0221 A one employee form japaan for euhm, short term (-) hmm,

{15:24} 0222 ((not transcribed))

{15:29} 0223 A and there are people form many many other countries some (--) from (-) chinaa

{15:33} 0224 (1.85)

{15:35} 0225 A from poland ehham, from like croatia (-) like biological centre there are many different people

{15:41} 0226 (1.04)

{15:42} 0227 A aand euhm, yeah,

{15:43} 0228 (1.27)

{15:45} 0229 GG [okay,]

{15:45} 0230 A [from india a lot so, (-)]

{15:47} 0231 GG but (--) i mean (.) you (.) like which languages can you speak

{15:51} 0232 i can speak ehm, english

{15:53} 0233 (---) a little bit czech but nooot

{15:55} 0234 so much (-) i ii i can speak a little bit

{15:57} 0235 czech because my native language is similar

{15:59} 0236 (0.67)

{15:59} 0237 GG okay,

{15:60} 0238 A [so thats why i can understand theem and a little bit speak (-) but (-) of course ahm, because in my carrier (.) for my carrier

{15:60} 0239 GG [hm_hm,

{16:08} 0240 A and all that (--) for future i will probably move to another country sooo i dont know see big reason to learn czech (---) like ehm,

{16:17} 0241 (2.3)

{16:19} 0242 A hmm how to say hmm like the good way (-) i ii just need some basics

{16:23} 0243 GG hm_hm_hm,

{16:24} 0244 A fooor (--) and hm, of course for my czech colleagues (-) they speak english (-) because (---) theeey (-) for them its

{16:32} 0245 hm, like for me i actually i also had an internship in germany (-) its like (-) mandatory for phd students in czech tooo have some international internship

{16:44} 0246 sooo they quite often

{16:46} 0247 (1.79)

{16:48} 0248 A [makes some internship abroad in scien (.) because im kind of a person from scientific community and english isss the language of science

{16:48} 0249 GG [hm_hm_hm,

{16:56} 0250 A sooo we all like kind of

{16:58} 0251 [speak english]

{16:58} 0252 GG [hm_hm_hm,]

{16:60} 0253 its ehm, with the locals like when you go out or something

{17:04} 0254 A i speak i i try to speak czech

{17:06} 0255 [with them yeah, like (-) but of course its not hmmm,

{17:06} 0256 GG [hm_hm,

{17:12} 0257 (0.85)

{17:13} 0258 **A** its eehm how to say not perfectly like with maany grammargramma grammatical mistakes

{17:19} 0259 **GG** yeah, and do you do you speak russian

{17:22} 0260 yeah, yeah, i can speak ukrainian (.) as native speaker (--) i can speak russian (.) i can speak englisssh and a little bit czech and thats all

{17:30} 0261 hm_hm, (--) but like when you go out or something (-) which is the language you use the most (--)

{17:36} 0262 english

{17:36} 0263 english hm_hm,

{17:37} 0264 **A** but because (.) it is just because im in like

{17:39} 0265 (1.28)

{17:40} 0266 **A** mooost of my local friends arreefrromm ehm, basically from biological centre

{17:46} 0267 ((not transcribed))

{18:14} 0268 **GG** yeah so for you its

{18:16} 0269 (1.02)

{18:17} 0270 **GG** its not mooore easy tooo to be friend with czech people orthis or this nationality its more about your studies

{18:23} 0271 (3.42)

{18:26} 0272 **A** i think euuhm (---) yeah, in general czech people dont like ukrainians soo much]

{18:30} 0273 **GG** you think]

{18:32} 0274 (0.87)

{18:33} 0275 [yeeaaah, i know and i think because there are plenty of ukrainians and most of them are like ehm,

{18:33} 0276 **GG** [((laughing))

{18:39} 0277 (1.39)

{18:40} 0278 **A** they have kindaaa (---) hm, grew up in poor conditions and theey have kind of

{18:47} 0279 (0.66)

{18:47} 0280 **A** bad ma manners orr

{18:49} 0281 (0.71)

{18:50} 0282 **A** you know like bad manners or somethingand (-) also they woork for

{18:54} 0283 (0.96)

{18:55} 0284 **A** not good job

{18:55} 0285 **GG** hm,

{18:56} 0286 and i guess like many ukrainians whowork for ((unintelligible)) plant you know its a company which makes like microwaves and so on (-) so the idea

{19:04} 0287 iss that most of employees they are ukrainians (--) and czech people (--) can work

{19:10} 0288 there is no restrictions for czech to work there buut they (-) dont want because salary is to low (---)

{19:16} 0289 and the basically because of us (--) so like they some kinda owners or whatever

{19:22} 0290 (1.09)

{19:23} 0291 A so situation is like that (-) czech people would like to work there if thee (.) will be a prop like higher salary

{19:31} 0292 (---) but ehm, (---) owners of this company theeey can invite ukrainians from poor village sso they dont see reason to increase salary

{19:43} 0293 [they can even a little bit decreaseand still find soomepoor people who will work (-) so basicallyafter some time (---) hm, (---) for like only liiike i dont know

{19:43} 0294 GG [okay, yeaah,

{19:55} 0295 A some managers or soomei dont know managers or teamleaders are czech but regular workers are mostly ukrainians

{20:03} 0296 [((laughing))]

{20:03} 0297 GG [hm_hm_hm,]

{20:04} 0298 A and czech people they say that

{20:06} 0299 ((imitating)) oh because of tso many ukrainian

{20:08} 0300 s want to work there they

{20:10} 0301 dont want to make euhm,

{20:12} 0302 proper (---) salary there

{20:14} 0303 (--) sooo (-) like

{20:16} 0304 there can be situation were some czech people

{20:18} 0305 (--) dont have hm, job

{20:20} 0306 (0.93)

{20:21} 0307 A and theeey will not go there to work because salary is too low

{20:27} 0308 (---) so thats a situationhm, that, hm i think yeah, as i told you thats what czech people dont like then (---) they dont (-) because

{20:37} 0309 eeeuhr, they have some manners of

{20:39} 0310 (0.8)

{20:40} 0311 A yeah, people who came here to workitsss a (-) it means that they dont have the something good in their country]

{20:44} 0312 GG hm_hm,]

{20:46} 0313 A because (--) if ukranian personwho has good job in ukrainewill not go here]

{20:50} 0314 GG ((laughing))]

{20:52} 0315 A sooo probably there are some kind of (-)

{20:54} 0316 GG hm_hm,

{20:54} 0317 (0.66)

{20:55} 0318 A yeah, something like many of thhe people who came to work here
(--) theeeythey dont have enough education something like that

{21:03} 0319 GG hm_hm_hm,

{21:04} 0320 A to have normal job so they work heerefooor i dont knownooot (-
) not so good like yyy not so good position lets say

{21:14} 0321 aaand of course they dont have such good manners and euhm, maybe
they speak too loud in bars andsomething and czech people ((im-
itating)) ooooh

{21:22} 0322 they hear kind of dif a little different languageesome noise
appear i dont know

{21:28} 0323 so people (-) you know like that (-) and they dont like it

{21:30} 0324 GG (--) and have you experienced it

{21:31} 0325 (1.79)

{21:33} 0326 A hhhhm yeah, i had some situations its not when (-) its not on
work buut hm, (---)

{21:39} 0327 i (---) i dont knowfor example (---) but its not only in ((un-
intelligible))

{21:44} 0328 i believe you know singer pub (---) sooo its not only me but i
will

{21:50} 0329 (-) there is some euhm, erasmus turkish people it was like one
year ago they were nice people from turkey i was connected with
friend with them (-)

{21:60} 0330 and sometimes weee ehm, (-) wee went time to time toosinger pub
(-) and (.)

{22:06} 0331 there are like (-) some (.) even if weee came first to order (.)
to this bartable they always eeuh, ask hm, and liketake order
from czech peopleand and sell to them beeror something like (.)
before foreigners ((laughing))

{22:24} 0332 but (-) its (-) foor there were kinder ruder to turkish people
(---) much ruder than to mee (-) so ((laughing)) probably the
better to be ukrainian than turkish here (.) because they theyyy
yeah, (---)

{22:38} 0333 thats what iii (-) you know like something like thisi i noticed
something like kinda small i dont know how to say

{22:44} 0334 GG but nooo, real discrimination

{22:46} 0335 A hmmm no_no_no_no_no, noo not like hate but just some kind of i
dont know but yeah,

{22:52} 0336 ((not translated))

{23:14} 0337 A i think heere language is quite quite]

{23:17} 0338 GG similar]

{23:19} 0339 A yeah, yeah, many words are same like

{23:21} 0340 (0.72)

{23:22} 0341 A aaand euhm (---)yeah, its not difficult and i can pronounceeeeh, words like quite good

{23:29} 0342 ((not transcribed))

{23:44} 0343 A cause ukrainian language and czech language belong too]

{23:46} 0344 GG slavic]

{23:48} 0345 A same slavic group language and yeah,

{23:50} 0346 but (--) i dont know french its like latin language like like spanish and of course i would have much stronger accent in french so i know here is much easier for me

{24:02} 0347 GG but i mean eeuhm, slavic language like you have west and east slavic languages (---) like did you notice a real difference with ukrainian and czech orrr

{24:12} 0348 (1.29)

{24:13} 0349 GG for example if you compare with ukrainian and russian and ukrainian and czech

{24:19} 0350 (1.22)

{24:20} 0351 A euhm

{24:20} 0352 (1.43)

{24:22} 0353 A we ukrainian and russian have euhm, similar letters (-) buuut hm, words are much different (.)

{24:31} 0354 czech in ukrainian language have euhm, similar words how how same meaning of words but different letters

{24:41} 0355 and ukrainian and russian have only almost same letters only like 4 or something are different but meaning of words are completely different

{24:51} 0356 GG hm_hm, (---) okay,

{24:53} 0357 A yeah, like (-) like this

{24:55} 0358 (1.4)

{24:56} 0359 GG hmmm, and so do you think that yourr integration in czech republic could have been easier in a bigger city

{25:03} 0360 (2.0)

{25:05} 0361 A eeuhm,

{25:06} 0362 (2.0)

{25:08} 0363 A like in prague or brno (--) yeah, yeah, probably because euhm, hmm, nowadays we live in age of the social networks and euhm

{25:19} 0364 (1.79)

{25:20} 0365 A on facebook some other social networksthere are that kind of community (-) its like(---) ukrainian expats abroad

{25:26} 0366 [or like smaller communities or like different kind of (-) you know for example (.) even like here °hhh/°hhh like euhmm, for example

{25:26} 0367 GG [hmm,

{25:34} 0368 (1.96)

{25:36} 0369 A on such communities there are kind of meetings and iiii met some nice people from ukraine and then they created some kind of conversation (-) like to meet

{25:44} 0370 (---) each other (-) like to speak another language you know like to go to bars or to barbecue from time to time

{25:50} 0371 °hhh/°hhh and hm, and

{25:52} 0372 (1.09)

{25:53} 0373 A i dont know and of course in big cities in prague there are so many ukrainians

{25:57} 0374 so they have euhm, i dont know they can meet (-) this kind of meeting so blablabla so they i think that in euhm (---)

{26:05} 0375 if i lived in prague i would euhm, speak czech less than i speak here because there are so many ukrainians there

{26:11} 0376 ((unintelligible))

{26:13} 0377 A i have some friends there and they meet quite often for bowling for blablabla something like that

{26:19} 0378 and they can (--) like always like euhm, be in their circle of conversation can consist (-) euhm, include only like ukrainians ((laughing))

{26:31} 0379 but in here (-) smaller city

{26:33} 0380 (2.0)

{26:35} 0381 A maybe i even much integrated because here i i really euhm, hm, kind of must have local friends ((laughing))

{26:43} 0382 but in prague like (---) other expats from my country

{26:47} 0383 GG yeah, true ((laughing))

{26:48} 0384 (2.17)

{26:50} 0385 GG hm, so you dont plan staying in south south bohemia

{26:54} 0386 A what i didnt get

{26:56} 0387 GG you dont plan staying here (-) you told me you would like to go to another country

{26:60} 0388 A aaaah, its about scientific field

{27:02} 0389 like (--) they have rule (---) here in this biological centre °h/°h so when you graduate from phd programme they cannot euhm, euhm, eee, hire you for two years (.) its kinda

{27:16} 0390 (1.2)

{27:18} 0391 A its a most (-) euhm, scientific organisation thing in the european union there is such (---) rule

{27:26} 0392 but its only in this biological centre (.) for example if i i will graduate from here not if i (-) i hope i will

{27:34} 0393 ((not transcribed))

{27:37} 0394 A iii can euhm, i can find job in some another scientificcentre in czech republic because there are some scientific organisations in brno (-) in prague and in ostrava (--) like in this region cities

{27:52} 0395 sooo one option for me is to fiiindsomewhere there (--) position °h/°h but of course i want to have be working in some field (-) some research (-) on some topics

{28:02} 0396 soo i want of course to have soometopic which is interesting for me

{28:06} 0397 and euhm, of course there are not so many labs and maybe you can visit in one year and there will be nooo open position in that labs in czech republic

{28:14} 0398 and like here there are not so many scientific labs (--) in this case i will (.) need (.) to move euhm, euuh, to some other country

{28:21} 0399 (1.53)

{28:23} 0400 A probably to germany because germany is top number one in europe for science

{28:27} 0401 (1.28)

{28:28} 0402 A and euhm, i can come back heeereonly after two years its just rule]

{28:34} 0403 GG ohoh, okay,]

{28:36} 0404 A i dont want (---)i would like to stay here

{28:39} 0405 (0.88)

{28:40} 0406 A buuut they have this rule

{28:42} 0407 [its not my yeah,]

{28:42} 0408 GG [hm_hm_]

{28:44} 0409 A hm_hm,

{28:45} 0410 yeah, because im a phd student and then i must have work abroad and then only i can come back

{28:51} 0411 (0.83)

{28:52} 0412 GG and were you surprised by something here (.) that you didnt expect

{28:56} 0413 (2.68)

{28:59} 0414 A surprri (---) sed

{29:01} 0415 (2.09)

{29:03} 0416 A i think that ahm,

{29:04} 0417 (1.72)

{29:06} 0418 A people (--) expected that locals euhm, (-) would euuhm, travel much

{29:12} 0419 (0.69)

{29:12} 0420 because i dont know like

{29:13} 0421 (1.93)

{29:15} 0422 A when i grew up in my countryyy (--we didnt have this (-- the time weemust have euhm, eeeuhm, we must get visa

{29:25} 0423 even for travel as tourists(-) too european union (-) of course (.)

{29:29} 0424 buuut now we dont needto have visa but i i itsit happen like i dont know (-) not so long time ago

{29:35} 0425 (1.0)

{29:36} 0426 A now we can travel as touristswithout visa in some(-) in the schengen zone

{29:42} 0427 [like for schengen area but befoore to enter schengen area(-- -) we

{29:42} 0428 GG [hm,

{29:48} 0429 (2.0)

{29:50} 0430 A but before (.) in past (.) now not and i grew up in this (.) like ((imitating))oooooh its so cool like to have hmmm

{29:57} 0431 so for me it was always ((imitatingt)) oooh its so coolpeople in european union can (---) travel (---) across the whole schengen area whenever they waant

{30:04} 0432 they can go like i dont knowfor weekend to czech republic i dont knowto paris (.) to something (.) take plan and just do something then (-- come back

{30:14} 0433 and i was young i didnt

{30:16} 0434 (2.0)

{30:18} 0435 A till recen no, till two years ago iii must had visa

{30:22} 0436 (1.22)

{30:23} 0437 A and euuuhm, then after some some when our country euuuhm, got this permission to go to travel as tourists euuhm,

{30:31} 0438 without any visa you musthave passport with you

{30:35} 0439 many many (-) i started to travel a lootand euhm,

{30:38} 0440 (0.85)

{30:38} 0441 A friends of mine they were alwaystravelling becauseyou know it was like ((imitating)) we have no paperwork because now to get visa you must prepare some

{30:48} 0442 [documentss go to thisvisa centre (-) then waiting two weeks (-) three weeks or something

{30:48} 0443 GG [hm_hm,

{30:54} 0444 (0.62)

{30:55} 0445 A it gives the proove that you have tickets blablabaand it was quite difficult

{30:59} 0446 (1.15)

{30:60} 0447 A and when i came here i expected that people whoo (.) hmm for so many years

{31:06} **0448** for people who had this opportunity forrr so many years to travel across schengen area without no restriction they must be very experienced but noo,

{31:16} **0449** not local people here

{31:17} **0450** (2.0)

{31:19} **0451 A** so from what i know (-) do not

{31:21} **0452** travel much

{31:23} **0453** so many of them (--)

{31:25} **0454** do not (-) they go to cities

{31:27} **0455** and to cratia because its

{31:29} **0456** probably the cheapest country

{31:31} **0457** (---) and like its quite close

{31:33} **0458** to czech republic and quite cheap

{31:35} **0459** ((not transcribed))

{31:37} **0460 A** to sea in sommer and thats all

{31:39} **0461** may be (-) like maybe

{31:41} **0462** the second most popular country

{31:43} **0463** is italy there also go there to summer

{31:45} **0464** and thats all

{31:46} **0465** (0.84)

{31:47} **0466 A** no, like i like (.) local people so far from what i know dont travel much across europe

{31:53} **0467** (0.76)

{31:54} **0468 GG** and do you think its euhm, maybe becuse they prefer to stay here like they really like it here or is it for financial reasons orrr

{32:02} **0469 A** (---) no i dont think that it is financial reasons (-) and its like they dont have motivation because

{32:06} **0470** [i dont know]

{32:06} **0471 GG** [hm, they are good here]

{32:07} **0472** (0.9)

{32:08} **0473 A** yeah, probably

{32:09} **0474** (2.0)

{32:11} **0475 A** they they dont have motivation and like this ability i dont know they dont have motivation i thinkeeeeuuhm, i think yeah, they dont have motivation]

{32:17} **0476 GG** hm,]

{32:19} **0477 A** because you know i came from (---) country which is poorer than this country and people wanted to see many many countries i had motivation to see like (--)]

{32:27} 0478 GG hm, (-- hm_hm_hm_hm]

{32:29} 0479 A to visit paris blablablai did (-) and (---) look i dont know they probably

{32:35} 0480 grew with thee they already had this upportunity to goo abroad

{32:39} 0481 so they probably think that ((imitating)) ooh, okay, no sense to be in rush (-) we can travel to paris (.) i dont know (.)

{32:45} 0482 lateer and maybe neeext year and next year maybe neext year

{32:49} 0483 and i think that that they dont have kind of i dont know some-thing we (-) ((unitelligible))

{32:55} 0484 [yeah, its my opinion]

{32:55} 0485 GG [hm_hm,]

{32:57} 0486 ((not transcribed))

{33:47} 0487 A i think that most of euhm, ukrainian who live here (-) the most of them aare they are just workersss

{33:55} 0488 they work for some plants like some industrial places like some (-) they work with hands

{34:01} 0489 GG hm_hm,

{34:02} 0490 [hm_hm, yeah,]

{34:02} 0491 A [and euh, yeah, you probably interviewed some students (-) whoo yeah]

{34:07} 0492 who have completely different experience who probably didnt work anywhere before and probably they °hhh/°hhh do not have enough money

{34:26} 0493 (1.58)

{34:28} 0494 A to live here for

{34:30} 0495 (-- well because when you are young for example you are like i dont know nineteen or twenty years old

{34:34} 0496 you are student of here (.) of this university and you are from ukraine

{34:38} 0497 °hhh/°hhh probably you will not have enough money tooo enjoy (-) euhm, life here sooo (---) yeah, (--)

{34:46} 0498 GG i have a feeling that they are here mostly focus on studies (-) like they are really grateful to study here

{34:52} 0499 A (-) yeah, (-) yeah, yeah,

{34:54} 0500 (8.02)

{35:02} 0501 A hmm maybe you have other question (-) maybe maybe you can aks something maybe i dont know (-- like

{35:08} 0502 i dont know do you maybe have like a story (.) a funfact i dont know (.) for (.) when you came here

{35:14} 0503 (3.57)

{35:17} 0504 A [oh i (---)]

{35:17} 0505 GG [maybe a cultural difference]

{35:19} 0506 A oh i can say that °hhh/°hhh euhm,
 {35:23} 0507 in ukrainian language we have a word shu shukat (--)
 {35:27} 0508 GG hm_hm,
 {35:29} 0509 A and its like i say shukaju and its the same in polish
 {35:31} 0510 like ukrainian and polish language is (---)
 {35:33} 0511 have this
 {35:35} 0512 shukat shukaju
 {35:37} 0513 it means im looking for something
 {35:39} 0514 GG okay,
 {35:40} 0515 A in both languages (-) like
 {35:42} 0516 and its fun that in czech language
 {35:44} 0517 they have
 {35:46} 0518 (---) same verb
 {35:47} 0519 (0.57)
 {35:48} 0520 A they also say like ja shukaju buut meaning is completely dif-
 ferent
 {35:52} 0521 GG ((laughing))
 {35:52} 0522 A it meanns euh (-) im fucking somebody like to have sex and euuhm,
 {35:58} 0523 i heard this quite fun story when somebody from ukraineor from
 poland go to some office and say like ja shukaju
 {36:08} 0524 like director (-) so they they want to say im looking for person
 (-) some director or somebody
 {36:14} 0525 but for czech peoples it means like i m fuckingthe director or
 the person
 {36:18} 0526 [its quite fun]
 {36:18} 0527 GG [yeah,]
 {36:20} 0528 A [yeah, or there is]
 {36:20} 0529 GG [so some]
 {36:22} 0530 A euuhm, eeeuh, ovoce (-) in czech language means (-) euh, fruits
 and in my language it means vegetables
 {36:32} 0531 GG ((laughing))
 {36:33} 0532 (0.92)
 {36:34} 0533 A and also in euhm, (---) about bread (-) like (.) °hhh/°hhh in
 czech language
 {36:40} 0534 cerstvy chleb it meanns (---) fresh breadand in my language it
 means opposite its like
 {36:46} 0535 [not fresh bread (-) like dry breadand there are some words
 which are °hhh/°hhh which have completely different meaning]
 {36:46} 0536 GG [okay, yeah, yeah, yeah,

{36:54} 0537 hm_hm,]

{36:56} 0538 A and when i came fffirst time sometimes i just euhm, read some i dont know tables like in shop this cerstvy chleb

{37:04} 0539 which logically must mean freshbred because i would not write unfresh bread

{37:10} 0540 but you know like this

{37:12} 0541 opposite meanings like this

{37:14} 0542 °hh/°hh kinda strange euhm,

{37:16} 0543 [euuuhm, words]

{37:16} 0544 GG [hm_hm,]

{37:18} 0545 A which im not euhm, yeah, which have different meaning

{37:22} 0546 (0.92)

{37:23} 0547 GG and actually was it easy for you tooo euhmm, get across the city orrr to travel to take the bus the strain here

{37:31} 0548 A yeah, yeah, its easy and i have of course navigation on my smartphoneee

{37:35} 0549 and so i dont know i can just google where is it navigation and applications like mapy cz orr i dont know

{37:43} 0550 °hh/°hh here we go or something

{37:45} 0551 (3.33)

{37:48} 0552 A maps me (-) so i can just save it on location on this navigation smartphone and of course i (-) i can speak a little bit czech so i can ask

{38:00} 0553 [people (--)] they normally understand

{38:00} 0554 GG [hm,

{38:04} 0555 (0.67)

{38:05} 0556 A because you came from like france from a latine country sooofor you this language must be completely different

{38:11} 0557 (---) but i of course didnt have such problems]

{38:13} 0558 GG hm_hm_hm,]

{38:15} 0559 A i can i dont know read czech language (-) like names of i dont know location streets i dont know

{38:23} 0560 nah, its quite easy because language has euhm, yeah, like(---) belongs to same group of languages

{38:29} 0561 (3.17)

{38:32} 0562 GG okay, ((laughing))

{38:34} 0563 ((not transcribed))

{38:46} 0564 A aaah, there are a lot of dogs here it wasnt in my country]

{38:48} 0565 GG ((laughing))]

{38:50} 0566 A for me its like czech republic is like country of dogs

{38:52} 0567 GG ((laughing))

{38:54} 0568 A i dont know maybe locals want to compensate something i dont know (.) a lot of dogs

{38:58} 0569 ((not transcribed))

{39:25} 0570 A alsooo i see here a lot of of euhm, people with rucksack (-) like (-)

{39:31} 0571 ((not transcribed))

{39:42} 0572 A i have opinion that czech people really like rucksacks]

{39:44} 0573 ((laughing))]

{39:46} 0574 ((not transcribed))

{40:15} 0575 GG ukrainian culture seems similar to czech culture

{40:17} 0576 A yes, yes (---) same (-)

{40:21} 0577 we also eat a lot of fat foodbut heeere food is (.) aaaah, i have

{40:25} 0578 one more (.) czech traditional euhm, czech food

{40:29} 0579 GG hm,

{40:30} 0580 A like which youuu for exampleif you go tooosome even expensive euhm, czech restaurant czech cuisine restaurant and the dishes you can buy there

{40:42} 0581 they are for my opinion have bad quality

{40:46} 0582 because in my countryy (---) of course we have euhm,

{40:48} 0583 (0.8)

{40:49} 0584 A restaurants of ukrainian cuisine and like even when you go like to (---) some expensive ones you ll get really complicated dish

{40:57} 0585 (.) not fat (.) not so fat (.) because normally like cheap dishes at restaurants they are quite simple

{41:05} 0586 (--) and a lot of fat (-) but when you order espacialy in good restaurants like some expensive (.) it will be some complicated

{41:13} 0587 diiish with like good sauce to meaat like °hhh/°hhh meat will be quite preparedlike without so much euhm, fat in it

{41:22} 0588 °hh/°hh but here in czech republic theeey haave euhm, hmmm, local czech cuisine is (--) very fat and very simple dishes like this switchkova

{41:32} 0589 this ((unintelligible) which is like euhmm part of pigs euhm, leg fried (-) and its always euhm, even if

{41:40} 0590 you you order something very expensiveits always very simple]

{41:42} 0591 GG hm_hm,]

{41:44} 0592 A (--) and fat and its like (-) for me

{41:48} 0593 its like ((imitating)) oh come on (.) i pay (.) i go to this good restaurant (.) i pay a lot of money °hhh/°hhh and i get this simple dish (.) which is very simple and (---) not healthy

{41:57} 0594 (0.81)

{41:58} 0595 A and not other choice that is very euhm, strange for me that people (-) because probably their czech cuisine is not complicated dishes

{42:08} 0596 GG but do you think that it is like this in all czech republic]

{42:10} 0597 A yes, yes, in all czech republic]

{42:12} 0598 (0.98)

{42:13} 0599 GG yes euuhm, its not only in this region °hhh/°hhh and euhm,

{42:17} 0600 A there are not so many (--) you know like population of czech republic is not so big (---) i will need to check but (-) i m quite sure it is maybe like

{42:25} 0601 (1.12)

{42:26} 0602 A i i i dont know i dont want to guess but its its not so big population and theey probably cannot have euhm,

{42:32} 0603 (0.72)

{42:33} 0604 A much different cuisine °hh/°hh as i told you in moravia which is to thee east]

{42:37} 0605 GG hm_hm_hm,]

{42:39} 0606 they have a lot of wines they have like culture of wines because they grow it there]

{42:43} 0607 GG hm_hm_hm,]

{42:45} 0608 A and they also have this euhm, euhmm, kind of typical dish which is like a cabbage with meat like something like that with rolls of meat something like that

{42:59} 0609 like kind of small local dish but (-) but as here (-) yeah, but but its not sooo big difference

{43:05} 0610 GG so for you maybe the difference is more about like bohemia moravia and silesiaa

{43:09} 0611 A yeah, yeah,

{43:10} 0612 (16.03)

{43:26} 0613 A and also from what i heard form friends whoo studieed in prague they told me that in prague euhm,

{43:34} 0614 (1.09)

{43:35} 0615 A teachers teachers are at this university much strict and not so friendly (-) but here

{43:41} 0616 euhmm, at university of south bohemiaa teachers aree much nicer like much friendly

{43:49} 0617 GG they also really help like

{43:51} 0618 [when foreigners come]

{43:51} 0619 A [yeah, yeah,]

{43:53} 0620 they are quite nice and yeah, (---) but in prague its euhm, eeeuhm, they are not so friendly and ike that it also depends

{44:00} 0621 (4.49)

{44:05} **0622 A** i think its because here in general its quite a safe town if you check news]

{44:09} **0623 GG** hmmm,]

{44:11} **0624 A** (--) almost noo serials crimes going on and e e even like if some murder happens somewhere people remember about it

{44:21} **0625** for many many years (-) they thinkthat place is dangerous even after ten years because nothing bad happen (---) and of course it is different in my country and in my city in kiev

{44:31} **0626** ((not transcribed))

{45:38} **0627 A** in general in czech republic it is much eum, eeeuuhm, safer(-- -) there is euhm, very low euhm, levels level of crime

{45:48} **0628** aaand euhm, yeah, quite safe place and people are not

{45:52} **0629** [so agresive]

{45:52} **0630 GG** [hm_hm,]

{45:54} **0631 A** also i would say that in my country people are (---)hm, (---) not so much but (---) how to saylike (-) quite muchnot (-) hm, a little bit much agresiv

{46:06} **0632** in generalbecause here i see when drunk people are quite euhm, friendly and euhm,i dont know (-) not so agresive

{46:18} **0633** because in my country

{46:20} **0634** (2.49)

{46:22} **0635 A** you can say something like

{46:24} **0636** (1.15)

{46:26} **0637 A** not so rude to somebody but then then that person can find that that was quite rude and then

{46:32} **0638** [heee hmwould have some conflicts aaand i think for czech people its euhmm, (--) probab (--) has their

{46:32} **0639 GG** [hm_hm,

{46:42} **0640 A** i dont know genetical feature to not to be so much agresive

{46:45} **0641** ((not transcribed))

{47:17} **0642 GG** did you experienced some fear that locals could have towards you because you were not czech

{47:23} **0643 A** the they can what

{47:25} **0644 GG** feel some fearbecause you were stranger]

{47:27} **0645 A** fear to me]

{47:29} **0646** (0.88)

{47:30} **0647 GG** [did you experience something like that]

{47:30} **0648 A** [aaaaah, °hhh/°hhh]

{47:32} **0649** (2.59)

{47:35} **0650 A** i dont th i dont think that they they afraid of off euuh strangers like

{47:41} 0651 euhm, because now i rent apartment and its already the second apartment which i rent aand its quite difficult

{47:49} 0652 for foreigners in ge no, for foreigners to find apartment (-) for example

{47:53} 0653 there is one guy from brazil who works in euhm, biological centre

{47:57} 0654 and he told me that he spent like six month to find apartment ((laughing))

{48:01} 0655 because hmm no (-) during the time he lived in dormitory

{48:05} 0656 because euhmm, he couldnt speak even speak a little bit czech- actually he still can not speak czech

{48:13} 0657 °hh/°hh and owners didnt want tooo euhmm, to rent apartment to himfor me it was euhm,

{48:21} 0658 (1.57)

{48:22} 0659 A not easy to find apartment (.) recently actually i moved to another apartment and (-) like i euhm,

{48:28} 0660 °h/°h i was euhm, mostly euuhm, trying to text like some of messenger like when for hum, (---) to this euhm, (---) people to owners because

{48:40} 0661 aahm, like to show them that im(---) can like answer and of course that we can euhm,

{48:48} 0662 because is that situation is that locals do not speak english normally and they are afraid of people who do not speak czech

{48:54} 0663 soo i was trying to do like they they hmmm, makes speak for calls only when its necessary normally i tried to send some messages

{49:04} 0664 or on whatsapp or just sms°hhh/°hhh and iiiwhen they answering me use google translator to translate to be sure that i understandcorrect that i was

{49:14} 0665 (-) i know a little bit czech but stilli was using some translator tooo°h/°h check grammar (-) to make it as better as better as possible answer in czech

{49:22} 0666 and send them back (-) but of course when i was euhm, looking how to say like (-) checking apartment

{49:28} 0667 personaly i was speaking with people in czech (-) no like (-) i was trying to speak sloowly and

{49:34} 0668 hmmm, how to saylike no, to show that im okay and

{49:40} 0669 yeah, i believe the the (--) not scared i can not say that czech people are afraid of foreigners they just euhm, (---) not afraid (-) just dont

{49:50} 0670 want to (.) communicate with (--) other hmm, its not not fear i i dont think thats fear

{49:58} 0671 just euhm, i dont know like hmmm, they are just close people (-) close minded

{50:06} 0672 (2.38)

{50:09} 0673 A when somebody speaks different language so you dont want to speak with him

{50:13} 0674 and i dont know (-) like that (---) also i know that many like euuhm, nowadays eeeuhm, english iss euuhm, mandatory foor schools in czech republic

{50:25} 0675 and aan d for universities (---) but (--) if you want tooo speak (.) with some czech people in english (---) euuhm, with czech students you know

{50:34} 0676 peoples in english most of the time

{50:37} 0677 (1.98)

{50:39} 0678 A just dont want to speak english i believe you also ((unintelligible))

{50:41} 0679 GG oh okay, hm_hm_hm_hm,]

{50:43} 0680 A °hh/°hh like maybe at kampa when they are drunk they will speak the english ((laughing))]

{50:47} 0681 GG ((laughing))]

{50:49} 0682 A but (---) i dont know (-) yeah, they just dont want

{50:53} 0683 but the same situation is in my country in my country (---) english is mandatory at school

{50:58} 0684 ((not transcribed))

{52:09} 0685 A like i mean if you go to my country youu it will be different for you if want to speak english ((laughing)) in big cities people not

{52:19} 0686 ((not transcribed))

{52:29} 0687 A its like here (-) people just afraid to speak english

{52:33} 0688 GG hm_hm_hm

{52:35} 0689 A i can (--) they dont want actuallythey are like no, ((imitating)) no, no, no, we dont speak english and thats all

{52:41} 0690 GG °hhh/°hhh but dont you think that it is maybelike showing respect like showing that you can speak czech to them (-) that they

{52:47} 0691 wait like that you show respect like your in their country so like you try to speak their language

{52:52} 0692 (0.93)

{52:53} 0693 A yeah, yeah, (--) like this

{52:55} 0694 ((not transcribed))

{53:39} 0695 A i think the situation when ((---) at school peo ple stu dy english but then they dont want to speak it (---)

{53:47} 0696 to speak english is is common for france for czech republic for ukraine for poland fooori dont know (-) like many (--) and i think this situation

{53:59} 0697 (---) is not like that in (-) germany

{54:02} 0698 (1.87)

{54:04} 0699 GG [hm,]

{54:04} 0700 A [in netherlands]

{54:05} 0701 (1.47)

{54:07} 0702 A and of course euhm, in sca scadinavian countries like norway

{54:15} 0703 ((not transcribed))

{00:00} 0001 (1.02)

{00:01} 0002 A euuh, for people who work in foreign police euuhm,

{00:04} 0003 (0.75)

{00:04} 0004 A euh, its euh, kind of like

{00:06} 0005 (1.09)

{00:07} 0006 A necessary too mandatory (--) to speak ukrainian russian

{00:11} 0007 GG hm_hm_,

{00:12} 0008 A but not english (--)

{00:14} 0009 [its quite fun yeah,]

{00:14} 0010 GG [okay ((laughing))]

{00:16} 0011 A there i was with euhm,

{00:18} 0012 (---) some colleagues

{00:20} 0013 i think

{00:21} 0014 (1.02)

{00:22} 0015 A heee was also something from brazil

{00:24} 0016 in foreign police

{00:26} 0017 and heee couldnt speak with them

{00:28} 0018 (-) and there was charged

{00:30} 0019 person from primerly ressources department

{00:32} 0020 who translated for him

{00:34} 0021 (--) to a czech euuhm,

{00:36} 0022 (---) this stuff of

{00:38} 0023 euuuh, foreign police

{00:40} 0024 but the (.) they could speak russian with me

{00:42} 0025 and its because its like mandatory

{00:44} 0026 to work there to speak russian and ukrainian

{00:46} 0027 [but not english (---) i dont know it was]

{00:46} 0028 GG [((laughing))]

{00:48} 0029 A [like about two years ago i dont know what is today]

{00:48} 0030 [hm_hm_hm,]

{00:50} 0031 A [but yeah, thats quite fun]

{00:50} 0032 GG [yeah, its a good funfact °h/°h]

{00:52} 0033 ((laughing))

{00:00} 0001 (0.82)

{00:01} 0002 A when i was extending my long term residence permission °h/°h they gaave me

{00:05} 0003 documents (.) like in czech and in ukrainian language like translated like (-) bilingual (.) very nice

{00:11} 0004 it was euhm,euuuh, (--) veryy i dont know (--) cuute ((laughing))

{00:17} 0005 that they really (-) because probably no, they have some kind of translator whooo

{00:21} 0006 specialy translated this documents into ukrainian language]

{00:24} 0007 GG aaah okay,]

{00:25} 0008 A iii was really (--) because i expected that probably they will give mee translation in english but no (.) because im foreigner

{00:31} 0009 so probably like english is international language but no, they give me they gave me like czech and ukrainian

{00:37} 0010 [°hh/°hh like same documents in both languages]

{00:37} 0011 GG [hm,]

{00:40} 0012 A [like ooh its okay,]

{00:40} 0013 GG [yeah, thats thats great]

{00:00} 0001 (0.91)

{00:01} 0002 A so its like even (---) when was my first year here (---) just a colleague

{00:07} 0003 czech people from euuhm, (--) from work (.) invited me (.) to play this this with ahm, friends (-) this poker

{00:15} 0004 (--) so he told me ooh, just euhm, euuuhm, meeting euuh, we will meet euuh, at eight (.) at home

{00:21} 0005 so he he sent me euhm, address like from like which i can have for navigation (--) and then i came

{00:27} 0006 at (---) he said me to be at eight (.) and i came at nine because like °hhh/°hhh its kind in hmmm, it was normal

{00:35} 0007 for meee that in my country we normally come about one hourlater (---) time

{00:41} 0008 (--) which they sayhm, but there waas nobody there like ask me why i came so late (---)]

{00:47} 0009 GG pfhm,]

{00:48} 0010 A and also after that i realised that they always like euuuhm, on time like (.) eight (.) means at eight (.)

{00:54} 0011 and i (.) was (.) surprriised because i sought that its kind of europeane uuuhm, culture (---) to be a little bit late

{01:02} 0012 (1.27)

Annex XIII: Interview Transcription MB

{00:00} 0001 ((not transcribed))

{00:05} 0002 **GG** what is accoring to you specific to south bohemia

{00:08} 0003 (3.64)

{00:11} 0004 **GG** [yeah, what what do you think of when you think of south bohemia

{00:11} 0005 **MB** [some specific features

{00:15} 0006 (2.95)

{00:18} 0007 **MB** ooh, okay, south bohemia

{00:20} 0008 the ((unintelligible)) thee (--)

{00:22} 0009 university of south bohemia (--)

{00:24} 0010 (1.39)

{00:26} 0011 **MB** i didnt come here foor (--)

{00:31} 0012 **GG** okay, (--)

{00:36} 0013 (4.38)

{00:40} 0014 **MB** [they look almost the same for me]

{00:40} 0015 **GG** [yeah,]

{00:41} 0016 **MB** the architecture (.) the style of liife (.) people

{00:43} 0017 (.) but ok, (.) in brno (--)

{00:48} 0018 **GG** [okay, hm_hm, yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah,

{00:48} 0019 **MB** [(---) in my own opinion

{00:50} 0020 (0.73)

{00:51} 0021 **GG** so you would say that people heere are not that much (--)

{00:55} 0022 (0.86)

{00:56} 0023 **MB** ahm,

{00:56} 0024 (1.26)

{00:57} 0025 **MB** like here i have friend (-) only foreign friends (--)

{01:00} 0026 **GG** really okay,]

{01:01} 0027 (0.78)

{01:02} 0028 **MB** peoplee (--)

{01:10} 0029 (0.53)

{01:11} 0030 **GG** okay, hm_hm, (--)

{01:13} 0031 (0.68)

{01:13} 0032 **GG** soo

{01:14} 0033 (1.0)

{01:15} 0034 **GG** do you maybe noticed soome ehm, words that czech people will using here and not in other regions orr

{01:21} 0035 (2.98)

{01:24} 0036 **MB** ahhm,

{01:24} 0037 (0.76)

{01:25} 0038 **MB** i didnt spend as much time in other regions to compare (--)

{01:28} 0039 **GG** okay, hm_hm,

{01:29} 0040 (0.99)

{01:30} 0041 **GG** euuuhm, (--)

{01:31} 0042 (1.66)

{01:33} 0043 **GG** and maybe some food specialties from south bohemia orrr

{01:36} 0044 (1.78)

{01:38} 0045 **MB** °hh/°hh i think that euhm, i

{01:40} 0046 (0.71)

{01:40} 0047 **MB** all the time stay here ((smiling))

{01:42} 0048 **GG** okay, okay, ((laughing))

{01:43} 0049 (0.52)

{01:44} 0050 **GG** and soo (-) euuhm, (-) what were thee reasons for you to come to czech republic

{01:49} 0051 (1.14)

{01:50} 0052 **MB** °hhh/°hhh i was ahm, euuhm, (--), thinking abouuut (--) to get my education abroad (---) and

{01:56} 0053 (0.66)

{01:57} 0054 **MB** in czech republic you can get education free (.) if you know the czech language (---)so (.) it was euhm,

{02:03} 0055 one of the biggest reasons because i dont have a lot of money to pay

{02:06} 0056 (0.85)

{02:07} 0057 **MB** euuhm,

{02:08} 0058 (1.45)

{02:09} 0059 **MB** and (--) i could alsoooo

{02:11} 0060 (1.27)

{02:12} 0061 **MB** chose

{02:13} 0062 (1.53)

{02:14} 0063 **MB** poland (.) but in poland theeeuhm (--) poland is (--) poor by social level

{02:21} 0064 **GG** hm_hm,

{02:21} 0065 **MB** and (-) economical level (-) so i decided too czech republic (-
 --) here is always calm euuhm, nooo,

{02:29} 0066 (1.41)

{02:30} 0067 **MB** big euh, political events like in usa noow

{02:34} 0068 (0.96)

{02:35} 0069 **MB** ahm,

{02:35} 0070 (0.85)

{02:36} 0071 **MB** alsooo

{02:37} 0072 (3.6)

{02:40} 0073 **MB** for example czech republic always (-) the they take care of
 theeir (-) habitants (-) czech republic was one the first coun-
 tries whoooeuuh, did strict rules for quarantine

{02:50} 0074 and noow in czech republic we caneuhm (---) walk in the streets
 (.) without maask^{°hhh/°hhh} we can go to caffees

{02:58} 0075 but (.) in ukraine now people are dying (--)

{03:01} 0076 **GG** okay, (-) yeah, (-) hm_hm, (---) and euuhm, was it easy

{03:03} 0077 for you to

{03:05} 0078 rrrregister at the police and so on

{03:07} 0079 tooo get a visa orr

{03:09} 0080 (1.08)

{03:10} 0081 **MB** ah,

{03:10} 0082 (0.58)

{03:11} 0083 **MB** thee most difficult part tooo (-) gooto studies is to get the
 visa (-)i passed my exaams(.) iii was euhm,

{03:19} 0084 (1.21)

{03:20} 0085 **MB** i was a student of university of south bohemia (---) but i had
 tooo

{03:24} 0086 receive visa and i had to wait for my visa foooor

{03:28} 0087 (1.6)

{03:29} 0088 **MB** three months

{03:30} 0089 **GG** okay, hm_hm,

{03:32} 0090 soo i had to left czech republic i had problems with the uni-
 versity because teachers (-) some teachers didnt wanted to un-
 derstand mee

{03:38} 0091 **MB** °hh/°hh ahm, it was in my responsability (--) if i passexams
 or notat the end of the semester^{°hhh/°hhh} but things got (--) i
 did it ((smiling))

{03:49} 0092 **GG** and euuhm,

{03:49} 0093 (1.47)

{03:51} 0094 **GG** did (-) someone help youu

{03:52} 0095 (1.18)

{03:54} 0096 GG for all this

{03:54} 0097 MB (---) euh (-) so what

{03:56} 0098 GG euh ii if someone helped you

{03:57} 0099 MB no, (--) university cant help me with visa (--) with (--) they can help me with nothing

{04:02} 0100 GG (-) okay, hm_hm_hm, (-)

{04:03} 0101 MB aand they didnt want to understand me

{04:05} 0102 (0.59)

{04:06} 0103 GG hmm, (---) okay,

{04:08} 0104 MB i applied eeuhm,

{04:10} 0105 (0.76)

{04:10} 0106 MB too my (-) study here in referentka (-) i dont know how is it called

{04:14} 0107 (0.76)

{04:15} 0108 MB like eeuhm,

{04:16} 0109 (0.93)

{04:16} 0110 MB there (-) are (--) two women in the university (---) who ahm, (---) hmm, answer questions of students °hh/°hh and i told him my situation

{04:24} 0111 (-) aahm, she told me that she (-) will ahm, (---) tell it to the rektor (-) to the dekant to the deaan (---) buuuut then she said thaat they cant help mee (-)

{04:36} 0112 and euhmm, (---) they gave me eeuhm, document that i am student too late (-) and it was like their fault too (-) but they didnt want to understandme ((smiling))

{04:47} 0113 GG okay, ((smiling)) but in which faculty are youu

{04:50} 0114 (0.73)

{04:50} 0115 MB ahm, faculty of arts

{04:52} 0116 GG okay,

{04:52} 0117 MB im studying english euhm, english languages and spanish languages]

{04:54} 0118 GG hm_hm,]

{04:56} 0119 (0.57)

{04:56} 0120 GG and so which languages do you speak

{04:58} 0121 (0.73)

{04:59} 0122 MB i speak ukrainian and russian (.) ukrainian and russian are my mother thongues (-) also i speak english spanish and czech

{05:04} 0123 (0.54)

{05:05} 0124 GG okay,

{05:05} 0125 (0.51)

{05:06} 0126 **GG** and euuhmm, so you could speak czech when you came here (-)

{05:10} 0127 **MB** yes (-) i spoooke at level B2

{05:13} 0128 **GG** okay,

{05:13} 0129 (0.7)

{05:14} 0130 **GG** and wa was it easy for you when you first arrived here (-) like tooo take the bus the train and everything (-)

{05:20} 0131 (0.75)

{05:21} 0132 **MB** ii a yes (-) i had problems with taking the buus (.) becaause (.) the system isss different from ukraine

{05:27} 0133 (0.55)

{05:28} 0134 **MB** in the ukraine i can just come in the bus and pay to the driver

{05:32} 0135 but here i had to buy tickeet (-) then i had tooo

{05:36} 0136 (0.84)

{05:37} 0137 **GG** [hm_hm,]

{05:37} 0138 **MB** [then i had tooo (-) put it tooo something]

{05:39} 0139 (0.77)

{05:40} 0140 **MB** and no one was checking it and for meit waaas rare i didnt (.) and there is nooo instructions i just euhm, saw what people diid and repeat it

{05:49} 0141 **GG** okay, ((laughing)) and euhm, hmm, when you learned czech was was it more easy to learn english or spanish for you

{05:55} 0142 (2.0)

{05:57} 0143 **MB** iii learning czech at first it was like a fun for me (--) and euhm, then when i was thinking about my future about my education

{06:05} 0144 (-) i decided to go to czech republic and i iii ahm,

{06:09} 0145 (0.7)

{06:10} 0146 **MB** asked (---) tutor to help mee(---) and then i started it through it foor two years

{06:14} 0147 **GG** okay, (---) hm_hm, okay, (--) hm_hm, and have you found some similarities in the laanguages

{06:21} 0148 **MB** there are a lot of smilarities because it is the same language group (--) so for meee it (.) it was ahm, (.) not sooo difficult

{06:29} 0149 **GG** hm_hm_ (--) okay,

{06:31} 0150 and euhm,

{06:32} 0151 (0.69)

{06:33} 0152 **GG** sooo you told me that you have mostly foreign euuhmm friends here

{06:37} 0153 (1.2)

{06:38} 0154 **GG** how was it the first time you talked to locals

{06:41} 0155 (1.56)

{06:42} 0156 GG here in czech republic

{06:43} 0157 (2.0)

{06:45} 0158 MB eeeeuuhm,

{06:46} 0159 (1.78)

{06:48} 0160 MB my friieends in (---) my classmates they are nice people euhm,
wee talk with them nicely but we are not friends

{06:56} 0161 GG (---) okay, hm_hm,

{06:58} 0162 [(---) so]

{06:58} 0163 MB [(---) if]

{06:58} 0164 (1.05)

{06:59} 0165 MB wee dont go to the same parties (---)°hh/°hh we dont talk about
movieswe talk about euhm, like something like fun (-) we just
euhm,

{07:07} 0166 askeem each other if we have questions about euhm, our studying
(--) we answer and thats all

{07:13} 0167 (0.61)

{07:14} 0168 GG okay hm_hm

{07:15} 0169 MB we help each other with studying but we dont (-) we dont talk
after university

{07:19} 0170 (0.62)

{07:19} 0171 GG okay, hm_hm, and i dont know whenn (--) for example you go to a
baar in the cityy like (--) have you tried to speak to locals
orrr

{07:28} 0172 (1.53)

{07:30} 0173 MB im a shy person and i cant just start talking to a person that
i dont know

{07:34} 0174 GG okay, hm_hm (smilling)

{07:34} 0175 (0.64)

{07:35} 0176 GG but eeuhm, (---) have you maybe like felt euuhm, (-) not dis-
criminated(-) but (-) like (---)

{07:41} 0177 MB sometimes yeah, sometimes czech people had some prejudices about
ukrainian that theyre not educated they they just euhm,

{07:49} 0178 (2.0)

{07:51} 0179 MB ((imitating)) they they (-) are (-) they came here just to work
for free (---) and ahmm,

{07:55} 0180 GG [did you (.) do you have an example

{07:55} 0181 MB [thats not true ((smiling))

{07:59} 0182 °hhh/°hhh ahmm,

{08:01} 0183 (2.38)

{08:03} 0184 MB sometimes ahm, (---) when i (-) stay in bars (-) i and talk to my ukrainian friends (-) some people can look at me with the ahm, a serious face

{08:13} 0185 [like ahm,]

{08:13} 0186 GG [hm_hm_hm_hm]

{08:15} 0187 [why are you talking talking in ukrainian]

{08:15} 0188 GG [because you dont speak czech]

{08:17} 0189 ((laughing))okay, (---) euhm, and what were your expectations before coming here

{08:24} 0190 (2.7)

{08:27} 0191 GG e e did you have some stereotypes orr

{08:30} 0192 (5.71)

{08:36} 0193 MB i think

{08:36} 0194 (1.47)

{08:37} 0195 MB all my expectation were the similarity

{08:39} 0196 (0.71)

{08:40} 0197 GG okay, hm_hm_hm,

{08:41} 0198 MB i was ready (-) that (-) some (-) czech would not receive ukrainians (---) because not all ukrainian are saints (---) they are like]

{08:47} 0199 GG ((laughing))]

{08:49} 0200 MB poeple they lie theyy °hhh/°hhh they steal (-)

{08:53} 0201 GG hm_hm_

{08:53} 0202 MB but

{08:54} 0203 (1.47)

{08:55} 0204 MB those people are in every (.) country (-)

{08:57} 0205 GG yeah, true hm_hm, but were you maybe surprised by something here

{09:02} 0206 (1.75)

{09:04} 0207 MB hmmm,

{09:04} 0208 (5.26)

{09:10} 0209 MB ukrainian women are obsessed with clothes and theeir appearance (-) but heere(-) no one is carrying (.) no one caares

{09:16} 0210 what (.) he or she wears (---) about what she talks (---) they are more opened

{09:21} 0211 GG okay, hm_hm_hm

{09:23} 0212 MB i think because he haad soviet union

{09:26} 0213 hm_hm,

{09:27} 0214 and my parents weere (--) grow grow (-) grew up

{09:33} 0215 GG hmm, yeahyeahyeah,

{09:34} 0216 **MB** grew up in such system and they(-) then they taught me a little bit of their system

{09:40} 0217 **GG** okay, hm_hm_hm, °hh/°hh and ehm, hmmm,

{09:44} 0218 (4.2)

{09:49} 0219 **GG** so (---) you you feeeeel (---)

{09:51} 0220 embarrassed when you speak like not czech

{09:53} 0221 in front of czech people

{09:54} 0222 (2.0)

{09:56} 0223 **MB** nooow i dont care ((smiling))

{09:58} 0224 **GG** hm_hm_ and do you have alsoo hmm, russian friends (-)

{10:02} 0225 **MB** yeah, my best friendsare ukrainians and russian girls

{10:07} 0226 **GG** okay, so its like your a mixed group of russian ukrainianssss

{10:10} 0227 **MB** because we have the same language

{10:11} 0228 **GG** (--) okay, hm_hm_hm, and

{10:14} 0229 (2.0)

{10:16} 0230 **GG** euhm, do you think like czech people look more at you like in a bad way when you speak russian or ukrainian

{10:22} 0231 (2.73)

{10:24} 0232 **MB** i think yes (-) theey

{10:26} 0233 (1.49)

{10:28} 0234 **MB** like ukrainians more than russians

{10:30} 0235 **GG** okay, hm_hm_hm,

{10:31} 0236 **MB** (---) i dont know if its true but i feel like so (--)

{10:33} 0237 **GG** hm_hm,

{10:34} 0238 (1.12)

{10:35} 0239 **GG** hmmm,

{10:36} 0240 (2.0)

{10:38} 0241 **GG** and do you think that your integration could have been easier in another placeof czech republic

{10:43} 0242 (5.08)

{10:48} 0243 **MB** i dont think soo (-)

{10:53} 0244 (3.36)

{10:56} 0245 **GG** ssss so you would plan to stay here

{10:58} 0246 (1.75)

{11:00} 0247 **MB** i would like to move to prague because its a bigger city (---) but that is the only one reason

{11:04} 0248 (0.57)

{11:05} 0249 **GG** okay

{11:05} 0250 **MB** the only reason

{11:06} 0251 (2.68)

{11:08} 0252 **GG** hmm, so your integration could have been easier in a bigger city
(-) maybe

{11:12} 0253 (1.37)

{11:14} 0254 **MB** maybe because i was born in bigger cities

{11:16} 0255 **GG** okay, hm_hm_hm,

{11:17} 0256 (1.87)

{11:18} 0257 **GG** hmmm, and do you have the feelings that the locals heere are
proud of living in in south bohemia]

{11:22} 0258 **MB** yeah,]

{11:24} 0259 **GG** ((laughing))

{11:25} 0260 (0.55)

{11:26} 0261 **MB** they alwaays talk aboutt about their beer about theiir sport
((unintelligible)) theeeir ehm

{11:34} 0262 (1.33)

{11:35} 0263 **MB** they are proud

{11:36} 0264 **GG** a euhm, which sportss

{11:37} 0265 (2.14)

{11:40} 0266 **MB** my

{11:40} 0267 (1.24)

{11:41} 0268 **MB** friends are ((unintelligible)) football and hockey (-)

{11:45} 0269 **GG** okay, hm_hm,

{11:46} 0270 **MB** and they have theeeir musical baands (--) that are from south
bohemia and i studied with one (-) whooo is

{11:54} 0271 ((unintelligible)) and all teachers know hiiim (--) and they are
proud of him

{11:57} 0272 **GG** okay, hm, (---) hmmm,

{11:59} 0273 (2.24)

{12:01} 0274 **GG** yeah, soo would you like tooo add something (-) about youu living
heere (-) do you have something in mind

{12:08} 0275 (2.68)

{12:10} 0276 **MB** iii thought ii euhmm,

{12:12} 0277 (1.11)

{12:13} 0278 **MB** i thought i would have more czech friends

{12:15} 0279 **GG** (---) hm_hm,

{12:16} 0280 (0.69)

{12:17} 0281 MB [its maybe not the only expectation that didnt (---) came true (---)]

{12:17} 0282 GG [and for you like

{12:19} 0283 okay,]

{12:21} 0284 (0.51)

{12:21} 0285 GG and and for you whats the main reasons that it didnt work out

{12:25} 0286 (2.22)

{12:27} 0287 MB maybe if we were in another country where

{12:31} 0288 (2.0)

{12:33} 0289 MB we were foreigners (-) we would be friends (--) because we would be on the same level (.) foreigners

{12:35} 0290 GG okay,okay, okay, (-) so its like they (-) like some kind of rejected you (-) or dont wanted to try to be friend with foreigners

{12:45} 0291 MB i dont know they are just at home they are relaxed they (.) dont care (.) its easier to fin eeuhm,

{12:49} 0292 someone who speaks czech who understands his jokes (-) whoo is born here and understands this this system ((smiling))

{12:57} 0293 GG okay, okay, soo the culture is quite different

{12:60} 0294 MB a little bit yeah,

{13:02} 0295 GG what for example

{13:02} 0296 (5.11)

{13:07} 0297 MB czech humor is different (--)

{13:09} 0298 GG yeah, ((laughing))

{13:10} 0299 (1.6)

{13:12} 0300 GG hmmm,

{13:14} 0301 (2.15)

{13:16} 0302 MB [czech humor is different and it doesnt mean its bad (---)]

{13:16} 0303 GG [do do you

{13:18} 0304 yeah, yeah, yeah, (---)]

{13:20} 0305 MB it doesnt mean its no good its czech humorits like (-) something

{13:25} 0306 (3.1)

{13:28} 0307 MB i i dont know this word (-) in in ukrainian not in english

{13:31} 0308 GG euuhmm, try to explain (-) like

{13:34} 0309 (1.17)

{13:35} 0310 MB its their feature (-) the feature of nation

{13:37} 0311 (1.41)

{13:39} 0312 GG hmm, do you have an example

{13:41} 0313 [okay,]

{13:41} 0314 MB [czech czech beer czech humor its]

{13:42} 0315 its its only their]

{13:44} 0316 GG okay, ((laughing))]

{13:46} 0317 (0.89)

{13:47} 0318 GG and do you do you have an example of jokes you could here weeeh

{13:51} 0319 (2.51)

{13:53} 0320 GG [hm_hm, ((laughing))]

{13:53} 0321 MB [((unintelligible)) bad words

{13:55} 0322 but i]

{13:57} 0323 (2.39)

{13:60} 0324 MB but like theee

{14:02} 0325 (1.82)

{14:03} 0326 MB the main though of these joke

{14:05} 0327 (0.74)

{14:06} 0328 MB i would neveeer repeat it in ukrainianits like (--) people hav
ahm, a person with a different mind

{14:15} 0329 GG (---) hm_hm,

{14:17} 0330 MB (--) just (--) says its jokes

{14:19} 0331 GG okay, (-) hm,

{14:21} 0332 MB i would never imagine it

{14:23} 0333 GG ((laughing)) and hm, do do you maybe have like eeeuh funfact

{14:27} 0334 (0.96)

{14:28} 0335 GG like something that happened (-) a situation

{14:31} 0336 (2.0)

{14:33} 0337 MB hm_hm

{14:34} 0338 (5.77)

{14:40} 0339 MB ssome czech they (--) dont care (-) and euhm, they eeeuh clean
the floor and then theee same ahm,

{14:52} 0340 GG (---) like spoon or with the same sponge they clean table then

{14:57} 0341 ((laughing))

{14:59} 0342 MB ((laughing))

{15:01} 0343 GG ((laughing)) okaay,

{15:03} 0344 (---) hhhm,

{15:05} 0345 (2.0)

{15:07} 0346 GG maybe something else about you integration

{15:09} 0347 (5.2)

{15:14} 0348 MB i cant see (-) because in general people are different (-)

{15:18} 0349 GG hm_hm,

{15:19} 0350 MB they are good and bad

{15:19} 0351 GG okay, and maybe in the language like

{15:22} 0352 (1.69)

{15:24} 0353 MB sometime there are some words that i dont understand

{15:26} 0354 GG hm_hm,

{15:26} 0355 MB that i need ask someone local

{15:28} 0356 GG okay, hm_hm,

{15:29} 0357 MB and i have eum, one guy who isss from pilsen (--) and (-) he speaks in a different way

{15:37} 0358 (1.58)

{15:39} 0359 GG and has he explained to you like if its an accent that people here have an accent or he has an accent from pilsen

{15:46} 0360 MB ahm, and the (---) by czech rules (-) he cant saay this structure but he says it and (-) euhm,

{15:54} 0361 its okay for czechs (-) but when isay it they receive it like an error

{15:59} 0362 GG okay ((laughing))

{15:60} 0363 (2.88)

{16:03} 0364 GG huuuum, and did did were there some other associations or institutions (-) that helped you here when you arrived

{16:11} 0365 (1.07)

{16:12} 0366 MB no one helped me

{16:13} 0367 GG no, hm_hm

{16:14} 0368 MB but its ((unitelligible))

{16:15} 0369 GG ((laughing))

{16:16} 0370 MB because my friend who pay for that education (-) they have people who help them (-) °h/°h im studying free sooo no one is helping me

{16:24} 0371 GG oooh okay, hm_hm, (-) and did you also had like aa a one or two year euhm, czech courses here

{16:31} 0372 MB no (-) i came straight away for studying

{16:33} 0373 (0.8)

{16:34} 0374 GG okay,

{16:34} 0375 MB euhm and my friends who studied in courses they already knew my teachers they could (-) they could aah asked for help for advice °hhh/°hhh but i didnt have anyone

{16:45} 0376 (0.64)

{16:45} 0377 **GG** okay, so it was really like you came with a a euuh, different situation and (-) so they didnt help

{16:51} 0378 (3.87)

{16:55} 0379 **MB** thats really pity that that there are some people to help you if you pay for education (-)

{16:59} 0380 **GG** hm_hm_hm, yeah, (---) its true

{17:04} 0381 (6.11)

{17:10} 0382 **GG** if you dont have anything else to add (-)

{17:12} 0383 (1.82)

{17:14} 0384 **MB** but euhm, also i ahm,

{17:16} 0385 (0.74)

{17:16} 0386 **MB** now many czechs that i can ask them foor°hhh/°hhh some translation (-) some help some advice how to gooo to (-) the police (-) how to go to

{17:28} 0387 (2.98)

{17:31} 0388 **MB** mmmmedical institution

{17:33} 0389 (0.72)

{17:34} 0390 **MB** because its different (-) and they will helpme (---) and thats really fine im thankful to them

{17:40} 0391 **GG** okay, so so its more like (-) eeuhm, institutions teachers and so on didnt help you but like czech students (---) will help you like (-) some of them

{17:51} 0392 (2.0)

{17:53} 0393 **MB** aaaahm,

{17:54} 0394 (1.11)

{17:55} 0395 **MB** some teachers also can help you

{17:57} 0396 **GG** okay, hm_hm,

{17:59} 0397 **MB** but when you come here (-) you dont know anyone (-) okay, so first you have tooo (-) okay, hm_hm_, i mean its easier

{18:05} 0398 to go to czech students and talk and ask go to teacher

{18:09} 0399 **GG** hm_hm, yes

{18:10} 0400 (3.18)

{18:13} 0401 **GG** okay, ((smiling)) thank you

{18:15} 0402 ((not transcribed))