

孔子  
学院

CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE

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## 嬉鱼灯 闹元宵

Fish Lanterns at Lantern Festival

孔子  
学院

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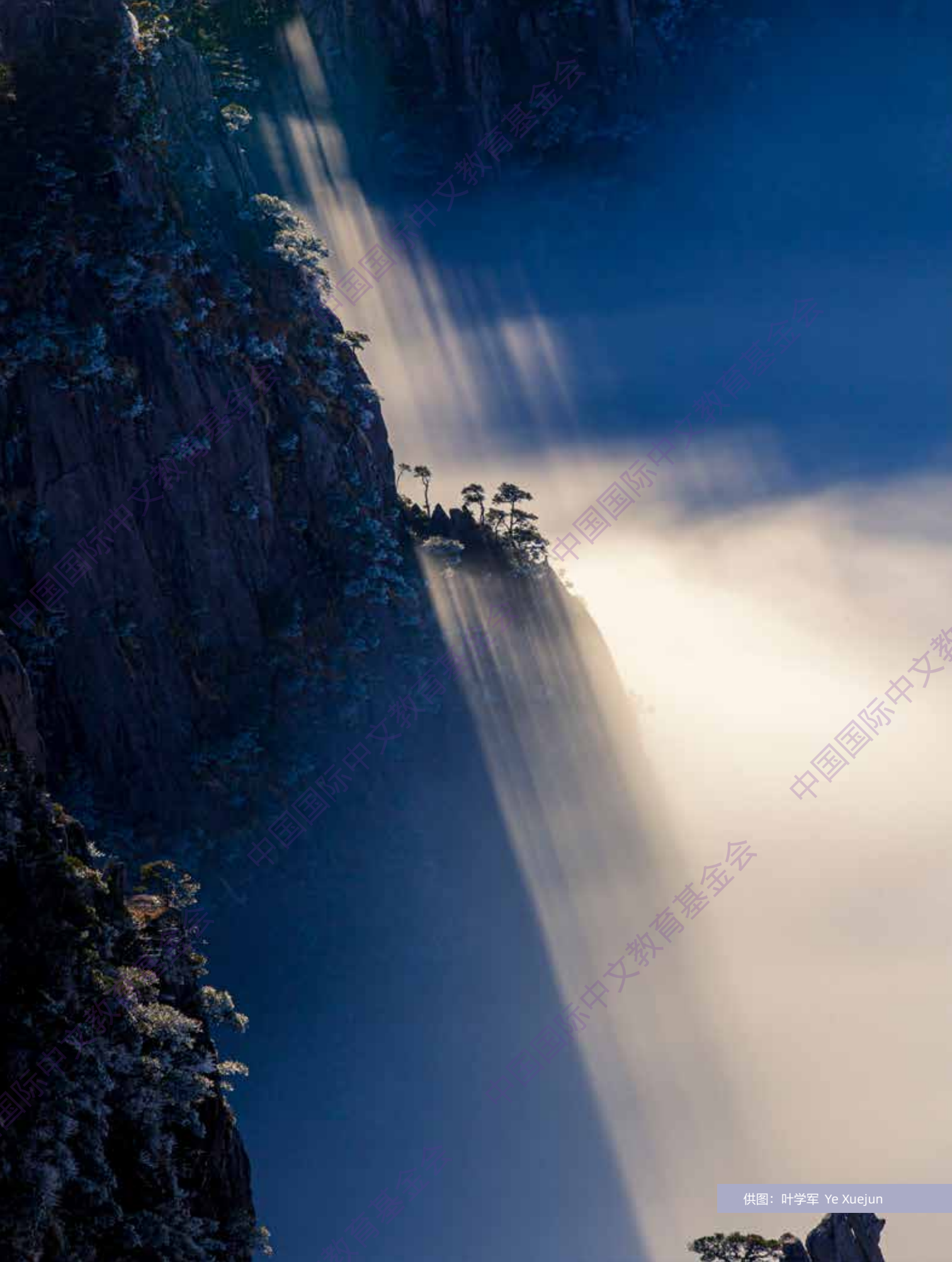
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# 目 录 / CONTENTS



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Sunset on Qiupu River

## 文化视窗 CULTURAL HORIZONS

- 04 中华远古文明的曙光  
——凌家滩遗址  
Lingjiatan Ruins:  
The Dawn of Ancient Chinese Civilization
- 12 新安画派  
Xin'an School of Painting
- 18 铜镇尺见证百年交通巨变  
How a Pair of Brass Paperweights Captures  
History of China's Transport Development



## 汉语学习 LEARNING CHINESE

- 22 二十四节气之立春和雨水  
Chinese 24 Solar Terms: Lichun and Yushui
- 28 路路和她的HSK考试  
Lulu and Her HSK Exam
- 34 2022年十大流行语  
Top 10 Chinese Buzzwords of 2022
- 42 兔年说兔  
“Rabbit” Explained in the Year of the Rabbit

## 当代中国 CHINA NOW

- 46 黄山，人间瑰宝  
Huangshan Mountain, Nature's Masterpiece
- 56 江淮粮仓的“丰收密码”  
The Formula for Jianghuai's Farming Success
- 64 安徽制造，“皖美”前行  
Anhui, a New Manufacturing Powerhouse

## 孔院链接 CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE LINKS

- 72 无悔的选择——采访留学生陈安忆  
A Choice I Never Regretted — An Interview with the International Student Chen Anyi
- 78 新年祝福  
New Year Greetings



78



# 中华远古文明的曙光

## 凌家滩遗址

凌家滩遗址位于安徽省马鞍山市含山县铜闸镇凌家滩自然村，背依太湖山，面临裕溪河，地理环境优越。从遥感照片看，凌家滩遗址像一尊仰身睡卧的大佛，头枕太湖山，脚抵裕溪河。

Discovered at Lingjatan Village of Tongzha Town, Hanshan County, Ma'anshan City, Anhui Province, the Lingjatan Ruins enjoy an amazing geographical environment, having its back against Taihu Mountain while facing the Yuxi River. Remote sensing pictures show that the site looks like a Buddha sleeping on his back with his head resting on the mountain and his feet reaching the river.

## Lingjatan Ruins: The Dawn of Ancient Chinese Civilization

作者：徐红霞 Xu Hongxia  
张敬国 Zhang Jingguo  
翻译：杨祎辰 Yang Yichen



供图：新华社 Xinhua News Agency

1985年，凌家滩村民葬坟时发现了凌家滩遗址墓葬，遗址总面积约220万平方米，经碳14测定其年代距今约5300—6000年。遗址上分布着墓地、祭坛、居住区、作坊、宫殿或神庙遗存，还有中国唯一巨石阵(在20世纪70年代被破坏)。

1998年，凌家滩遗址入选“全国十大考古新发现”，其中出土的玉双联璧是第24届冬奥会奖牌设计的灵感来源。

现主要介绍凌家滩出土玉器，以飨读者。

The site was discovered in 1985 when the local villagers were digging a grave for the dead. Covering a total area of about 2.2 million square meters, it was about 5,300 to 6,000 years old according to carbon-14 dating. Ruins of cemeteries, altars, residential areas, workshops, palaces or temples are found, as well as the only stonehenge in China (though it was destroyed in the 1970s).

In 1998, the site was rated as one of the top 10 new archaeological discoveries of China. The jade concentric circle pendants unearthed even became the source of inspiration for the medal design of the 24th Beijing Winter Olympics.

Here is an introduction of the jade artifacts excavated from the Lingjiatan Ruins.



## 玉人——华夏民族的祖先

### Jade figures: A glimpse of the ancestors of the Chinese nation

凌家滩遗址共出土六件玉人，三件坐姿、三件站姿。玉人都双臂弯曲紧贴胸前，作祈祷状，反映了凌家滩先民强烈的原始宗教意识。玉人的衣饰说明当时已有纺织技术，人们已穿上衣裤、戴上帽子。玉人双耳的耳孔和手臂上的刻纹表明，当时的人们有佩戴首饰的习惯。玉人留有八字胡，说明当时已有剃须工具，表现出玉人的绅士风度和当时相当高的物质文明。

凌家滩玉人面孔都呈长方形，浓眉大眼、双眼皮、蒜头鼻、大嘴，身材比例匀称，面部表现出蒙古人种的明显特征，同现在的中国人一脉相承。这有力证明了五千多年来，中华大地上的人种一直未变，文化传承未变。世界四大文明古国，其中三国都出现原有文明的中断和人种的变迁，唯有中华文明历史绵延数千年而不衰。



A total of six jade figures were unearthed at the Lingjiatan Ruins. Among the six jade figures, three were sitting, the rest standing. The figures, which all have their arms bending close to their chests in the position of praying, reflect the primitive but strong religious consciousness of the ancestors of Lingjiatan. Moreover, the dressing of the jade figures is the proof of the existence of textile technology at that time. Not only did people wear clothes and hats, they also had decorations such as earrings and bracelets, as indicated by the holes in the jade figures' earlobes and the engravings on their wrists. Some had mustache, which shows that the people already had shaving tools. In short, these jade figures provide a glimpse of the elegance of the people and the sophistication of the

material civilization at that time.

The Lingjiatan jade figures all have rectangular faces, thick eyebrows, big eyes with double eyelids, garlic-shaped noses, big mouths, and well-proportioned bodies. They have the typical facial features of Mongolians, which are consistent with those of the Chinese people in the modern times. This is a strong proof that for more than 5,000 years, the racial composition as well as cultural inheritance of the population on the land of China has not changed. Among the four ancient civilizations in the world, three experienced interruptions and changes of racial composition. Only the Chinese civilization is able to last and thrive for thousands of years.



## 石钻——先进的玉器制作工具

### Stone drill: An example of sophisticated jade-making tools

凌家滩遗址出土的石钻，是中国20世纪考古重大发现之一，其形状表明凌家滩先民对物理、数学、几何、机械力学知识的掌握已达到较高的程度。国内外知名学者看到这件石钻时瞠目结舌，称他们到凌家滩简直是来“朝圣”的。没想到在那么遥远的年代，中华文明就已如此流光溢彩。

The stone drill unearthed at the Lingjiatan Ruins is one of the major archaeological discoveries in China in the 20th century. Its shape shows that the ancestors of Lingjiatan were able to master advanced knowledge of physics, mathematics, geometry, and mechanics. Scholars home and abroad were amazed by the drill, commenting that Lingjiatan is a place of pilgrimage for those who want to pay respect to the ancient civilization. It is indeed a proof of the unbelievably high level of civilization in such a distant era on the land of China.



## 玉龟、玉版和原始八卦图

Jade tortoise, jade plate and an early version of *bagua* (the eight trigrams)

在07M23出土的两百多件玉器中，考古人员还发现了三件组合的玉龟形器和玉签。87M4也曾出土玉龟、玉版。这些玉件器形基本相似，功能相同，均为占卜工具。其工艺技术非常先进，已达到比较完美的程度。

Three sets of tortoise-shaped artifacts with jade lots were found among the more than 200 jade artifacts unearthed at Tomb 07M23. In addition, jade tortoises and jade plates were also unearthed at Tomb 87M4. These jade artifacts are basically similar in shape and serve the same purpose: they are all tools of divination.

The craftsmanship of these items was very advanced, to the level of relative perfection.

这几件出土玉器填补了中国考古学的空白，也印证，中国古代文献中有关龟、八卦和占卜的记载确有史实依据。这表明，在远古时代，凌家滩先民就已熟练掌握和运用玉龟占卜，以测吉凶，证明了中国古代文献中有关占卜学的记载是可信的史料。

The unearthing of these jade artifacts has special significance to Chinese archaeology, providing evidential support to ancient records about the connection of tortoises and the eight trigrams to divination. It also shows that in ancient times, the residents of Lingjiatan had already mastered and used jade tortoise divination to tell fortune.



## 砖的祖型

### Early prototype of bricks

发现最早和面积最大的红陶块建筑遗迹，其质地坚硬，是中国砖的祖型。遗址中还发现一口井壁用红陶块砌成的水井，井口直径1米，深3.8米。

Also found at the site were the earliest and largest remains of terracotta building blocks, which were made with baked red clay of hard texture, the early prototypes of bricks in China. The architectural remains include a well with walls made of red clay blocks. The well is 3.8 meters deep and 1 meter in diameter.



## 代表丰富精神世界的玉器

### Jade artifact: The embodiment of the rich spiritual world

凌家滩遗址出土的玉鹰，其展开的翅膀上刻有猪的形状。鹰是百鸟之王，飞得最高，能与天上的太阳神接触，代表神的意志和权力。人们用飞鹰把猪供献给太阳神，寓意祈保安康幸福、五谷丰登。

凌家滩遗址出土的玉冠饰反映凌家滩文化镂空技术已向成熟阶段发展。

凌家滩遗址出土的玉龙令世人震撼。龙是中华文明的象征，龙文化源远流长。凌家滩玉龙首尾相接，两角耸起，脑门阴刻皱纹，显得庄重、威严，须、嘴、鳞等龙的要素齐备，其造型和神韵都一如今人之作。五千多年的漫长时空在这件玉龙上如此神奇地叠合起来，真是不可思议，这足以说明巢湖流域是龙文化的发源地之一。



The jade eagle unearthed at the Lingjiatan Ruins has the image of a pig engraved on each of its spread wings. Mythologically, the eagle is the king of all birds. Flying the highest, it can reach the sun god in the sky, and therefore serves as the representative of the divine will and power. It is speculated that the piece is a symbolic depiction of the ancient people's use of eagles to take their offerings to the sun god in exchange for health, happiness and a good harvest.

The unearthed jade crown ornament reflects the maturity of the then engraving technology.

The jade dragon unearthed at the Lingjiatan Ruins shocked the world. The history of dragon worshipping

runs long in China, and it has turned the mythological creature into a well-known symbol of the country and lent the jade dragon more cultural significance. The unearthed item is connected from head to tail. Two horns stand on its head. Its forehead has lines that give it an air of solemn authority and majesty. Every dragon feature, from the whiskers to the mouth and to the scale, is found on the artifact. It is hard to believe that this item of such peculiarity in shape and startling vividness was made more than five millennia ago. This incredible artifact is indeed a testimony to the theory that the Chaohu Basin in Anhui Province is one of the birthplaces of dragon worshipping in China.



此外，凌家滩遗址还出土了大批丰富多彩的玉璜。有的玉璜被切割成两半，在两半的接合处各对钻一孔，有凹槽相连；有的在出土时只有一半，另一半可能在他方。其中，虎首璜和龙凤璜最具考古价值。有的学者认为虎首璜不是一般的饰物，而是一种兵符，是调兵和结盟的信物。



In addition, a diverse collection of jade *huang* (arc-shaped jade pendants) have been unearthed at the Lingjiantan Ruins. Some of the pieces were cut in half, with a hole drilled in each half, and can be connected at the grooves. Some were found without the other half, which might have been placed elsewhere. Among them, the Tiger-Head *Huang* and the Dragon and Phoenix *Huang* are of the most archaeological value. Some scholars believe that the former was not an ordinary ornament, but a kind of military tally, a token used to mobilize the army or form an alliance.



## 玉猪——信仰图腾

### Jade pig: A totem of faith

07M23出土的玉猪，重达88公斤，器形与1987年出土的玉猪十分相似。这是目前我国考古发现时代最早、最大、最重的玉雕猪形器。这件器物所用的玉料是自然形成的、标准的玉籽料，如此巨大就已经非常难得，5300多年前的凌家滩先民更是匠心独具，完成了如此巧夺天工的艺术杰作。

无论从哪方面论述，凌家滩遗址文化都表明，凌家滩先民已脱离对自然和图腾崇拜的低级阶段，进入到高级阶段的文明社会，这是文明古国文化的特征。凌家滩遗址可追溯到我国新

The jade pig unearthed at Tomb 07M23 weighs 88 kg. The shape of the artifact is very similar to the jade pig unearthed in 1987. This is so far the earliest, largest and heaviest pig-shaped jade artifact discovered in China. The material used to make this artifact is the jade pebble, which is naturally formed and normally small in size. A jade pebble this size is already rare in itself. The stone was turned into a masterpiece of art in the hands of the ingenious craftsmen at Lingjiatan more than 5,300 years ago.

Every archaeological discovery at the Lingjiatan Ruins shows that the ancestral people who lived there had evolved from worshippers of nature and totems and achieved a higher level of civilization. Dated back to the late Neolithic Age, the jade artifacts unearthed



石器时代晚期，出土的玉器玉质种类丰富，其工艺技术处于当时领先地位，突出了精神文明的先进性，是中华五千年文明的实证，为我们探索中华文明的起源提供了可靠的依据，具有极大的考古、艺术、历史、文化和科学技术等诸方面的价值，在中国甚至世界考古界占据着十分突出的地位。中国考古界、史学界专家学者认定，凌家滩遗址是中华史前文明源头，是“中华远古文明的曙光”。

there are diverse in kind and advanced in terms of craftsmanship, which demonstrates the ancestral people's pursuit of sophisticated spiritual life. They are indeed solid evidence of the five-millennium-old Chinese civilization, and provide reliable materials for the exploration of the origin of the Chinese civilization. Bearing great archaeological, artistic, historical, cultural and scientific and technological value, the discoveries at the Lingjiatan Ruins occupy a prominent position in Chinese and world archaeology. As an origin of Chinese prehistoric civilization confirmed by experts and scholars from the Chinese archaeological and historical circles, Lingjiatan has indeed earned its name as "the dawn of ancient Chinese civilization".

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## Xin'an School of Painting

# 新安画派



上海博物馆历代绘画展厅里有一排橱窗，常年陈列清代新安画派的作品。要了解中国绘画的发展史，新安画派是不能跳过的一个部分。

Constantly on display in the Chinese Painting Gallery at Shanghai Museum are the masterpieces by painters of the Xin'an School. This school of painting, originated in the early Qing dynasty around the 17th century, is an important chapter in the history of traditional Chinese painting.

作者：施之昊 Shi Zhihao  
翻译：汤敏 Tang Min



## 画家群像——新安画派形成的人文支柱

### Talented Painters: Essence of the Xin'an School of Painting

画派的形成需要一批“志同道合”的画家，这是第一要素。新安画派有相对明确的艺术追求，推崇元代倪瓒、黄公望的山水画。其中，浙江应能被视为那个时代的“倪瓒”，他追求倪瓒清新淡雅的风格，画面毫无半点俗气。众所周知，倪瓒是有洁癖的，我们在浙江的画上也能看到这种一尘不染的风格。

浙江(1610—1664)一生服膺倪瓒的笔墨，以实际行动“复刻”倪瓒的画风。作为“清初四僧”中最年长的一位，他的作品富有禅意，留出大量空白，却又没有空洞的感觉。浙江用笔的方折比起倪瓒有过之而无不及，笔下的那股拗劲也是每个观众能够感受到的。观众与其说喜爱他的画，不如说是喜欢那股拗劲。同样作为山水画家，贺天健(1891—1977)对浙江的认识入木三分，他说“弘仁和尚(浙江)的画，是新安画派中的佼佼者。他笔如钢条，墨台海色，每每纵横交织地表现石的姿态和体积。但觉静穆、严在、朴实、恬洁，规行矩步，一点也不放失。”



安徽博物院藏 Collected by Anhui Museum

It takes a group of painters with similar tastes in art and aesthetic values to form a new school of art. The painters of Xin'an were clear in expressing their pursuit in art: they admired the landscape paintings by Ni Zan and Huang Gongwang, both Yuan dynasty painters.

Jian Jiang, a painter of Xin'an, can be seen as the Ni Zan of his time. He adopted a style very similar to that of Ni Zan: refreshingly elegant, without a trace of worldliness. Ni Zan is noted for his obsession with cleanliness, and his influence on Jian Jiang is easily discernible in the latter's simplistic style.

Jian Jiang (1610–1664) admired and imitated Ni Zan's way of using the ink and the brush. The oldest among the Four Monks of the early Qing dynasty in Chinese fine art history, Jian produced works that impress the viewers

with a distinct sense of Zen: great areas are intentionally left untouched, but they do not dull the viewers at the slightest. Compared with Ni Zan's works, Jian's paintings feature even more angular lines. Jian's adamant is perceivable in his works, and it is perhaps his character, more than his depictions, that fascinates the viewers.

He Tianjian (1891–1977), a later landscape painter, gave a very accurate analysis of Jian Jiang's artwork. According to him, “Monk Hongren (another name Jian is known by) is the most talented among all Xi'an School artists. With his powerful brushstrokes and the harmonious balance between darkness and lightness, he renders the rocks so vividly that the viewers can feel their gestures and sizes. His works are tranquil, solemn, plain, and clean. He always keeps strictly to the rules.”

新安画派另一位主要代表人物是查士标(1615—1697)。他受董其昌的影响很深,又能上溯元人,和董其昌一样得到前辈真传,其画作气韵格调与众不同,是艺术上所谓的“雅”。与浙江比起来,他的笔墨略多,但又能够在倪瓒、黄公望之间游刃有余;画面的墨色浓郁,正好与浙江的疏淡形成对比。但是其画作浓郁中又显清洁,和浙江的疏淡又不单调一样,都显示出艺术家驾驭笔墨的高超能力。

Another representative artist of the Xi'an School is Zha Shibiao (1615–1697). His landscape paintings are profoundly shaped by Yuan artists, but mainly by Dong Qichang, a Ming master painter. Like Dong, Zha learned widely from master artists of former times and boasted a distinctively elegant style and tone in his renderings.

Zha employed a rather thick amount of ink to create weight in his brushstrokes, giving a sharp contrast to Jian Jiang's bland and refined brushwork and yet presenting a harmonious enjoyment that drew on the strengths of both Ni Zan and Huang Gongwang. It can be said that while Jian succeeded in appealing to the eyes with a plain style, Zha was able to create an elegant feeling despite the heavy use of ink. They both manifest exceptional faculties in handling the ink and the brush.



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## 自然环境——新安画派形成的先天条件

Natural Environment: Foundation for the Xin'an Artwork



安徽博物院藏 Collected by Anhui Museum

如果前文说的是“人杰”，那么这里说的就是“地灵”。无法想象画家，尤其是山水画家的创作能够完全与周围的自然环境无关。中国古代绘画很早就形成了“外置造化，中得心源”的艺术路径，在不同时代，每个画派都有不同的表现方式。

新安画派就是古徽州地区沿着新安江聚集的画家群，除了新安江，还有黄山。提到新安画派不能不提黄山，所谓“五岳归来不看山，黄山归来不看岳”，黄山的魅力可想而知。黄山对于一般人尚且如此，对于山水画家，再怎么说不夸张。

程嘉燧(1565—1644)的画有一些是写生册页，在不大的页面上写生，图像未必与黄山景色高度吻合，但笔墨中流露出的却是与黄山精神高度契合的气韵。古人说，“惟软笔而变化生焉。”中国书画使用的是软笔，这样才有变幻莫测的笔墨效果。“健”表示毛笔弹性好，用来形容程嘉燧的画作则十分贴切。他的笔墨既结实又不呆滞，画出了蓬松的感觉，这就是文人追求的轻松与闲适。

The natural landscape is another key factor that made possible the formation of the Xin'an School. It is simply impossible for artists, especially landscape painters, to create their works entirely independent from the surrounding environment. Ancient Chinese painters believed in “seeking inspirations from the outer environment and getting enlightened by the inner emotions”. Therefore, paintings have taken

different styles among schools of painting throughout Chinese history.

The Xin'an School is based along the Xin'an River and Huangshan Mountain in Huizhou (a historical region in Anhui Province) and was thus inevitably influenced by the local landscape. To the Chinese people, “the landscape of the Five Great Mountains belittles those elsewhere, and the landscape of Huangshan Mountain belittles that of the Five Great Mountains.” The Huangshan Mountain produces such a magic charm even to the ordinary eye, let alone the landscape painters.

Some of works of Cheng Jiasui (1565–1644) are small- and medium-sized sketches. Although his paintings are not necessarily the exact representation of Huangshan Mountain sceneries, they bring out the inner essence — the energy and spirit — of the landscape. Ancient Chinese artists believed that “the brush, above all, contributes to the myriad possibilities”. In this sense, the soft brushes employed in traditional Chinese calligraphy and painting help produce a variety of artistic and aesthetic effects. In Chinese, people use the character 健 (*jian*, literally meaning healthy) to describe the tenderness and tenacity of the Chinese brush pens. This character best summarizes Cheng's works: the paintings have sturdy, powerful brushstrokes and yet maintain a sense of flexibility and airiness. He aptly produced the jaunty tranquility that Chinese literati always long for.



## 商业氛围——新安画派形成的“催化剂”

### Commercial Environment: Catalyst for Development of the Art School

经过明代资本主义的发展，中国画已经脱离了纯粹的“艺术品”形象，其“商品”属性越来越强。极端的例子就是扬州画派与海上画派的形成，经济因素在很大程度上左右了艺术的发展。晚明形成的新安画派，其商业影响不及上面这两个画派，但亦不容忽略。

新安画派的形成和发展离不开一个特殊的群体——“徽商”。徽商在当时富甲一方，以诚信精明、吃苦耐劳著称。他们在全国各地经商，同时还有扶助同乡的传统，形成了庞大的财富集团。在拥有了巨大财富和较高的经济

地位后，他们顺理成章地关注起文化品位与精神消费。其中，不少名商大贾特别重视文教事业，中国传统的绘画就这样成为他们关注的“艺术品”。

画家群体离不开商业环境，这一点在中国封建社会晚期表现得尤为突出。徽商在本地与外地从事经营活动的同时，不忘收藏书画，并以有无书画收藏定雅俗。这为新安画派画家的生存和发展提供了保证。徽商还会与画家们一起交流自己收藏的宋元名画，后者也不断锐意进取，使自己的作品取得徽商的青睐。



In the wake of the development of capitalism in China in the Ming dynasty (1368–1644), paintings are less of a pure art and more of a commercial product. Two extreme examples would be the formation of the Yangzhou School and the Shanghai School, whose development was largely shaped by economic factors. The business environment also played a crucial (though less decisive) role in driving the formation and development of the Xin'an School in the late Ming dynasty and beyond.

The establishment and prosperity of the Xin'an School couldn't have been achieved without the local Anhui merchants. Back then, the wealthy Anhui merchants were known for their honesty, tenacity, and acute sense of commerce. They engaged in business activities nationwide and observed the tradition of supporting immigrants from their hometowns wherever they went to. Thus, they quickly formed affluent assemblies around China. After obtaining considerate wealth and satisfying economic status, they naturally cast

their eyesight on and were ready to pay for culture and art. Many prominent and influential Anhui merchants paid particular attention to culture and education. Therefore, painting, as a form of traditional art, captured their attention.

The growth of a school of art and the development of the commercial environment go hand in hand, particularly in late imperial China. While engaging in business activities around the nation, the Anhui merchants are keen on collecting artworks of traditional Chinese calligraphy and painting, symbols of one's elegant taste. This offered a financial guarantee for the survival and later, the burgeoning of the Xin'an painters. The Anhui merchants sometimes invited the Xin'an painters to appreciate their famous collections from the Song and Yuan dynasties. On the other hand, the landscape painters also consistently worked to hone their skills, intending to win the heart of the Anhui merchants.



In modern China, the most prominent figure of the Xin'an School is undoubtedly Huang Binhong (1865–1955). He and Qi Baishi (1864–1957) are respectfully dubbed “Southern Huang and Northern Qi”. Both of them claimed that art in modern China should continue along the traditional lines and not be swayed by Western principles. They shed light on a new and major development path for Chinese paintings in modern times.

Huang's theories and practices in Chinese paintings are shaped by the Xin'an School. His “nationalism” is most noticeably manifest in his employment of brushstrokes. After a close study of the quintessential techniques of previous artists, Xin'an painters included, Huang developed his unique and essential theory of painting — the Five Kinds of Brushwork and Seven Ink Techniques.



## 余论——新安画派的影响 Legacies of the Xin'an School

近代中国画坛，举起新安画派大旗的画家中，最有声望的非黄宾虹莫属。黄宾虹(1865—1955)和齐白石(1864—1957)并称“南黄北齐”。两人都主张近代中国美术要与西方拉开距离，要全力继承中国画传统，不必受西方影响。这成为近代中国画发展的主要路径之一。

黄宾虹的中国画理论与实践有着明显的“新安”烙印。黄宾虹的画在“笔墨”上最能体现“民族性”。在充分提炼、总结、概括新安画派画家在内的前辈笔墨精髓后，黄宾虹提出了“五笔七墨”的重要画学理论。在这个过程中，他离不开黄山，离不开新安画派的滋养。

《黄山汤口图》是黄宾虹最为重要的作品之一。这么说，一方面是因为在2017年夏，这件作品以3.45亿元的高价成交；另一方面这幅画作也体现了他的黄山情结：他一生九上黄山，92岁的时候还以黄山为题材创作巨制。这件作品的画面墨色层层叠叠，浓处不腻，淡处不薄，这除了体现他在书法上的造诣，也满是新安画派的痕迹。

This would not have been possible were it not for the inspiration of both Huangshan Mountain and his fellow Xin'an painters.

*Huangshan Mountain* is one of Huang's most important works. This is because, on the one hand, the painting sold for a record 345 million RMB in the summer of 2017; on the other hand, it best embodies the painter's special bond with Huangshan Mountain: during his lifetime, Huang visited the mountain nine times and was still creating artwork with Huangshan Mountain as its subject at the age of 92. In this masterpiece, Huang employed varying shades of black ink on the paper. While the saturated brushes are not overly dense, the light ones are no less forceful. Huang was able to strike this dynamic balance partly due to his calligraphy practice and partly due to the inspiration from the Xin'an School. 📖

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# 铜镇尺见证百年交通巨变

## How a Pair of Brass Paperweights Captures History of China's Transport Development

中国传统的文房用品，除了众所周知的“文房四宝”笔、墨、纸、砚，还有笔洗、笔架、笔插、水盂、水滴、镇纸、镇尺、印章、印泥盒、印规、墨床等，品种繁多、不胜枚举。其中，镇纸和镇尺是文人书桌上压纸、压书页的常用之物，被称作“文房第五宝”，为文人雅士所珍爱。镇纸又称“书镇、纸镇、文镇”，其形状最初是不固定的，常见的有动物、植物果实、神兽造型，材质有金、银、铜、玉、竹、木、象牙、石、瓷等。关于镇纸，最早的文字见于魏晋南北朝时期的《南齐书·垣荣祖传》，距今已1500多年。唐代和宋代的诗文中都有提到“书镇”，如宋代韦骧的《花铁书镇》一诗中就有“铁尺平如砥，银花贴软枝。成由巧匠手，持以镇书为。”的诗句，说明唐宋时期已普遍使用镇纸。至明代，尺状镇纸使用增多，上有兽钮增添趣味且方便取用。镇纸发展至近代则大多为尺状，一般成对并刻有书画或对联，文化艺术气息更浓，有的还刻有尺度，成为真正意义上既可压纸又可度量的镇尺。

In Chinese calligraphy, apart from ink brushes, ink, paper, and inkstones, known together as the “four treasures of the study”, people also use a variety of carefully selected tools, such as brush washers,

brush holders, brush rests, water bowls, water droppers, paperweights, rulerweights, seals, ink pads, L-shaped stamping rulers, and inkstone rests. Paperweights and rulerweights are used by scholars to hold down pieces of paper or books on their desks. Known as the “fifth treasure of the study”, they are collectible works of art on their own right. Paperweights are also called book weights, paper weights, and text weights. They do not have a fixed shape and are often designed like mini sculptures of animals or plants or mythical creatures. They are made of gold, silver, brass, jade, bamboo, wood, ivory, stone, or porcelain. The earliest description of paperweights came from a book called *Book of Southern Qi Dynasty: Stories of Yuan Rongzu* in the Southern and Northern dynasties 1,500 years ago. Their use was also recorded in poems of the Tang dynasty and the Song dynasty. For example, Wei Xiang in the Song dynasty wrote in “Hua Tie Shu Zhen”: “The base of the iron paperweight is as flat as a whetstone; it is carved with silver flower design. Made by the skilled craftsman, it is used to hold down books.” The lines reflected the tool's popularity at the time. In the Ming dynasty, ruler-shaped paperweights, decorated with an animal-themed handle on top to facilitate easy access, began to appear. In modern times, paperweights are mostly designed as rectangular rulers. They come in pairs and are engraved with pictorial designs or couplets, which add to their cultural and artistic value. Some are even engraved with scales, so they could also be used to measure things.



在笔者的文房铜器藏品中，有一对收藏了20多年的铜镇尺，平日常置案头，写书法时可取用压纸。这对黄铜镇尺品相完好，包浆自然，尺寸为15.5cm×2cm×0.4cm，重214克。镇尺单面刻“交通协进会成立纪念”九字，双勾隶书自然妥帖，每一个字都因手工镌刻有所变化。日期“民国十一年”“十一月五日”小楷书法精到，点划规范，运刀如笔，功力深厚。有明确年、月、日铭刻的文房雅玩罕见，到今年已经是整整一百年了。

In my collection of calligraphy stationery supplies, there is a pair of brass paperweights, which I have kept for over 20 years. I put them on my desk as ornaments and use them to hold the paper in place when I write calligraphy. They are kept in good condition in their original casting. They measure 15.5cm long, 2cm wide, and 0.4cm high, and weigh 214 grams. They are engraved on one side with nine characters, which literally translates as “in commemoration of the establishment of the Transport Development Association”. These characters are meticulously written in double hook official scrip. Each stroke looks slightly different due to the varying force applied in hand-carving. The inscription is dated “November 5, the 11th year of the Republic of China”, which means the two paperweights are already 100 years old. How rare it is to see a stationery item with so many details on its origin.





Recently, while playing with this pair of brass paperweights with a fellow collector friend, I inadvertently made an interesting discovery. According to the *Dictionary of Political Parties and Associations in the Republic of China*, the full name of “Transport Development Association” is “China National Transport Development Association”. It was founded on November 5, 1922 (the 11th year of the Republic of China), with its headquarters in Beijing and branches in provinces and regions across the country. It set out to promote academic exchange, to discuss policies, administration, and labor issues in transport and to network and collaborate with its members to advance the construction and development of China’s transport industry. The first

令人惊喜的是，最近与藏友一起赏玩时，笔者无意中查到了相关资料，原来这对铜镇尺大有来头。据《民国会社党派大辞典》记载，“交通协进会”全名为“中华全国交通协进会”，民国十一年（1922年）11月5日成立，为我国首个全国性的交通行业协会，总会设在北京，全国各省区设有分会。协会以“阐扬交通学术，讨论交通政策，辅助交通行政，研究劳工问题，联络同仁情谊，提倡一切有益交通事项”为宗旨，以图积极推进我国交通事业的建设和发展。首任理事长权量（1873—1926?），湖北江夏（今武昌）人，字谨堂，号适园老人，早年留学日本，曾任北洋政府交通部次长、代总长、总长，吉长铁路管理局局长等职（陈玉堂所著《近现代人物名号大辞典》有载）。此外，“协进会”顾名思义就是协同共进的会社组织，港澳台地区至今仍有沿用，与如今我们常用的“协会”同义。

president of the association was Quan Liang, also known as “Jintang” or “Shiyuan Laoren”. He was born in 1873 in present-day Wuchang in Hubei Province and died around the year 1926. He studied in Japan as a young man and served successively as the vice director, the interim director, and the general director of the Railway Administration Bureau of the Beiyang Government and later as the director of the Jilin-Changchun Railway (his short biography was mentioned in the *Dictionary of Famous People in Modern China* written by Chen Yutang). The term “development association” means an organization promoting a spirit of collaboration. It is still used in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan regions and is synonymous with the “association” we use today.

百年之前，军阀割据，战乱不断，经济和工业落后，我国铁路和公路交通发展步履维艰。1905年，我国才拥有了詹天佑主持建造的第一条真正意义上属于自己的铁路。这条长仅200公里的京张铁路，经过上万民工四年的努力，到1909年才建成通车。第一辆国产汽车在长春生产下线则已是1929年。中华人民共和国成立之初，交通还很落后。笔者1955年从家乡绍兴山区到上海定居，乘坐的是乌篷船和黄包车，至今记忆犹新。如今，我国的交通发展举世瞩目，无论铁路、公路、海运、航空以及地铁，都已跨入世界先进行列。尤其是近十年，我国高铁发展突飞猛进，里程数已名列世界第一；轿车则早已成为家家户户日常上班和外出游玩的代步工具。

回首历史，沧桑巨变。这对铜镇尺乃中国百年交通发展的见证物，兼具历史文化及艺术价值，是十分难得的文房雅玩。百年文物，有幸得之，当宝之珍之。

A hundred years ago, as the warlords controlled different parts of China and waged wars against each other, China's economy and industrial activity sank into stagnation and its railway and highway transport ground to a halt. It was not until 1905 that China started to build Beijing-Zhangjiakou Railway, the first indigenous railway designed by chief engineer Zhan Tianyou. The 200-kilometer railway took tens of thousands of migrant workers four years to build and did not open until 1909. China built its first homemade car in Changchun in 1929. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the country's transport industry remained backward. I still remember vividly that when moving my home from my hometown in Shaoxing to Shanghai in 1955, I had to use a black awning boat and a rickshaw

as means of transport. But look at today, China's transport development has attracted worldwide attention. Its railway, highway, sea transport, aviation, and subway systems all lead the world. In the past decade alone, China's high-speed rail has developed by leaps and bounds with the total length of tracks topping the world. Almost every Chinese household now owns a car as a mobility tool.

Looking back, great changes have taken place in China. This pair of brass paperweights captures the progress of China's transport development over the past century. Its historical, cultural, and artistic value makes it a rare collectible. I feel so fortunate to come into possession of this century-old handicraft and will take good care of it to the best of my ability. ㊟







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中国先民通过观察太阳周年运动轨迹和天文物候的变化节律，将太阳周年划分为基本等长的24个时间段落，设立了中国人特有的时间知识体系——二十四节气。它不仅指导着古代中国的传统农业生产，如今更加深刻影响着数亿中国人的思维方式和生活节律。2016年，“二十四节气”入选联合国教科文组织非物质文化遗产名录。

这一期我们先来介绍一年里的前两个节气——立春和雨水。

By observing the sun's annual motion and the year's changes in season, climate and phenology, the ancient Chinese divided a solar year into 24 segments of equal length. They founded 24 Solar Terms, a unique knowledge system, and used it as a timeframe to direct agricultural production. Today, the 24 solar terms have influenced the way of thinking and daily routines of millions of Chinese people. In 2016, the Chinese 24 Solar Terms was added to the UNESCO's world intangible cultural heritage list.

In this issue, we introduce the first two solar terms of the year — Lichun and Yushui.

# 立春和雨水

## 二十四节气之

## Chinese 24 Solar Terms: Lichun and Yushui





立春，“立”是开始的意思，“春”就是春天、春季，“立春”表示春天或春季的开始。每年2月4日前后，中国人迎来节气之首立春。春回大地，万物复苏，春耕就是这个时期最重要的事情了。

我们常说，“一年之计在于春”，指春天是一年的开始，对于全年的安排起着极为重要的作用。这句话也比喻凡事要早做安排，抓紧进行。在安徽池州的农村有句俚语“新春大于年”，立春这一天的早上是要放鞭炮迎春的。迎春放鞭炮很有仪式感，这一民俗延续至今，传承仍在。除了燃放鞭炮迎春，过去还有一个略带神秘色彩的民俗——躲春。所谓“躲春”，是指立春这一天不能出卧室门，不见生人。不是所有人都需要“躲春”，一般是去年运气差的人在立春这一天以“躲春”为宜。在新时代的今天，讲究这个的人很少了。除此之外，还有吃春饼、贴春字等习俗。

立春也被赋予了万物复苏之意，是非常有生命力的节气。立春的专属花是迎春花。迎春花代表生命活力、坚韧顽强、青春活泼。因此，在这个时节出生的宝宝也被认为具有更多的活力与自信。因此，给立春出生的宝宝起名，人们常会根据立春这天的特点，以“春”字入名，让名字具有一种纪念性意义。例如：迎春(全国23.03万人)、建春(全国13.46万人)、德春(全国4.36万人)。

“Li” means beginning, and “Chun” means spring. Thus “Lichun” suggests the start of spring. Every year around February 4th, Chinese people usher in the first solar term. As spring returns, all creatures come back to life. It is important to plow the fields at this time.

We often say, “The plan of a year lies in spring.” It means being the first season, spring plays a critical role in the arrangements for the whole year. We all need to plan ahead and take quick actions. In the rural areas of Chizhou, Anhui, local people also develop a saying, “The spring is bigger than the New Year.” On the morning of Lichun, villagers set off firecrackers to welcome the spring in an elaborate ceremony. This folk custom is still practiced to this day. There is another mysterious folk custom “hiding spring”, which forbids people to meet strangers outside their bedrooms on this day. Not all people need to “hide spring”, other than those who suffered bad luck the previous year. In the new era, few people observe this custom. Apart from these two traditions, people also celebrate the day by eating spring cakes and pasting calligraphy and festive couplets on their doors.

Lichun is all about the revival of life and new beginnings. It is represented by winter jasmine, which symbolizes vitality, tenacity, youth, and vigor. Babies born on this day are expected to be energetic and self-confident and often have “Chun” in their names as a tribute to the day. By some estimates, 230,300 people in China are named “Yingchun” (welcoming spring), 134,600 “Jianchun” (successful and vital), and 43,600 “Dechun” (virtuous and vigorous).

## 京中正月七日立春

[唐] 罗隐

一二三四五六七，  
万木生芽是今日。  
远天归雁拂云飞，  
近水游鱼迸冰出。

译文：一天、二天、三天、四天、五天、六天、七天，万木开始发芽的日子就是今天了。远望天边的大雁在云间里飞去，近看水中的鱼破冰开冰面蹦出。

赏析：首句连用七个数字，诗人仿佛在掰着手指头计数，传达了盼望立春之日到来的急切心情。接着，选写了春天三个代表性事物：万树发芽，鸿雁北归，游鱼腾跃，绘制了春天一派生机勃勃的景象。全诗景中寓情，赞美了春天的降临。

## Start of Spring in the Capital on January 7

By Luo Yin of the Tang dynasty

One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven;  
Today the trees start to bud.  
Wild geese fly in the clouds far away;  
Happy fish leap out of the frozen river nearby.

Translation: One day, two days, three days, four days, five days, six days, seven days; today is the time for tens of thousands of trees to sprout. From the distance, the wild geese are flying back from the clouds, and the fish is frolicking from the cracks of ice in the river.

Analysis: The first line contains seven numbers, which expresses the poet's anticipation for the start of spring as if he is counting down the days with his fingers. In the next three lines, he uses three typical scenes — trees growing new leaves, swans flying back from the South, and the fish leaping in water — to show the vigor of the season. The whole poem praises and celebrates the returning of spring.



雨水，是二十四节气中的第二个节气，表示降雨开始。每年2月20日左右，气温回升，冰雪融化，降水增多，多以小雨或毛毛细雨为主。

俗话说，“春雨贵如油”，意思是说春天的细雨像油一样贵，形容春雨宝贵。雨水之后，适宜的降水对农作物的生长很重要，这是节令在农耕文化中的反映。有个成语叫作“雨后春笋”，形容新生事物发展迅速，它的本意就取自雨水时节的春笋大片发芽，快速生长。人们常说，新的一年，希望我们的事业像雨后春笋一样节节高！

全国各地在雨水这一天有着不同的习俗。如四川都江堰地区，在这一天，出嫁了的女儿要带着丈夫回娘家，并送去一对竹椅，因为“椅”和“依”发音相近，送竹椅则代表父母老来有依靠，表达了晚辈对长辈的孝心。

雨水节气，中国北方地区尚未有春天气息，南方大多数地方则是春意盎然，一幅早春的景象。雨水的专属花是梅花，梅花代表坚强、高洁。正所谓“梅花香自苦寒来”，梅花的高洁品格深受文人的喜爱。

Yushui, the second solar term, signifies the beginning of rain. Every year around February 20, the temperature rises, the ice and snow melt, and the precipitation increases in the form of light rain or drizzle.

“Spring rain is as expensive as oil” is a popular Chinese saying highlighting the value of spring rain. This is because the amount of rain is vital to the growth of crops after Yushui. It reflects people’s respect for nature in the traditional farming culture. Chinese also use the four-character idiom *Yuhou Chunsun* (spring bamboo shooting after the rain) to describe the rapid development of new things. At the new year, they use this expression to wish great success in each other’s business!

Different areas in China celebrate the day with different customs. In Dujiangyan, Sichuan, on this day, married daughters visit their parents with their husbands and a pair of bamboo chairs, because “chair”, pronounced *yǐ* in Chinese, is a homonym of “reliance”. As a gesture of filial piety, they want to tell the parents that they could rely on their daughters when they grow old.

After Yushui, it still takes a few days for northern China to feel the warmth of spring, but in the south, most places already enjoy the happiness of spring. Yushui is represented by the plum blossom, which expresses virtues of purity and strength. As the saying goes, “The fragrance of a plum blossom is the result of bitter cold winter.” The plum blossom has long been a favorite of Chinese scholars for its noble character.

YUSHUI  
二/十/四/节/气

雨  
水



## 初春小雨

[唐] 韩愈

天街小雨润如酥，  
草色遥看近却无。  
最是一年春好处，  
绝胜烟柳满皇都。

译文：京城的街道上空细雨纷纷，小草受雨丝滋润钻出地面，远望草色好像连成了一片，近看时却稀疏零星。一年之中最美的时刻就是这早春，它远胜过绿柳满城的春末。

赏析：这首诗就“小雨”和“草色”描绘出早春的独特美景。给人一种早春时节湿润、舒适和清新的美感。

## A Drizzle in Early Spring

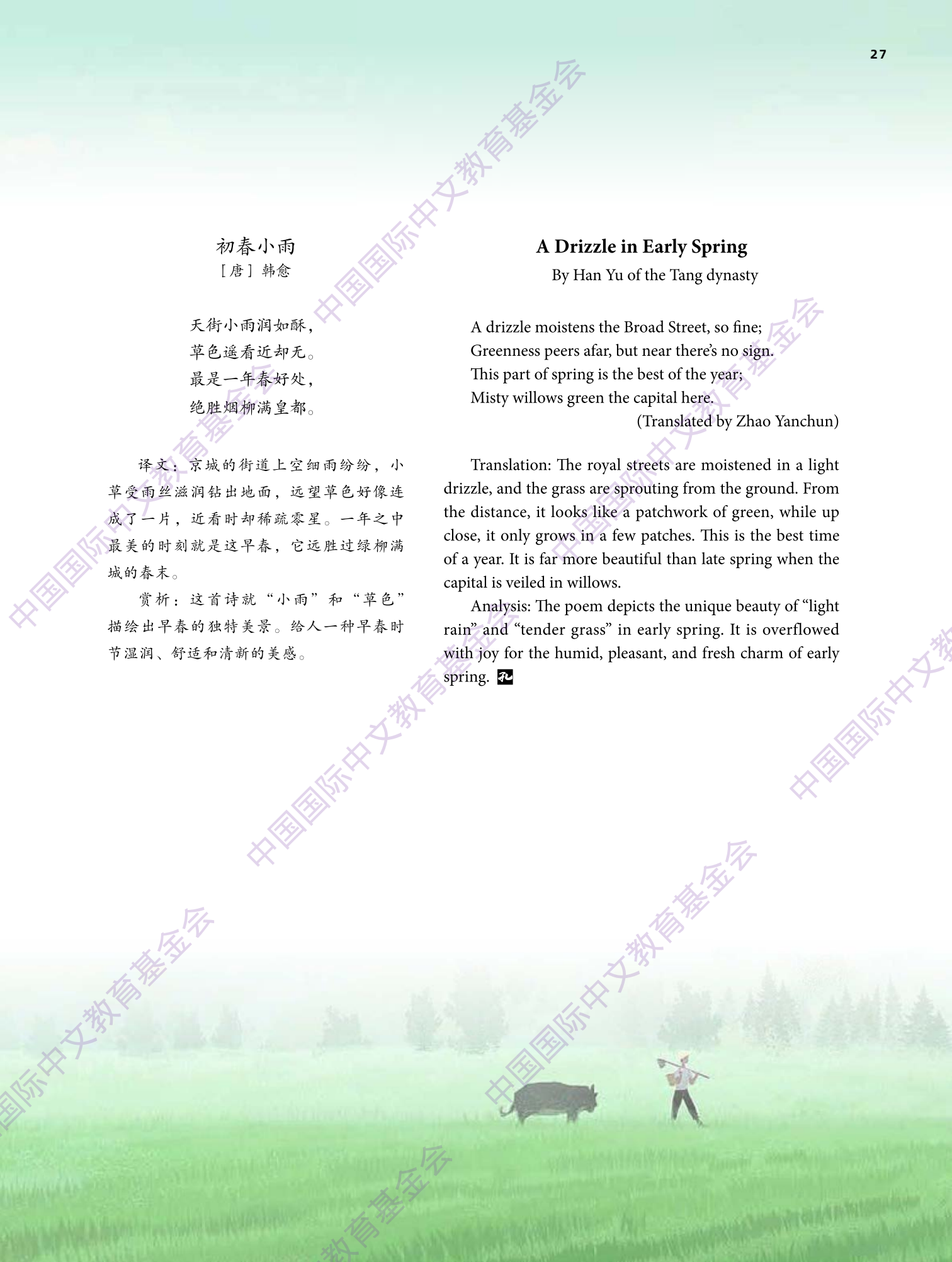
By Han Yu of the Tang dynasty

A drizzle moistens the Broad Street, so fine;  
Greenness peers afar, but near there's no sign.  
This part of spring is the best of the year;  
Misty willows green the capital here.

(Translated by Zhao Yanchun)

Translation: The royal streets are moistened in a light drizzle, and the grass are sprouting from the ground. From the distance, it looks like a patchwork of green, while up close, it only grows in a few patches. This is the best time of a year. It is far more beautiful than late spring when the capital is veiled in willows.

Analysis: The poem depicts the unique beauty of “light rain” and “tender grass” in early spring. It is overflowed with joy for the humid, pleasant, and fresh charm of early spring. ☞





作者：姜迎 Jiang Ying  
翻译：李睿 Li Rui

# 路路和 她的HSK考试

## Lulu and Her HSK Exam



“路路”是Elena的中文名字，她是跟我学习中文的西班牙小姑娘。路路第一次走进我的教室时只有七岁。从那时开始，她每个星期跟我学习两个小时的中文。有时候，她是睡眼惺忪地被爸爸从肩头放下来，走进教室的：在来上课的路上，路路在车里睡着了。

Elena is a young Spanish girl studying Chinese with me. Her Chinese name is Lulu. She was only seven years old when she first came to my class. Since then, she took two hours of lessons with me every week. Sometimes her father would carry her on the shoulders to the door because she had fallen asleep in the car on the way to school.

不过，一旦走进教室，路路就立刻变得精神十足了，因为她喜欢我们在课堂里做的所有事情。如果我们玩“买东西”，她永远是第一个跑出来饰演“顾客”的学生；如果我们玩“书包里有什么？”，她会把她的小身体挤到我跟前，小手迫不及待地伸进书包里去摸，然后宣布自己的答案。路路还特别热衷于“实践应用”，她会用新学的词

汇和句子跟我聊天，讲述她的生活。每当这个时候，我们两个人都特别专注。有一天，路路字正腔圆地对我说：

“今天我和妹妹不能在游泳池玩儿，因为爸爸不在家。”

Once in the room, however, Lulu immediately became lively. She loved everything we did in class. If we played the “shopping game”, she was always the first to step out as the “customer”. If we played “guess what’s in the backpack?”, she would answer promptly, make her way towards me, put her little hand in the bag before announcing the correct answer. Lulu was eager to practice what she had learned. She would tell me everything in her life using the new vocabularies and sentences. We stayed particularly focused at those moments. One day she told me in slow, well-enunciated Chinese: “Today my little sister and I can’t play in the pool because my dad isn’t home.”

她说话的时候，小眼睛一眨一眨的，瞳孔里闪着顽皮的笑容，好像那些在森林里游戏的小精灵。这样的中文对话，让我们觉得既满意又特别享受，因为我们在用一门外

语分享“秘密”、交流情感。

As she said those words, her eyes twinkled with a mischievous smile, as if they were little pixies dancing in the forest. We both enjoyed and cherished these moments because we were able to share our secrets and feelings in a foreign language.

六年过去了。路路不仅中文越来越流利，而且已经认识并能写很多汉字。她能用汉字写作业、做笔记，她还保存了所有中文课的手工和图画，那可真不少呢！

Six years have passed since then. Lulu is getting more fluent in Chinese. She has already learned to read and write many characters and is able to do homework and keep notes in Chinese. She has also saved all the drawings and the handicrafts made in class, which is quite a collection!

由于新冠疫情，我们把中文课全部“搬”到了网上，我下课后会要求学生们把笔记拍照片发给我，希望他们继续保持写汉字的好习惯。这时候我看到，路路的本子上没写什么。

With the breakout of the COVID-19 pandemic, we switched the Chinese class online. I asked the students to send me photos of their notes after each session because I wanted them to keep the habit of writing in the language. I was a bit surprised to find out Lulu did not write much in her book.

尽管如此，我并不觉得这是个严重的问题。疫情期间，我的目标是让大家能够继续保持中文接触。而且，我和路路之间仍然保持着我们的中文对话“传统”：路路习惯提前几分钟登录进入课堂，我们会聊天交流一下各自的情况。路路已经上中学了，她很努力地去适应小升初的变化。她开始频繁使用“累”“很多作业”或者“不喜欢”这样的词汇，这让我有些许不安，我小心翼翼地问她：“还喜欢学中文吗？”她肯定地说：“喜欢，但是我没有



时间写作业。”我说：“那你有多少时间，就写多少吧，每星期来上课，这个最重要。”然而，现实似乎并不“理睬”我们的妥协。今年一月的一天，路路的爸爸打电话告诉我，路路要放弃中文了，因为她学校里的各门课程都跟不上了。

Nevertheless, I didn't consider it a serious problem. During the pandemic, my chief goal was to keep students' exposure to the language. Besides, we were still having our "routine" Chinese conversations: Lulu would log online a few minutes before each class, and we took the opportunity to catch up on each other's life. Lulu, now a junior middle school student, was working hard to adjust the transition. But I was worried to hear her increasingly use "tired", "many tasks", "I don't like them" in our conversations. I asked her discreetly if she still liked Chinese. "Yes, I do, but I don't have time for the homework," she assured me. I told her to "do the homework as much as she could but do take the Chinese class each week as this is the most important thing at the moment." Even so, things did not turn out the way we had planned. At the end of January, her father called me saying that Lulu wanted to quit because the schoolwork had used up all her time.



这个学期路路确实发生了很大的变化，她上课的时候开始走神了，结果就要用很长时间才能听明白和回答我的问题，或者干脆就想不起来我们刚才说的是什么了。从路路爸爸的电话来看，她在学校也是这个状态。疫情期间，学校里大多数的课程也都是网课，所以，她现在各方面的学习都显得有些费力。

Lulu has indeed changed a lot this semester. She got easily distracted in class, and it took a long time for her to understand and answer my questions. Sometimes she simply forgot what we were discussing. From the call with her father, I would tell that she was experiencing the same type of difficulties at school. As most school subjects were also taught online under the pandemic, she found it hard to keep up the work in all aspects.

路路才13岁就已经有了很好的中文听说读写能力，她的父母都非常重视她的中文学习，她自己也很喜欢学中文。所以，我一直在想，这会不会只是一个暂时的现象？疫情后回归线下课，她是不是很快就能恢复正常学习呢？但时间和疫情联手“偷袭”了我们，打碎了我的希望。路路现在的首要任务是通过学校的各类考试，这让她觉得焦虑，她觉得，她已经没有时间来学习中文了。

At 13 years old, Lulu has already built a good foundation of Chinese in listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Her parents are both very supportive of her Chinese learning and above all, Lulu likes Chinese. I kept thinking perhaps this was only a temporary thing. When the pandemic is over and when we return to face-to-face learning, she would soon get back to being normal. But as the pandemic dragged on, my hopes were dashed. Lulu's top priority was to pass the school exams. This made her so anxious that she felt she had no time left for Chinese.

路路今年的学习计划是六月份参加HSK3水平考试。现在放弃的话，就意味着她将在没有通过官方考试的情况下终止中文学习。这可不行，我要努力让她参加考试，获得证书，我要给她留点儿小念想。在家长的配合下，路路最后同意去参加3月12日的HSK2网上考试，也就是说，在此之前，她要打起精神来，继续上完中文课。

Originally, Lulu had planned to take the HSK Level-3 exam in June this year. If she gave up now, it means she would end her Chinese learning without any official accreditation. I felt that I must convince her to take the exam, pass it and get a sense of accomplishment. Thanks to the help from her parents, Lulu finally agreed to sign up for the upcoming HSK Level-2 exam on March 12. Before the exam, she must pull herself up and learn the rest of the lessons to guarantee a pass.

网考对环境和设备的要求并不高，但我们还是非常小心地为路路准备和安装考试软件。考试前一周，考试中心组织了一场模拟考，路路也顺利地完成了，看来一切顺利。然而，周二，距离考试还有三天，路路的爸爸打电话来说，周六他出差，路路的妈妈一个人在家，带着两个孩子，如果网络出现故障，她可能应付不来。他问是否可以更换考试日期？我了解路路的父母，明白他的担心，所以，尽管我知道在考试前三天更换考试日期的可能性不大，我还是联络了考试中心，万一可以呢……

The online exam was not complicated in terms of the operating environment and the type of computers required. We took care of all the details and installed the exam software on Lulu's home computer. One week before the exam, the Exam Center organized a mock simulation and Lulu passed it in a breeze. It seemed she was all set to go. However, on Tuesday, three days before the exam, her father called me saying that he had to go out for business on Saturday and that with the

two kids at home, her mother would not be able to handle the Internet disconnection, if there were any. He asked if they could reschedule. Knowing her parents personally, I understood their concern. Although I knew it was impossible to change, I contacted the exam center anyway, thinking there might be a slim chance of alteration...

“没有万一。” 考试中心回复说，发放准考证以后，就不能变更考试日期了。考场专门安排了一位经验丰富的西语监考，以便帮助小朋友解决有可能发生的技术问题，中国考试中心那边已经都做好了准备。

“Nope,” came the reply from the Exam Center. Once the test document is issued, the date cannot be changed. In addition, the Center had already assigned an experienced Spanish supervisor to help examinees with technical issues. Everything was already set on China's side.

西班牙这边怎么办呢？我和路路的妈妈说，周六我可以去她家里当技术支持，算个“双保险”吧，听起来有点儿小题大做，但我们都不觉得过分。

What preparations can we make in Spain? I told Lulu's mother I could come over on Saturday as technical support. Although it seemed that

we were making a big fuss, we felt all we did was necessary.

周六到了。我们一起待在路路家。小家伙自己在房间里考试，我们两个大人在外面安静地等待，小猫、小狗，还有路路的小妹妹，谁也不出一声。考试很顺利，没出任何故障。

On Saturday, we stayed together at Lulu's house. While Lulu was taking the exam alone in her room, we waited outside, neither the puppy, the kitten, nor her little sister dared to make a sound. Luckily the exam went glitch free.

两周后成绩公布了，路路带着她的HSK2证书离开了我的教室。

Two weeks later, the exam result was announced. Lulu passed and left my classroom holding her HSK2 certificate.

我在西班牙教授中文的这些年里，从来没有像对路路的考试这样重视HSK考试。我检测学生学习成绩的方式是请他们用中文交流和举办活动。我们的活动有很多，例如交笔友、举行中文竞赛、创办双语期刊、举办联欢会等。路路就曾经接受邀请，在卡斯蒂亚·拉·曼恰孔子学院揭



牌仪式上演唱中文歌。时任中国驻西班牙大使吕凡先生对她的演唱印象深刻，他说路路的普通话说得像个北京小孩儿。

Over the years, as I teach Chinese in Spain, I have never given as much importance to an HSK exam as I did this time. My way of evaluating students is to have them communicate with each other in Chinese, for instance, by making Chinese pen pals, holding Chinese contests, making bilingual magazine, and holding Chinese parties. Lulu was once invited to sing a Chinese song at the inauguration ceremony of the Confucius Institute at the University of Castilla-la Mancha. Mr. Lyu Fan, the Chinese ambassador to Spain at the time, was so impressed by her singing that he said Lulu's Mandarin was as good as a Beijing kid.

如果我的学生们用中文说话、唱歌、讲故事、诵童谣、演话剧，而中国人都能听懂并且被这些西班牙孩子们的表演打动，我觉得就够了。

If my students can speak, sing, tell stories, recite poems, and perform drama in Chinese in a way that is relatable and can move their Chinese audience, I feel it is enough.

但路路需要这次考试。

But Lulu needed to pass the exam.

因为我想，尽管路路的中文学习被中断了，但这张证书却可以像一粒种子那样，留在她的心田里，散发出甜蜜的味道，撩拨她的记忆，提醒她那些快乐的学习时光。我也怀有期待，期待有那么一天，当年路路眼中的小精灵们会重新起舞。

Although Lulu stops her Chinese study for the moment, I believe that the certificate will plant a seed in her heart. It smells so sweet and will remind her of all the fun she had with Chinese learning. I hope that one day, the pixies I once saw in Lulu's eyes will dance again.

这场疫情改变了我们很多，但是我们对未来仍然有很多的期许，这一期许也永不会熄灭。

The pandemic has changed a lot of things, but it will never douse the flames of hope for the future. 🌟





十	2022 年
大	
流	
行	
语	

**TOP 10 CHINESE  
BUZZWORDS OF 2022**

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中国国际中文教育基金会

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## 壹

Forging ahead with enterprise and fortitude

## 踔厉奋发、勇毅前行

2022年，“踔厉奋发、勇毅前行”频现于文件、报告、宣传语、新闻报道。“踔厉”，义为亢奋昂扬、精神振奋；“奋发”，义为精神振作、情绪高涨；“勇毅前行”，义为勇敢坚毅地向前进。

In 2022, “forging ahead with enterprise and fortitude” was frequently used in documents, reports, public signs, and news reports in China. “Forging ahead” means making progress in high spirits; “enterprise” is the readiness to engage in an action; and “fortitude” describe the courage and resolution to move forward.



## 贰

Chinese modernization

## 中国式现代化

“中国式”，即中国样式、中国特色；“中国式现代化”，即有中国特色的现代化。“中国式现代化”是中国共产党领导的社会主义现代化，是具有中国特色、符合中国实际的现代化。

“Chinese” stands for Chinese style and Chinese characteristics; “Chinese modernization” is the modernization with Chinese characteristics. Led by the Communist Party of China, the path Chinese people take to achieve modernization carries Chinese characteristics and fits China’s reality.



## 参

New track

## 新赛道

“赛道”指距离竞赛或速度竞赛时使用的比赛区域。经济领域的“新赛道”指以新技术、新模式为核心竞争力的新兴产业或行业细分领域，蕴含海量的市场和全新的增长机会。现在，“新赛道”含义进一步演化，可指一切新的起点、新的征程，以及新的努力、新的气象等。

“Track” is the competition area used in track and field events. In economy, “new track” represents emerging industries or differentiated sectors that use new technologies and new models to build their core competitiveness. These industries tend to show massive market potential and enjoy new growth opportunities. Today, the meaning of “new track” has been broadened to describe all new starting points, new journeys, new efforts, and new vistas.



## 肆

Dabai

## 大白

“大白”是指身着白色隔离防护服、投身“抗疫”前线的医务人员及志愿者。在疫情防控形势最严峻的时候，“大白”不惧风险，逆行“抗疫”。他们不分昼夜地穿梭在病区，诊治、检验、护理……和患者零距离接触；他们不辞辛劳地奔走在城乡，送货、消杀、值守……为百姓全天候服务。他们是守护人民健康的“第一道防线”，是“抗疫”英雄和功臣。

“Dabai”, or “Big White”, are the medical staff and volunteers who fight at the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic in white protective Hazmat suits. When the pandemic was at its worst, “Dabai” stepped forward to help contain the spread of the virus. They worked day and night in hospitals to help people get diagnosis, do testing, and receive treatment... They had the closest contact with those infected. They also include people who worked tirelessly to deliver essential supplies, disinfect public areas, and maintain order and safety... “Dabai” served public needs around the clock. They were the “first line of defense” to protect the health of the people, and the true heroes in the fight against the pandemic.





## 伍

Cooking smoke

烟火气

“烟火气”来源于古汉语，其本义指“烧煮食物的气味”。时下流行的“烟火气”则指生机盎然、充满活力的生活气息，指老百姓心目中的美好生活。

“Cooking smoke”, which derives from ancient Chinese, is the smoke and smell generated from cooking and boiling food. Today, the phrase describes the flow of activity and bustling scenes, and above all, a good life that ordinary people aspire to live.





## 陆

Ceiling

### 天花板

“天花板”本指室内的天棚，有的上面有雕刻或彩绘。英语以“天花板”比喻“最高限度、上限”，传入中文后其含义进一步引申，指无法超越的“最高点、顶峰”。容颜俊美称“颜值天花板”，社交能力超强称“社交天花板”，大学生军训动作标准称“军训天花板”，等等。

“Ceiling” is the upper interior surface of a room. Some ceilings have carved or painted patterns. The English language uses “ceiling” as a metaphor for an upper limit. Its meaning was further extended in Chinese to include all barriers that cannot be crossed. For instance, a handsome look is called “face ceiling”; a super social ability is called “social ceiling”; a college student’s military training standard is called “military training ceiling”, etc.





# 柒

Controlling

拿捏

“拿捏”常指把握、掌握，如“拿捏分寸”“拿捏时机”。现今流行的“拿捏”常和一个简单手势的表情包一起使用，其搭配对象几乎无所不包。可以“拿捏”人，表示对某人完全掌握，也可以“拿捏”事，表示将某事彻底搞定。可以“拿捏”过程，表示对整个活动设计精准，也可以“拿捏”结果，表示对最终预期控制自如。

“Controlling” is the power to manipulate things or people. It is used in expressions such as “controlling the degree of force” and “control the timing”. Today, together with various emoticons, the object of “control” can be anything. If you “control a person”, you can ask him/her to do whatever you want; If you “control a thing”, it means you will get it done successfully. You can “control a process” by planning and implementing every tiny bit of detail or “control the result” so that things will turn out as you wish.



## 捌

Ice cream assassin

## 雪糕刺客

“刺客”原指用武器进行暗杀的人，通常行踪隐秘，在目标毫无防备时给予致命一击。2022年夏天，“雪糕刺客”在互联网上引发热议。没有明码标价，所有雪糕堆放在一起，结账时才发现其价格高得惊人，仿佛遭受暗算，遭遇“刺客”；但已经进入付款流程，许多消费者只能硬着头皮付钱。“雪糕刺客”伤害了普通消费者，危害了正常商业秩序。

“Assassin” is a person who commits targeted murder with a weapon. An assassin moves in a stealthy manner and delivers a fatal blow to an unsuspecting target. “Ice cream assassin” sparked heated discussions on the Internet in the summer of 2022. The term refers to ice creams that are put together with all the other ordinary ice-cream bars in the freezer but carry no price tags. This deceives a customer into believing that they are all reasonably priced, until, at the checkout, they found out the exorbitant bill as if their wallets have been robbed by assassins. Since they have already entered the payment process, many unwillingly pay the check. “Ice cream assassins” hurt ordinary people and harm normal business order.



## 玖

Mental friction

## 精神内耗

“内耗”，本指机器等空耗的能量，引申指无谓消耗的精力、物力。“精神内耗”则是精神上、心理上无用的消耗，若长期存在有害身心健康。2022年7月，有博主上传视频《回村三天，二舅治好了我的精神内耗》，一时火遍全网。“二舅”一生虽遭遇了诸多不幸，但他“从不回头看”，从未被打倒。“二舅”的故事“治好”了博主的“精神内耗”，引起了广泛共鸣。“精神内耗”是一种普遍的心理现象，但做好心理调节，像“二舅”一样向前看，是可以走出来、可以得到“治愈”的。

“Friction” is the energy wasted when a machine or a tool is not working. By extension it implies unnecessary use of energy and material resources. “Mental friction” is caused by mental and psychological anxiety, which is harmful to health if it exists a long time. In July 2022, a video titled “Three days after returning to the village, my second uncle has cured my mental friction” became popular over the Internet. It portrays the life of a vlogger’s “second uncle”, who encountered many misfortunes but never looked back and was never defeated. His story was so touching that it “cured” the vlogger’s “mental friction” and find wide resonance among the viewers. “Mental friction” is a common psychological phenomenon. If you are good at adjusting your frame of mind and are forward looking like the “second uncle”, you can overcome any adversity and be “cured” of the “mental friction”.



## 拾

Immersive experience

### 沉浸式

“沉浸”即浸入水中，引申比喻人处于某种气氛或思想活动中。“沉浸式”指在活动中全情投入，过滤无关知觉，达成融合体验，获得充分的心理愉悦。比如，“沉浸式阅读”指以进入读物营造的情境、深层次掌握读物内容为指引的一种专注的、体验和认知相融合的阅读方法。号称代表未来的“元宇宙”采用“沉浸式虚拟现实”技术营造“强沉浸感”，即利用头戴式显示器等硬件设备，令使用者产生一种身临虚拟环境的感官体验。

“Immerse” is to put something or someone completely under the surface of a liquid. Metaphorically, it means being completely involved in an activity or a thought. “An immersive experience” requires full emotional engagement. It pulls a person into an experience by filtering out all irrelevant perceptions and gives that person sublime pleasure. For example, “immersive reading” is a method that integrates readers’ understanding and perception. It takes them deeper into the situation created by the reading material so that they could understand its content at a deeper level. “Metaverse”, which claims to represent the future, uses “immersive virtual reality” technology to create a “strong sense of immersion”. It uses devices such as head-mounted displays to produce the perception of being a part of a virtual environment. 🎮



# 兔年说兔

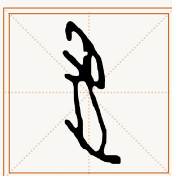
“RABBIT”  
EXPLAINED IN  
THE YEAR OF  
THE RABBIT



作者：黄蕾 Huang Lei  
翻译：李睿 Li Rui



tù



2023年是中国的兔年。“兔”，读作tù，是一个象形字。从甲骨文的兔字中，我们依稀可见一个长耳朵、短尾巴、蹲坐在地的小兔的形象。还有一些汉字的造字也和兔有关。比如“免”，《说文解字·兔部》中有“兔不获于人，则谓之免”，意思是兔子不被人捕获，就是“免”。再如“冤”，兔子被罩住，失去了自由，就是蒙受了冤屈。又如“逸”，“兔”字加一个“走之”底，兔子逃走，就有了“逃逸、安逸、闲散”的意思。

2023 is the Year of the Rabbit in Chinese culture. 兔 (Rabbit), pronounced tù, is a pictograph. In oracle bone script, it is written as , which resembles a squatting cute little rabbit with long ears and a short tail. Many Chinese characters contain 兔 as a component. According to *Shuowen Jiezi*, an ancient Chinese dictionary from the Han dynasty, if a rabbit evades capture, we have 免 (prevention). If it is covered by a net and loses freedom, we have 冤 (being wronged). If we add the radical 辶 (run away) to 兔, we have 逸 (ease), because a run-away rabbit will regain freedom and ease of life.

与兔有关的成语也有很多。比喻因为相同的遭遇而感到悲伤的“兔死狐悲”“兔死狗烹”；比喻两败俱伤的“犬兔俱毙”；形容人动静皆宜的“静如处女，动如脱兔”；比喻死守过往经验，不知变通，不求进取的“守株待兔”；形容某人有很多藏身之所，以便逃避灾难的“狡兔三窟”；比喻成功后就忘记了成功条件的“得兔忘蹄”；比喻有名无实或者不可能出现的事物的“兔毛兔角”；比喻被逼到走投无路的地步会掉转头来回击的“急兔反噬”，以及类似的“兔子急了也要咬人”的俗语；形容认准有利可图才会采取行动的“不见兔子不撒鹰”；比喻虽然事情紧急，及时想办法也不算太晚的“见兔顾犬”；等等。

兔 also frequently appears in Chinese idioms. 兔死狐悲 (when rabbits die off, foxes are sad) and 兔死狗烹 (when the sly rabbit dies, the hunting dog is boiled) both convey empathy to those suffering similar misfortunes. 犬兔俱毙 (both dogs and rabbits die) is a metaphor for a lose-lose situation. 静如处女, 动如脱兔 describes women who are demure as a maiden and quick as a rabbit. 守株待兔 (waiting a rabbit beside the tree stub) mocks at those who remain stubborn and want to make gains without the effort. 狡兔三窟 (a sly rabbit has three burrows) is used figuratively for a crafty person who has more than one hideout. 得兔忘蹄 (getting the rabbit and forgetting the hoof) is used when people forget their roots after they achieve success. 兔毛兔角 (turtle fur and rabbit horns) is a metaphor for things that are unrealistic and have no substance. A rabbit will bite if it is cornered, hence, we have 急兔反噬. Similarly, a rabbit will bite if it is in a hurry, as is used in 兔子急了也要咬人. 不见兔子不撒鹰 (don't use an eagle until you see a rabbit) is for those who only act for profits. 见兔顾犬 (when you see a rabbit, you will think of a dog) means although the matter at hand is urgent, it is still not too late to find a solution.





在中国人的日常生活中，兔可谓无处不在。作为12生肖中排名第四的兔，它上承猛虎，下接蛟龙。龙虎之间，看似弱小的兔子却受到无数中国人的喜爱。兔年出生的人喜欢佩戴玉制或黄金制的兔子挂件，企盼吉祥如意。不论哪年出生的小朋友都喜欢戴兔儿帽，穿兔儿鞋，玩兔儿爷，拎兔子灯，吃大白兔奶糖，唱“小兔子乖乖，把门儿开开”的儿歌……在剪纸、泥塑、面塑、吹糖人等传统民俗中，兔子也是常见的造型之一。

在中国，兔子和月亮密不可分。当中国人遥望满月的时候，会想到嫦娥和在月桂树下捣药的玉兔。玉兔捣的是什么药呢？传说是长生不老药，因而兔子也和“长寿”联系在一起。杜甫《月》诗云“入河蟾不没，捣药兔长生”，意思是进入银河里蟾蜍也不隐没，捣药的玉兔长生不老。

Rabbits are a ubiquitous part of the life of Chinese people. As the fourth animal in the 12 Chinese zodiac signs, “rabbit” is placed after the ferocious tiger and before the fierce dragon, yet this cute little creature has captured the liking of many Chinese. People born in the Year of the Rabbit like to wear jade or gold rabbit pendants in hope of gaining good luck. Children like to wear rabbit hats, rabbit shoes, play with the Lord Rabbit figurines, carry rabbit lamps, eat White Rabbit Candies, and sing the nursery rhyme “Little rabbit, open the door”, irrespective of which animal year they were born into... Rabbit is the most popular image in paper-cutting, clay sculptures, dough figurines, sugar figurines, and other traditional Chinese folk customs.

Rabbits have close links with the moon in Chinese culture. When the Chinese look at the full moon in the sky, they think of the Moon Goddess Chang'e and her jade rabbit who pounds herbs under the laurel tree all the time. What medicine does the rabbit intend to make? The elixir of life, as the legend goes. Rabbits are thus also associated with longevity. The great Tang dynasty poet Du Fu once wrote a poem called “The Autumn Moon”, which contains the following two lines “The toad does not drown in the river; The rabbit pounding herbs has an eternal life.” It describes the long life the toad enjoys in the Milky Way and the eternal life of the jade rabbit on the moon.



设计者：李芳芳 Li Fangfang  
1987



设计者：黄永玉 Huang Yongyu  
2023



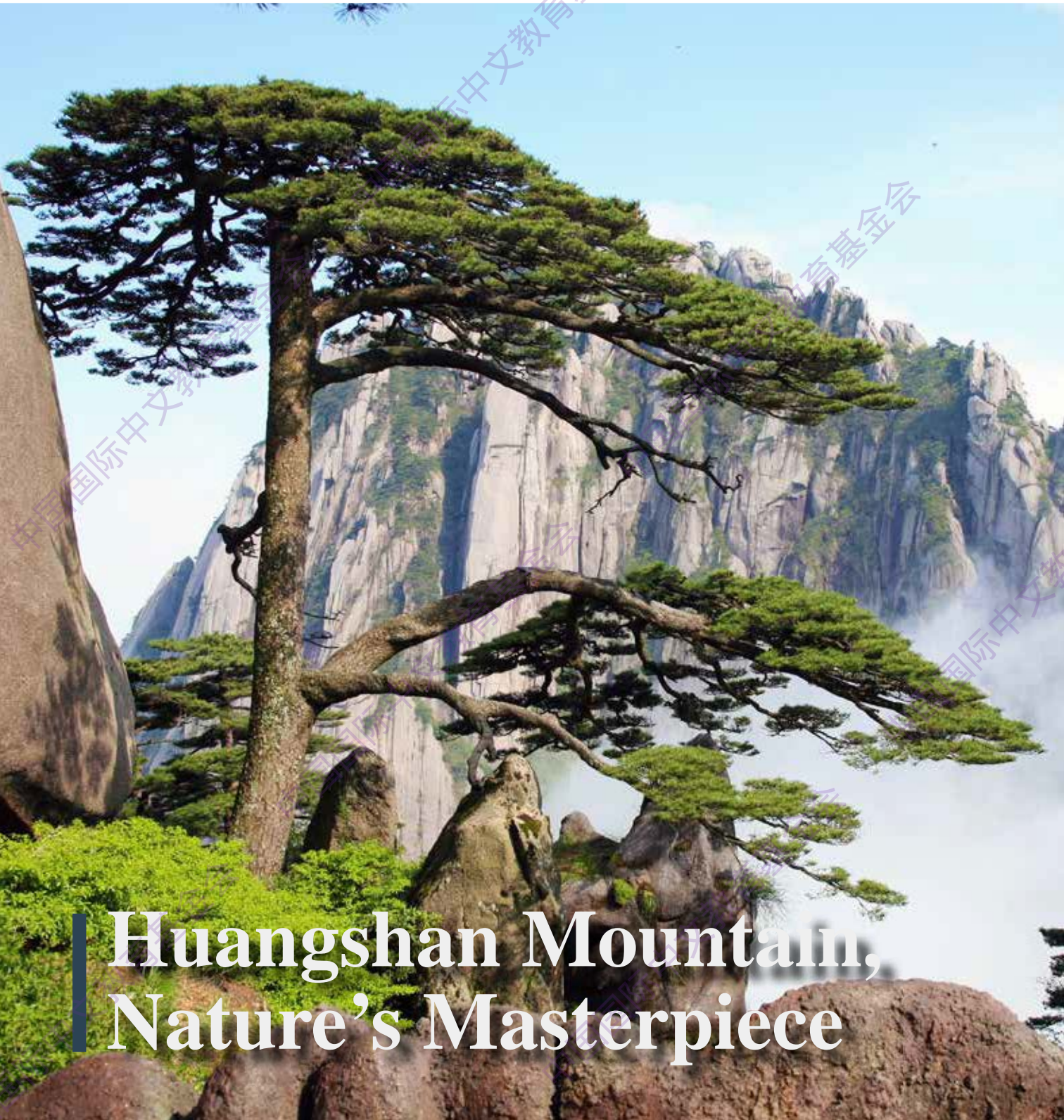
供图：中国邮政 China Post

随着国际文化交流日益盛，越来越多的“洋兔子”涌入中国，丰富了中国兔文化的内涵。傲慢机智的美国兔八哥 (Bugs Bunny)；少言寡语、聪明淘气的韩国流氓兔 (MASHIMARO / 마시마로 엽기토끼)；机智勇敢的田园冒险大王英国彼得兔 (Peter Rabbit)；近几年风靡全球的电影《疯狂动物城》中的警官朱迪 (Judy)，更是展现了一个追逐梦想、拥有无限潜力和可能的兔子形象。在不同的年份，中国邮政都会发行生肖邮票，兔年也不例外。1987年发行的兔年邮票用民间剪纸的方式展现了兔子活泼可爱的形象。而今年的“兔票”，更是在中国引起了广泛的讨论。邮票的设计者黄永玉是在中国乃至世界都有影响力的美术大家，他设计的猴年邮票，单张市场价已经超过六千元。而引起更多争议的是，“兔票”中兔子的外观和中国传统观念中温柔可爱的形象相距甚远，一些人甚至用“诡异”来形容这只兔子。支持者认为，美本来就是多元的，这只蓝兔子看起来叛逆疯癫，但极具个性。这是随着中外交往的加强，中国人审美更加多元化、对颠覆传统的形象更加包容的结果，也是中国文化兼容并蓄、“美美与共、天下大同”的一种体现。

亲爱的读者朋友，在你的国家，兔子又是怎样的形象呢？你喜欢2023年邮票上的这只蓝兔子吗？我们期待着在中国的兔年，听到世界各地关于兔的故事。

With the growing international cultural exchanges, Chinese rabbit culture is further enriched by an influx of “foreign rabbits”, such as the arrogant and witty Bugs Bunny from the USA, the quiet, smart, and mischievous rogue rabbit MASHIMARO from the Republic of Korea, and the witty, brave, and adventurous Peter Rabbit from the UK. The animation film *Zootopia*, which took the world by storm a few years ago, stars Judy, a rabbit police officer who has the courage to chase her dream and fulfil her potential. China Post issues Chinese zodiac stamps every year. The Year of the Rabbit stamp issued in 1987 presented a cute, lovely rabbit through the art of traditional paper cutting. This year’s rabbit stamp attracted even more discussion in China. It is designed by Huang Yongyu, an influential artist whose design of the Year of the Monkey stamp now fetches 6,000 RMB. The rabbit he created this year is so different from the animal’s traditional gentle image in Chinese culture. Some even describe it as horrific. Supporters, on the other hand, argue that the blue rabbit, rebellious and crazy as it may seem, is unique. Beauty, after all, is inherently diverse. With the growing exchanges between China and the world, Chinese people are embracing different aesthetic styles and are becoming more tolerant of things unconventional. In a way, this also reflects the openness of Chinese culture. If we could all appreciate the culture and values of others as we do our own, the world will become a harmonious whole.

Dear readers, how are rabbits perceived in your country? Do you like the blue rabbit on the 2023 stamp? We look forward to hearing your stories of rabbits in the Chinese Year of the Rabbit. 🐰



# Huangshan Mountain, Nature's Masterpiece



# 黄山， 人间瑰宝

作者：孙婷 Sun Ting

翻译：李睿 Li Rui

徽州，永远是中国文人的“温柔乡”，而天下第一奇山——黄山，则是徽州地区的核心景观，是目前中国唯一一处同时拥有世界文化与自然双遗产、世界地质公园、世界生物圈保护区三项桂冠的风景区，与长江、长城、黄河同为中华壮丽山河和灿烂文化的杰出代表。

Huizhou holds a distinctive image in the minds of Chinese intellectuals. When visiting Huizhou, you must not miss Huangshan Mountain, the most well-known mountain in the world. It is the only place in China awarded the labels of the UNESCO World Natural and Cultural Heritage, the UNESCO Global Geopark and the Biosphere Reserve. As famous as the Yangtze River, the Great Wall, and the Yellow River, Huangshan Mountain has become a symbol of China's natural beauty and splendid culture.

供图：高斌 Gao Bin



供图：杜兆军 Du Zhaojun



## 登黄山，天下无山

It is not worth seeing other mountains  
after visiting Huangshan Mountain

明代旅行家徐霞客曾两次登临黄山，他赞叹道：“薄海内外无如徽之黄山，登黄山天下无山，观止矣！”后人据此概括为“五岳归来不看山，黄山归来不看岳”。黄山的美，只有亲临的人才能懂得。

黄山有五绝：奇松、怪石、云海、温泉、冬雪。

黄山松以石为母，峰石相连，妙不可言。主要有玉屏楼的迎客松和送客松、始信峰的龙爪松、鲫鱼背旁的探海松，以及传说与唐明皇和杨贵妃有关的连理松等。其中，迎客松闻名天下，象征着友谊、包容和开放，是黄山松的代表。

形态各异的黄山怪石，因观看角度的不同而出现不同的景象，“横看成岭侧成峰，远近高低各不同”。其

中最具代表性的属西海景区的飞来石，它是自然风化而来的奇石，像是上苍遗落在人间的瑰宝。

在黄山遇见云海，需要一些运气。峰、石、松在云海时隐时现，宛如海市蜃楼。幻境中几分真实、几分虚幻？云上的时间是否流动得比人间要稍慢一些？

黄山温泉可浴、可饮、可医。温泉的泉眼位于紫石峰南麓、桃花溪北岸，泉水是亚洲珍稀的朱砂泉，水温保持在42.3℃，与骊山的华清池、安宁的碧玉泉并称为中国“温泉三奇”。因具有医疗价值，黄山温泉也被称为“灵泉”。泡温泉时，游客可俯瞰峡谷，可抬头见山，或置身冬雪之中，宛若仙境，不知人间几何。

Xu Xiake, a well-known Chinese geologist in the Ming dynasty, visited Huangshan Mountain twice and left his praise in this quote: “Whilst there are many famous mountains, there is none like Huangshan Mountain. Having ascended Huangshan Mountain, there are no more mountains under Heaven, and the viewing of other mountains stops.” Later, people shortened the quote into a popular saying: “Having seen the Five Great Mountains<sup>1</sup>, one does not see other mountains; having seen Huangshan Mountain, one does not see the Five Great Mountains.” The beauty of Huangshan Mountain can only be felt by those who have visited it.

Huangshan Mountain is famous for its odd-shaped pines, grotesque-looking rocks, sea of clouds, hot springs, and snow scenery.

Many of the pines on Huangshan Mountain have their roots deep in rock crevices and grow into various forms. These include the Greeting Pine and the Farewell Pine in Yuping Peak, the Dragon Claw Pine in Shixin Peak, the Exploring Ocean Pine near Carp Peak, and the Couple Pine, named after the legendary love story of the Minghuang Emperor and his favorite concubine Yang Guifei of the Tang dynasty. A symbol of friendship, tolerance and opening, Greeting Pine is the most famous and the

most representative of these pine trees.

The rocks of Huangshan Mountain look different depending on which direction you look. Just as the saying goes: “It’s a range viewed in face and peaks viewed from the side, assuming different shapes viewed from far and wide.” The most famous rock is called Flying-Over Rock, which is formed naturally in Xihai Scenic Area and looks like a gem fallen from heaven.

It takes some luck to come across the sea of clouds on Huangshan Mountain. The peaks, rocks, and pine trees loom in the mist, as if they were in a mirage. Is this ever-changing scene of beauty real or just an illusion? Does time move slower atop the clouds than down below?

The hot spring water of Huangshan Mountain is both suitable for drinking and bathing and is known for its medical effects. The eye of the hot spring is located at the south foot of Zishi Peak and north of Peach Blossom Stream. The water contains cinnabar, a rare mineral found in Asia. Its temperature stays at 42.3°C throughout the year. It is as famous as the Huaqing Hot Spring of Lishan Mountain and the Jade Spring of Anning. It is also called “spiritual spring” due to its amazing medical value. When taking a bath in the hot spring, you can enjoy sweeping views of the canyons below, the peaks high above, or the stunning winter scenery. You will find yourself in a fairyland.

1 The Five Great Mountains are Mount Hua (华山), Mount Heng (衡山), Mount Tai (泰山), Mount Heng (恒山), and Mount Song (嵩山).



供图：陆开蒂 Lu Kaidi





黄山四季皆胜景，而冬雪最销魂。每到严冬，皑皑白雪遍铺峰峦。“一夜寒风起，万树银花开”，到处是银妆素裹，玉砌冰雕。明人潘旦游后曾赞叹：“玉柱撑天，琼花满树，恍入冰壶……”

黄山山境南北长约40千米，东西宽约30千米，总面积约1200平方千米。游览黄山主要是从汤口镇进入，景点大部分在山顶，有前山和后山之分。前山雄伟，天都峰、莲花峰和光明顶三大雄峰矗立，后山秀美，狮子峰、始信峰等奇峰突兀。其中，莲花峰为安徽最高峰，海拔1860米，峰峦峻峭，劈地摩天，重岩叠嶂，宏博富丽。

While Huangshan Mountain is beautiful anytime of the year, there's something especially spectacular about Huangshan Mountain in winter. At the coldest time of the year, all the peaks are capped in snow. "A gust of cold wind swept overnight, and it brought thousands of trees in full bloom." Everything on the mountain is turned into ice sculptures. Pan Dan, a poet of the Ming dynasty, wrote after his travel: "Seeing the jade pillars and the trees in white bloom, I felt like stepping into a crystal world..."

Huangshan Mountain sprawls 40 kilometers long from north to south and 30 kilometers wide from east to west. It covers a total area of about 1,200 square kilometers. The gateway to the mountain is in a town named Tangkou. Most of the scenic spots are on the top of the mountain and comprise the front and the back part. The front, which gathers three highest peaks — Lotus Peak, Bright Summit, and Celestial Capital Peak — is known for its sheer rugged beauty. The back part, which is more picturesque, is the ideal place to admire those imaginatively named peaks, such as Lion Peak and Shixin Peak. The highest Lotus Peak, at 1,860 meters, towers over the central part of Huangshan Mountain in its magnificent beauty.



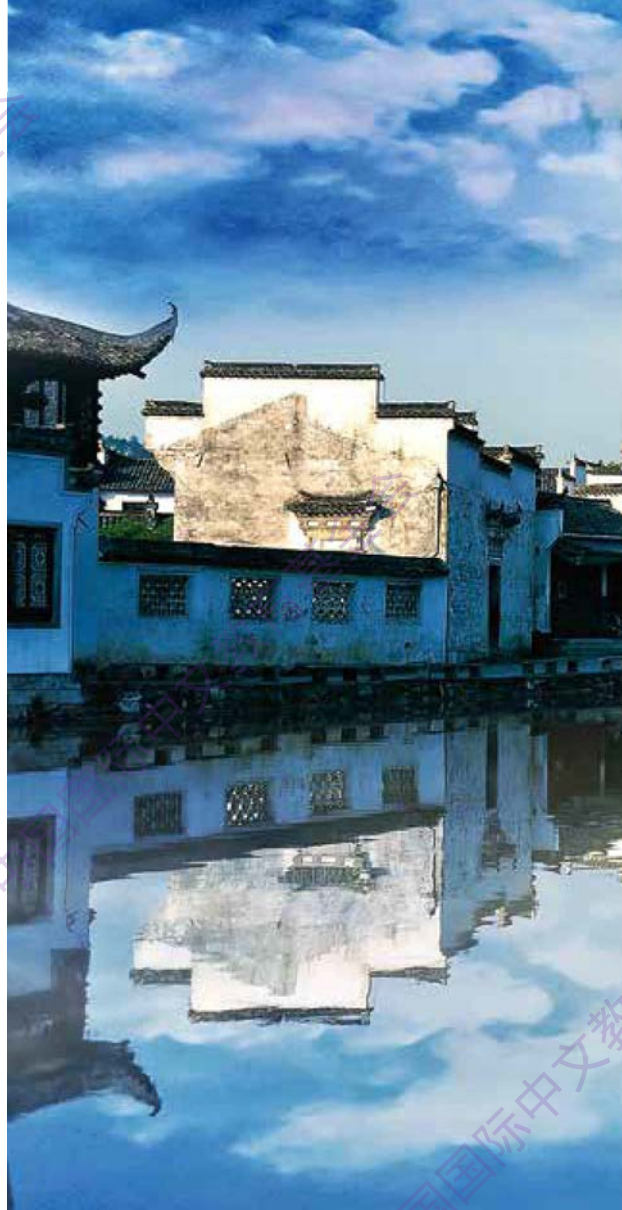
供图：胡磊 Hu Lei



## 览徽州，胸有水墨 Cultural legacy of Huizhou

“八山一水一分田。”来到黄山脚下，所见也是山丘屏列、岭谷交错，有深山、山谷，也有盆地、平原，波流清沏，溪水迴环，到处清荣峻茂，水秀山灵。古往今来，许多文人墨客在此留下墨宝，如李白曾写下“我宿黄山碧溪月，听之却罢松间琴”……游览徽州，心中会被水墨浸染。

山上有风景，山下是文化。置身于徽州，看被雨水冲刷数百年的马头墙，你会突然理解浙江的山水画；“前世不修生在徽州，十三岁往外一丢”，听古徽州的故事，你才能了解那些牌坊为何要建造得如此整齐且自带威严之感；走在渔梁镇的石板街上，你可以想象当时这里作为古徽州人出外经商的水上要道。尝一尝徽州美食，走一走徽杭古道，你会了解到，臭鳊鱼在过去是在路途颠簸数月的徽州人的干粮，墨子酥是岁末时家家户户祈福的糕点……





供图：高斌 Gao Bin

“Eighty percent of Anhui’s terrain is mountains, ten percent is rivers, and the rest ten percent is farmland.” At the foot of Huangshan Mountain, there are high hills, tranquil valleys, flat fields and plains, and bubbling brooks and streams. Famed poets and artists from various periods of China have traveled here and left numerous literary works. For example, Li Bai once wrote that “On a moon-lit night, I stayed at Bixi stream; while listening to the gurgling stream, I stopped playing Guqin”... In Huizhou, you are reminded of its cultural prosperity wherever you go.

At the foot of Huangshan Mountain, the heritage of Huizhou is on full display. Looking at the clusters of houses with roofs shaped like horse heads, you will

suddenly understand the meaning behind Jian Jiang’s landscape paintings. In ancient times, Huizhou people left their hometown and learned to do business at the age of thirteen or fourteen. Listening to their stories and adventures, you will discover why Huizhou’s memorial archways are built with a sense of order and majesty. Walking along the narrow stone lanes in Yuliang Town, imagine how the town used to serve as a major riverside trading post. Travel along the Huizhou-Hangzhou Ancient Trade Route and taste some local food, you will know why the merchants took “stinky mandarin fish” as their food on their month-long business trip and why people made Mozi crisp cakes at the end of year to pray for happiness.



在整个黄山市，共有两处世界文化遗产(黄山、宏村)、八处5A级景区、49处国家文物保护单位、24处国家级非物质文化遗产、26个国家历史文化名城名街名镇名村，以及271个中国传统村落。来黄山旅游，还可游览这些周边景区：新安江山水画廊、翡翠谷、呈坎、宏村、西递、塔川、黎阳IN巷、屯溪老街等。一边是旧时的古朴，一边是现代的繁华；那流经新安江的江水，经年累月于天地间循环往复，既是宏村月沼里映照明月塘水，也是慰藉天下徽州人的那一杯太平猴魁茶汤。

The City of Huangshan is home to two UNESCO world cultural heritage sites (Huangshan Mountain and the ancient village Hongcun), eight 5A scenic spots, and 49 national cultural relics protection sites. It also boasts 24 national intangible cultural heritage sites, 26 national historical and cultural spots, and 271 traditional Chinese villages. From Huangshan Mountain, you can travel to Xin'an River, Emerald Valley, Chengkan, Hongcun, Xidi, Tachuan, Liyang IN Lane, and Tunxi Old Street. At these places, you will feel the nice contrast between the ancient and the modern. The Xin'an River, which flows past Huizhou since hundreds of years ago, not only provides fresh water to the Moon Pond in Hongcun, but also is the finest water to brew Taiping Houkui, the favorite tea of Huizhou people. 孔







供图：周冰 Zhou Bing

供图：夏必俊 Xia Bijun

安徽地处中国华东腹地，长江、淮河穿境而过，将安徽划成三大块：淮河以北的平原地带、江淮之间的冲积平原和沿江江南丘陵地带。年平均气温14—17度，年降雨700—1700毫米，年无霜期200—250天。肥沃的土地，温和的气候，充沛的降雨，让安徽这片土地非常适宜多种作物生长。安徽的农产品品种齐全，粮食作物以小麦、水稻为主，因此安徽自古以来就是“鱼米之乡”。

2022年，安徽省粮食总产量4100万吨，位列中国第四。安徽，以占全国4.3%的耕地生产了全国6%的粮食，每年净调出粮食200亿斤左右，成为中国五个粮食净调出省份之一。

Anhui is in the central part of East China. The Yangtze River and the Huaihe River pass it through and divide it into the flat plain north of the Huaihe River, the mountainous area south of the Yangtze River, and the alluvial Jianghuai plain in between. On average, the province's temperature ranges between 14–17 degrees. It has 700–1700 mm of rainfall and 200–250 frost-free days a year. The fertile soil, mild climate, and abundant precipitation make Anhui an ideal place for agriculture. Anhui produces a variety of agriculture products, with wheat and rice as two predominant crops. It has been a breadbasket since ancient times.

In 2022, Anhui produced 41 million tons of total food output, ranking the fourth in China. Anhui, which accounts for 4.3% of China's arable land, produces 6% of its grain, and exports a net of 20 billion cattles of grain each year, making it one of the five provinces in China with a net grain output.

# 江淮粮仓的 “丰收密码”

An aerial photograph of a vast, golden wheat field. In the upper left, three farmers are visible, one pushing a wheelbarrow. In the lower center, a red tractor with a blue engine and a yellow wheel is pulling a pink tillage implement. The field is marked with tire tracks and the shadows of the people and machinery are cast long and dark on the golden surface.

## The Formula for Jianghuai's Farming Success

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作者：吴承江 Wu Chengjiang  
翻译：李睿 Li Rui

## 机械化 生产效率高

### Mechanization and efficiency in farming

徐淙祥是安徽省阜阳市太和县旧集镇张槐村农民，70多岁了。他种了一辈子的地，从过去种植10多亩土地，到现在以土地流转、入股的形式，经营着一家1200多亩的家庭农场。2022年，他因家庭农场上上了电视节目，一时间被很多人关注。

2022年夏，徐淙祥的农场取得了“历史性丰收”，小麦亩产最高超过1600斤。“原来小麦超千斤就不错了，现在能达到1200斤，甚至1600斤，这得益于优良品种的推广、农业技术的实施、大型机械的耕作以及科技化的管理。”徐淙祥高兴地说。

1972年，徐淙祥高中毕业后当了生产队长，后来先后担任村书记，评上劳模，当选人大代表，“那时候，小麦亩产量只有600斤，大豆只有几十斤，玉米也仅有几百斤，农民吃不饱、穿不暖。”

徐淙祥潜心钻研农业科学技术，力求推进品种改良，改变村里粮食产量低、品质差的状况。2010年，徐淙祥带领村民成立了太和县淙祥现代农业种植专业合作社，把村民们的土地租来，由他进行小麦、玉米、大豆的优质高产栽培管理。村民通过土地合作入股，每年稳定收租，做到旱涝保收，还能在农场里打工。

“规模出效益，农业的出路还在于机械化。”徐淙祥说。1200多亩土地一眼望不到边，在田间每隔几米就会有一个水泥围成的小墩子，徐淙祥介绍，那是浇水的井口，一亩地十几个喷管井口，配合机械化设备一下能浇四五百亩。而像打药，以往人工背着药桶打药成本太高，现在利用飞行器打药，上千亩合算下来成本还更低。

除了机械化管理，徐淙祥还重视循环绿色发展。对于农场中的秸秆问题，他同县里的养殖大户以及菌菇种植企业开展合作，提供多余的秸秆，当作养牛大户的饲料或菌菇生长的培养基，换取来的牛粪、菌渣再用于肥田。

田间，打捆机已经把多余的小麦秸秆打包捆好；旋耕犁犁过重新准备好的地块。徐淙祥还会站在田间指导技术人员调整玉米播种机，播种机折返前进，来回穿梭，一趟就能把玉米种子分四列种下。

徐淙祥的儿子徐健、孙子徐旭东现在也跟他干起了粮食生产。徐淙祥说，祖孙三代将“拧成一股绳”，继续钻研农业科技，争取研制更多新品种，种出更多品牌粮。



供图：徐旻昊 Xu Minhao



Xu Congxiang is a farmer in Zhanghuai Village Taihe County, Fu Yang City, Anhui Province. The 70-year-old man has spent his whole life in the field. He owned more than 10 *mu* of land at the beginning. Now through the transfer of land use rights and stock buying, his family runs a 1,200-*mu* farm. He even went on TV for it in 2022 and became a local celebrity.

In the summer of 2022, Xu's farm made history by producing over 1,600 cattles of wheat per *mu*. "In the past, we made 1,000 cattles at best, but now, we get 1,200 or even 1,600 cattles. This is all because we adopt the right crops and use agricultural technology, large machinery, and good management methods," exclaimed Xu excitedly.

Xu graduated from high school in 1972 and before long became the production brigade leader in the village. Through the years, he worked his way up as the village CPC secretary, was elected a model worker and even the National People's Congress representative. "When I first started farming, the farm only yielded 600 cattles of wheat per *mu*, dozens of cattles of soybeans, and several hundred of cattles of corn. We barely had enough food or money to go around," recalled Xu.

Xu turned to agricultural technology for solutions. He wanted to find good crops and raise their output and quality. In 2010, Xu led the villagers to establish an agriculture cooperative called Taihe County Congxiang Modern Agricultural Planting Professional Cooperative. He rented land from fellow villagers and implemented centralized management of wheat, corn, and soybeans. In return, the villagers became shareholders of his cooperative. They receive fixed rent income every year,

irrespective of how much the land produced, and could work on the farm if they wish.

"Scale brings benefits. The future for agriculture is in mechanization," declared Xu. In his field, small cement nozzles are installed meters from each other. According to Xu, these are sprinkler heads. There are on average a dozen such devices per *mu* in his land. He uses these and other machines to water 400–500 *mu* at one go. To control pests, he used to hire people to apply pesticides manually, which was expensive. Now, he simply uses drones for the job and even saves on expenses due to the sheer size of his farm.

Apart from mechanized management, Xu is equally attentive to circular green development of the farm. He made a deal with the cattle farmers and mushroom cultivation workshops in the county. The excess straw from his farm is used as cattle fodder and the growing medium for mushroom, while the cattle dung and mushroom residue he gets in return is used as natural fertilizers for the field.

On Xu's farm, the excess wheat straw is packed into bundles by the baler; the land is prepared and plowed by the rotary tiller. Xu likes to teach others how to control the corn planter himself in the field. The seeder moves back and forth and in no time, the corn seeds are planted in four neat rows.

Xu Congxiang's son Xu Jian and grandson Xu Xudong both follow his footsteps in farming. As the three generations work together, Xu Congxiang is convinced that they will use more technology, grow more new crops, and develop more branded products.





供图：崔猛 Cui Meng

## 科技“种田”获丰收

### Using technology to boost productivity

每年的五、六月份，皖北地区普遍高温少雨，对夏种不利。但在安徽省亳州市谯城区赵桥乡种粮大户焦瑞的粮田里，新栽种的玉米已早早探出了头，悠闲地享受着“人工降雨”的滋润。

这里的“人工降雨”是水肥一体化自动灌溉系统带来的。2021年，谯城区投入近9000万元对赵桥乡四万亩农田进行高标准建设。焦瑞流转的1000亩土地就属于高标准农田建设区域。

“经过高标准建设，农田旱能浇、涝能排，变成了丰收的‘宝地’。”焦瑞开心地说，高标准农田土地平整、集中连片、设施完善，沟、路、桥、电、井全配套，他的种地信心更足了。

“以前浇水，要把拖拉机开到地头，用柴油机带动水泵抽水，成本高。”谯城区芦庙镇袁庄村村民朱红彬拿出一张智能灌溉射频卡说，“现在只要用这张卡在机井灌溉控制器上一刷，喷灌设备就能出水了。”得益于高标准农田建设，在2022年小麦生长期干旱少雨的情况下，朱红彬的小麦亩产比2021年增加了150斤。

在安徽，病虫害绿色防控下，一些农场亮起“另一盏灯”——太阳能杀虫灯。在合肥市庐江县同大镇江霞谷物种植



供图：郭海洋 Guo Haiyang

家庭农场，1177亩连片的稻田，约50亩布设一盏太阳能杀虫灯，“这个灯白天能利用太阳能板储备电能，夜晚发出淡蓝色的光，利用昆虫趋光性，将稻田害虫引入灯罩并消灭，从而减少稻田害虫基数。”农场负责人陈永江说，利用这些新科技，水稻亩产预计超1500斤，不仅产量高，而且品质好。

农田里，无人驾驶的旋耕机正在沿直线前行，到了田头自动拐弯掉头，对齐第二垄继续旋耕，一系列动作一气呵成。在六安市金安区安徽春泉农业科技有限公司的现代农业示范田里，这一炫酷“表演”让人切实感受到科技给种田带来的大变化。

“我们的拖拉机、收割机、插秧机等农机上都安装了‘北斗无人驾驶系统’，远程操控，农机会根据指令，按照规划好的路径进行作业。”安徽春泉农业科技有限公司总经理朱云飞介绍。相比以往，目前这种“无人驾驶”耕作方式的精准度和工作效率都大大提升了。

从“靠天收”到“慧”种田，随着5G、人工智能、大数据等新一代数字技术在农业领域的推广运用，智慧农业日益成为安徽农民的“金扁担”。

In May and June, northern Anhui becomes very hot and dry and brings challenges to summer crops. However, Jiao Rui, a farmer in Zhaoqiao Town, Qiaocheng District, Bozhou City is not too concerned: the corns he planted recently have already poked their heads and look particularly “happy” with the artificial rain on his farm.

The rain, created by an integrated automatic irrigation system, was part of a bigger project to improve the land and farming conditions in Zhaoqiao Town. In 2021, the Qiaocheng District government invested nearly 90 million RMB to upgrade 40,000 *mu* of farmlands in Zhaoqiao, including Jiao Rui's 1,000-*mu* farm.

“As the result, my farm was turned into a ‘wonderland’. We can irrigate the field if it gets too dry and drain excess water if it's too soggy,” said Jiao Rui happily. The project has made his farm flat, contiguous, and well-equipped with all types of facilities. It has also made him more confident in farming.

“In the past, we had to drive a tractor to the field, and use its diesel engine to run the water pump, which was expensive,” said Zhu Hongbin of Yuanzhuang Village, as he took out an infrared smart irrigation card, “All we need to do now is to swipe this card on the controller, and the sprinkler starts to guzzle out water.” Thanks to the farming improvement project, even though the wheat season was dry and arid in 2022, Zhu's wheat yield still increased by 150 cattles per *mu* over the previous year.

Farmers in Anhui have adopted a host of measures

for pest and disease control. Some use solar insecticidal lamps. Jiangxia Grain Farm in Tongda Town Lujiang County, Hefei City, which boasts 1,177-*mu* of rice paddies, installs a solar insecticidal lamp every 50 *mu* of field. “The lamp stores power during the day in its solar panels and emits a light blue glow at night. It draws the pests into the lampshade and kills them off. This reduces the total number of pests in the field,” said Chen Yongjiang, head of the farm. With these new technologies, he expects to harvest 1,500 cattles of rice per *mu* and see big increase in quality.

In the field of Anhui Chunquan Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd., an unmanned rotary tiller is working in a straight line. It automatically turns around at the end of the ridge and begins tilling the second one in a series of fluid motions. The company uses the show to demonstrate the changes technology can bring to farming.

“All our tractors, harvesters, rice transplanters are fitted with the ‘BeiDou unmanned navigation system’. They follow our instructions through remote control and work along predefined paths,” explained Zhu Yunfei, General Manager of Anhui Chunquan Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd. These unmanned machines are more accurate and efficient than the previous methods.

Farmers in Anhui now apply more smart technologies in farming. With the growing use of next-generation digital technologies such as 5G, artificial intelligence, and big data, smart agriculture has become their “ticket” to prosperity.



## 年轻人成为“兴农人”

### Young people, the future of agriculture

如今，越来越多的年轻人，特别是中高端人才，也一起扎根现代农业，参与到安徽的乡村振兴事业中。

2022年夏种时节的一天，33岁的平东林正在指挥插秧机手插秧，“1300亩空闲田今晚全部完成插秧，4800亩麦茬田后天开始插秧，八台高速插秧机、三台手扶插秧机全部上阵，基本能满足我们托管的六个村6200亩农田需求。”平东林说。

平东林是滁州市天长市汭河镇张营村人，毕业于一所著名的中国高校——华中师范大学，之后进入安徽一所高校任教。2015年，25岁的他前往菲律宾一所大学攻读硕士。在菲期间，他被当地的现代农业深深吸引，“植保无人机施肥、自走式育秧、生态餐厅、农业物联网……这些先进技术完全颠覆了我对农业的传统印象，一个小小的有机南瓜竟能卖到15块一个。”平东林说。

2017年回国后，平东林放弃在上海工作的机会，回乡创办天长市禾禾生态农业专业合作社，他过去的四名学生也陆续加入。

无人机施药、利用手机进行田间管理、“共享农机”……对于平东林来说，这些父辈们想不到也不会做的事，都变成了现实。比如400多亩油菜，以前用传统喷雾机除草，需要六个人忙两天，现在两个人操作两架无人机，半天就能完成。

平东林的学生何德雨毕业后曾在江苏苏州从事工业软件设计工作，如今在合作社负责飞机施药防治作业社会化服务。“农业是下一个风口，我们年轻人要敢于做第一个吃螃蟹的人。”何德雨说。

成立志愿服务队，帮助村民销售农副产品，提供公益岗位，资助贫困学生；疫情期间捐赠消毒剂、农副产品，义务开展消毒防疫，义务献血……平东林和他的小伙伴们以实际行动回报社会、回报乡亲。

现在越来越多像平东林这样的年轻人开始返乡，农业将成为一个新兴产业。在科技的加持下，如今的江淮大地焕发出新的活力，江淮粮仓将成为科技化、数字化、智能化粮仓。







供图：崔猛 Cui Meng

Today, Anhui has drawn an increasing number of young people, including very talented people, in agriculture and its rural revitalization efforts.

At the summer planting season in 2022, 33-year-old Ping Donglin was guiding others to transplant seedlings in the field... “We plan to transplant 1,300 *mu* of idle fields tonight, and 4,800 *mu* of wheat stubble fields the day after tomorrow. We will use eight high-speed transplanters and three hand-held transplanters. This will cover 6,200 *mu* of farmlands in six villages we are entrusted with,” said Ping.

Ping grew up in Zhangying Village, Chajian Town, Tianchang City, Chuzhou City. He graduated from Central China Normal University, a prestigious university in China, and became a teacher at a local university in Anhui. In 2015, at the age of 25, he went to the Philippines to study for a master’s degree. There, he became immensely interested in modern agriculture. “Drones there are used in crop fertilization, self-propelled seedling transplanters, ecological restaurants, agricultural Internet of things... These advanced technologies completely revolutionized my understanding of agriculture. I could hardly believe they sold a small organic pumpkin for 15 RMB,” Ping recalled.

Ping returned to China in 2017. Instead of working in Shanghai, he came back to his hometown and set up Hehe Ecological Agriculture Cooperative in Tianchang City. Four of his former students later joined him in

the business.

Using drones to spray the field and mobile phones in agricultural management, sharing farm equipment with others... These are things the older generation would not think of and would never put into action, but thanks to Ping, they are all turning into reality. For example, it used to take six people two days to weed 400 *mu* of rapeseed fields using traditional sprayers, but now it only takes two people and two drones half a day to complete the work.

He Deyu is Ping’s employee and former student. Previously, he worked in an industrial software design firm in Suzhou. He now oversees the aerial spraying operations of the cooperative. “Agriculture is the next big thing. Young people must have the courage to lead the way,” said He.

The cooperative has a special volunteering team to help villagers sell agriculture products, provide jobs, and make donations to underprivileged students. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the team distributed free disinfectants and food supplies, helped the COVID response, and made voluntary unpaid blood donations... Ping and his students are doing all they can to improve the life of villagers in his hometown.

Like Ping, more young people are returning to their hometowns to make agriculture the next emerging industry. Technology has given the Jianghuai plain new vitality and made its farms technological, digital, and intelligent. 🌾



供图：夏必俊 Xia Bijun

# 安徽制造，“皖美”前行

Anhui, a New Manufacturing Powerhouse

作者：吴承江 Wu Chengjiang

翻译：李睿 Li Rui



供图：高斌 Gao Bin

2022年9月，第五届世界制造业大会如期在安徽合肥举办。大会共组织参展企业645家，展出产品五千余件，促成合作项目567个，总投资3794亿元。其中，中外合作项目31个，总投资324亿元；线下累计接待观众5.9万人次，线上展会各类业务访问量达1008万人次。此外，围绕新一代信息技术、高端装备制造、新材料、新能源、新家电等领域，一大批“黑科技”在大会上亮相，引起了广泛的关注。

In September 2022, the fifth World Manufacturing Convention was held on schedule in Hefei, Anhui. It drew 645 exhibitors and displayed more than 5,000 products. 567 deals were made, bringing in a total investment of 379.4 billion RMB. These included 31 Sino-foreign cooperative projects and 32.4 billion RMB worth of investment. 59,000 people visited the convention, and 10.08 million logged on its online trade shows. A slew of awe-inspiring technologies made their debut, including new generation of information technology, high-end equipment manufacturing, new materials, new energy, and new home appliances.

安徽制造业历经多年发展，产能巨大。现在每分钟，有70台笔记本电脑、21台彩色电视机、1.8辆汽车、0.5辆新能源汽车在安徽被生产出来。新能源汽车产量位居中国第五，中部省份第一。

After years of development, Anhui has achieved a stellar success in its manufacturing capacity. Every minute, 70 laptops, 21 color TVs, 1.8 cars, and 0.5 new energy vehicles roll off production lines in Anhui. Its output of new energy vehicles now ranks fifth in China and the first among the central provinces.

以合肥、芜湖、滁州三大家电产业集群为主力，安徽相继创立了美菱、荣事达等本土知名家电品牌，又吸引了海尔、美的、格力、博西华等一大批国内外知名品牌落户，家电从业人员50多万人，科技研发人才两万余人。

Anhui is home to three main manufacturing clusters centered around Hefei, Wuhu, and Chuzhou. It has developed a group of homegrown brands, such as Meiling and Royalstar. It has also attracted other well-known brands, including Haier, Midea, Gree, and BSH, to set up production facilities here. Over 500,000 people and 20,000 R&D personnel work in the home appliance industry in Anhui.

如今，产自安徽的智能家电为人们构建了一幕幕智慧化生活场景，并将影响我们的现实生活。

Today, home appliance made here have created a range of small life scenarios and brought big impact to life.

回家之前，在手机app上简单操作即可提前开启卧室空调；安上了“眼睛”的空调会随时观察，自动调高温度；不会做饭的厨房小白有机器人大厨一键解决；冷冻室里的肉类可设置似冻非冻状态，用户可以即拿即切，不用等待……

Before going home, you can turn on the bedroom air conditioner from an



app on your phone. As if fitted with “eyes”, the unit will observe and adjust the temperature automatically. Don't worry if you do not know how to cook. With a simple click, you can get help from a robot chef. The meat in the freezer can be set thawed so you can cut it immediately without waiting...

除了智能家电，其他一些领域的传统制造业也迎来了转型升级。

Apart from smart appliances, traditional manufacturing in other sectors also embraced transformation and upgrading.

玻璃，是生活中随处可见的普通材料。经过蚌埠市中国玻璃新材料科技产业园的高科技加工，一片玻璃有了新的功能和形态：可以做得比纸还薄，可以随意弯曲折叠，不仅可以用作建筑墙体的外立面，还能用来发光发电。

Glass is a material widely used in daily lives. Through new processing technology from the China Glass New Material Technology Industrial Park in Bengbu, a sheet of glass is given new functions and forms: it can be made thinner than paper and can bend and fold freely. It can be used for building facade, and in generating light and power.

电脑，人们再熟悉不过，但你见过会“变形”的电脑吗？联宝(合肥)电子科技有限公司研发的电脑伴随着屏幕开合折叠，可以合拢成一个黑色的“笔记本”，也可以充分展开为平板电脑样态。当与内置的小型键盘搭配，它又变成了一台小巧的笔记本电脑。折叠屏的运用让笔记本电脑重量减轻，折叠后尺寸变小，给人们带来更加轻松便捷的使用体验。

Laptops are another common everyday item, but have you seen one that can “transform” itself? The laptop developed by Lianbao (Hefei) Electronic Technology Co., Ltd. comes with a folding screen. It can fold into a mini-sized black “notebook” or unfold into a tablet. It turns into a compact laptop again with the built-in small keyboard. The use of folding screens reduces its weight and size and brings people comfort and convenience.

机器人，被誉为“制造业皇冠顶端的明珠”。在芜湖市埃夫特智能装备股份有限公司，应用于不同行业的机器人正在施展“十八般武艺”：智能喷涂机器人可以根据家具形状调整喷涂轨迹；柔性焊接机器人能灵活移动，精准抵达焊缝。

Robots are known as the “crown jewel of the manufacturing industry”. EFORT Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd. in Wuhu has developed robots with amazing abilities for different industries: the smart spray painting robots can automatically adjust paint path based on the shape of furniture while the flexible welding robots can move around and accurately identify welding seams.





供图：高斌 Gao Bin

## 区域创新“吸睛”无数

### Eye-catching regional innovations

创新是制造业高质量发展的灵魂，安徽区域创新能力已连续十年位居中国第一方阵。

Innovation is the driving force of high-quality manufacturing development. Anhui's regional innovation capability has led China for over a decade.

值得称道的是，北京冬奥会上到处闪现着“安徽制造”的身影。2022年2月4日，北京冬奥会开幕式上，当运动员将主火炬“飞扬”插进巨型“雪花”中心，那一刻，中国式浪漫惊艳世界。“飞扬”宛如丝带飘舞，美轮美奂，正是安徽哈特三维3D打印出来的。合肥京东方生产的上百块LED双面屏组成巨型的“雪花”，在开幕式上大放异彩；合肥全色光显与中科大研发的全色激光投影机，在国家跳台滑雪中心“雪如意”上投射画质清晰的“雪屏幕”；科大讯飞提供的便携式、穿戴式翻译设备，让交流无障碍……“安徽制造”闪亮冬奥的背后，是科技实力的支撑。

Notably, technologies developed in Anhui were ubiquitous at the Winter Olympics in Beijing. At the Olympic opening ceremony on February 4, 2022, the world watched in fascination as the two athletes placed the official torch “Feiyang” into the heart of a giant snowflake. Feiyang, which resembles a fluttering ribbon, was 3D printed by Anhui Hart 3D Technology, while the big snowflake, made with over one hundred double-sided LED screens, was produced by BOE Technology Group. At the National Ski Jumping Centre, or “Snow Ruyi”, a panchromatic laser projector projected ultra-high resolution stunning images on the snow. It was jointly developed by Hefei Panchromatic Light Display Technology Co., Ltd. and the University of Science and Technology of China. The iFLYTEK translator, a portable and wearable device, made communication accessible for athletes... With these dazzling technologies, Anhui showed off its science and technology strength at the Winter Olympics.



安徽的省会合肥是全国四个综合性国家科学中心之一，拥有首批国家实验室，科学装置数量居全国前列，全超导托卡马克、稳态强磁场、量子科技……创造多项世界纪录，孕育前沿科技成果。在量子通信、动态存储芯片、陶铝新材料、超薄玻璃等领域，安徽实现领跑。

Anhui's provincial capital Hefei is home to one of the four comprehensive national science centers in China. It also boasts a good number of national laboratories equipped with the most advanced equipment. Technologies developed here, including fully superconducting tokamaks, high steady magnetic fields, and quantum technology, have smashed multiple world records, and led to new cutting-edge achievements. Anhui also leads the country in the fields of quantum communication, dynamic random access memory chips, ceramic and aluminum new materials, and ultra-thin glass.

在新型显示领域，安徽建成全球首条10.5代液晶面板生产线，汇聚上下游企业上百家。在集成电路领域，安徽诞生中国首个5G毫米波滤波芯片、全球首款可穿戴人工智能芯片等创新成果。在智能语音领域，科大讯飞是安徽一张响亮的“名片”，现在已发展成为亚太地区最大的智能语音和人工智能上

市公司，其在智能语音领域的技术一直保持着国际领先的地位。科大讯飞研发的翻译机支持中文与英、俄、日、韩等多国语言的离线即时翻译，即使没有网络也能实现交互式畅聊无阻。2022年世界制造业大会上，这种技术与AI结合，被应用到更多的方面包括日常的生活，提供了更多语言服务和便利。

In the field of new display technology, Anhui has built the world's first production lines for Gen 10.5 liquid crystal display panels, bringing hundreds of upstream and downstream suppliers together. In integrated circuit, Anhui produced the first 5G millimeter-wave filter chip in China and the world's first AI-enabled wearable chip. In intelligent speech recognition, iFLYTEK, the most famous company in Anhui, is now the biggest intelligent speech and artificial intelligence publicly listed company in the Asia-Pacific Region. It has maintained the world-leading position in intelligent voice technology. Its translator device supports offline instant translation of Chinese, English, Russian, Japanese, Korean and other languages to enable effortless communication. At the 2022 World Manufacturing Convention, iFLYTEK showed the visitors how to apply this technology with AI in wider fields to create more language services and convenience.

## 中外合作成果丰硕

### Fruitful international cooperation

2022年世界制造业大会上，来自美国、德国、英国、法国、俄罗斯等11个国家的53家企业和机构共85位客商参会。其中，世界500强企业及跨国公司21家，包括大陆集团、康宁公司、渣打银行等公司在华高层，以及日立、联合利华、法液空等其他世界500强企业及跨国公司。

The 2022 World Manufacturing Convention brought together 85 exhibitors from 53 companies and institutions in 11 countries spanning the US, Germany, the UK, France, and Russia. 21 of the Fortune Global 500 companies, including Continental, Corning, Standard Chartered, sent their top management teams in China to the event. Other big name multinational companies, such as Hitachi, Unilever, Air Liquide, were also represented at the convention.

大会期间，重要活动之一的“皖德企业对接会”顺利举行。大众、博世、西门子、宝马等多家德国知名企业受邀与80多家中企一对一对接洽谈。

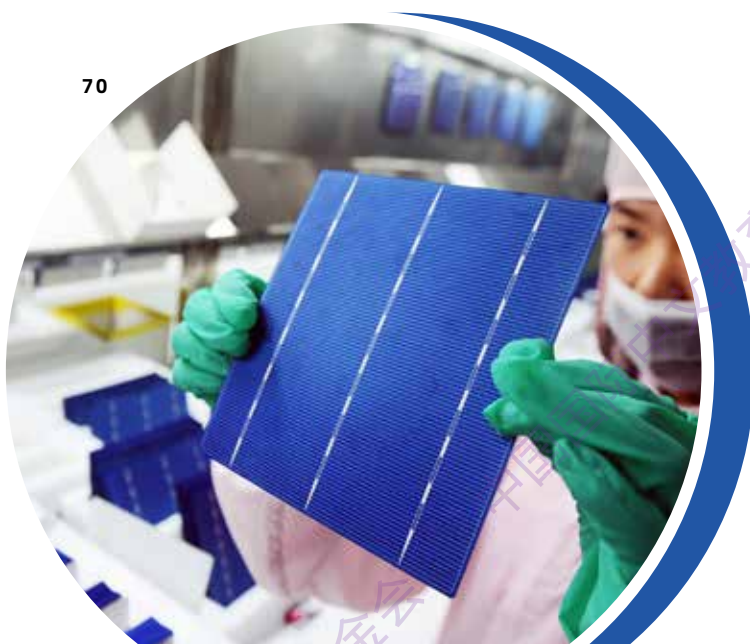
One of the highlights of the convention was the Anhui-Germany matchmaking meeting. Volkswagen, Bosch, Siemens, and BMW and other well-known German companies met one-on-one with 80 local companies.

2022年1月至8月，中国新能源汽车产销分别完成397万辆和386万辆，同比增长1.2倍和1.1倍。“全球新能源电池供应链主要集中在中国及其周边国家，中国已不仅是一个巨大的市场，还是创新的伙伴。”对接会上，德国工商大会上海代表处首席代表马铭博说。

From January to August 2022, China produced 3.97 million new energy vehicles and sold 3.86 million, a year-on-year increase of 1.2 times and 1.1 times respectively. “The global battery supply chain for new energy vehicles is in China and its neighboring countries. China is not only a huge market, but also an innovative partner,” said Maximilian Butek, Delegate & Chief Representative of Delegation of German Industry & Commerce Shanghai at the matchmaking meeting.



供图：张大岗 Zhang Dagang



供图：张大岗 Zhang Dagang



供图：马启兵 Ma Qibing

德国制造业发达、创新能力全球领先，与安徽在科技创新、经贸交流、高端制造方面有诸多契合点。2021年，安徽省对德国进出口额达34.62亿美元，相比去年增长了39.8%。德国在安徽省新设企业十家，实际利用外资751万美元，同比增长297.4%。目前，安徽省已经有六个中德(安徽)合作产业园区，世界500强德国大陆集团也在合肥独资设立了首个轮胎生产基地。

Germany is known for its manufacturing industries and innovation capabilities, which means it has many similarities with Anhui in terms of technological innovation, economic and trade exchange, and high-end manufacturing. In 2021, Anhui traded 3.462 billion USD's worth of goods and services with German, up 39.8%, while Germany set up 10 new companies in Anhui and brought 7.51 million USD of investment in actual use, up 297.4%. Today, Anhui is home to 6 China-German (Anhui) industrial parks. Continental, a Fortune Global 500 company, runs its first wholly funded tire plant in Hefei.

2017年12月22日，大众汽车(安徽)有限公司正式成立，由大众汽车集团与安徽江淮汽车集团股份有限公司合资组建。这是中国首家新能源汽车合资企业，也是德国大众与中国车企展开的第三次深入合作。在短短18个月内，大众汽车(安徽)有限公司在其全球领先的MEB工厂中实现了设备和基础设施的建设。占地14万平方米的



供图：杨竹 Yang Zhu



车身车间配备了约900台机器人，是大众汽车在中国工厂中自动化率最高的车间。2022年12月，已成功下线首台预量产车型的大众安徽，正全力以赴推进其首款新能源车型2023年底的投产工作。

On December 22, 2017, Volkswagen Group and JAC Automobile Group officially founded their joint venture Volkswagen (Anhui) Automotive Co., Ltd. This was China's first joint venture car company for new energy vehicles, and Volkswagen's third collaboration with a Chinese carmaker. In the short span of 18 months, all the equipment and infrastructure were put in place at this world's leading MEB plant. Its body shop alone covers an area of 140,000 square meters and is equipped with 900 robots, making it the most automated workshop in Volkswagen's Chinese factories. In December 2022, the factory successfully rolled off its first preproduction model. It is now working to mass produce its first new energy vehicle by the end of 2023.

在安徽省宁国市的安徽中德(宁国)国际合作智能制造产业园展厅内，一波接一波的客商来寻求合作。宁国市的汽车零部件产业已有40余年发展历史，正奋力打造的安徽中德(宁国)国际合作智能制造产业园，将形成集汽车底盘系统及减震降噪零部件的研发、制造、产品试验、整车路试、物流和贸易的综合体，助力产业高质量发展。

At the exhibition hall of the China-German International Industrial Park in Ningguo City, businesspeople come in droves for cooperation opportunities in intelligent manufacturing. Ningguo's auto parts industry has a history of over 40 years. The industrial park, which is still under construction, will become a complex featuring research and development, manufacturing, testing,



vehicle road test, logistics and trade of car chassis system and shock and noise reduction parts and contribute to the city's high-quality industrial development.

作为代表，中德合作彰显了安徽制造业市场巨大的吸引力。数据显示，前四届大会各参会方累计签约中外合资项目2454个，总投资达到2.16万亿元。一个风采卓然的“制造强省”将带来持续不断的惊喜与震撼。

The Sino-German cooperation in cars is but one example that shows the attraction of Anhui's manufacturing market. Data from the four previous conventions indicates that a total of 2,454 Sino-foreign joint venture deals had been concluded, with a total investment of 2.16 trillion RMB. Anhui has risen as a new manufacturing powerhouse and constantly sets new records.

五千多年前，安徽凌家滩的一枚钻头，以难以想象的精度、硬度，展现出安徽先民的聪明智慧，彰显了安徽古代制造非凡的工艺水平。2500年前，安徽卓越的青铜铸造技术，是对世界制造的杰出贡献。穿越时空、传承千年，现在，精湛的安徽制造和卓越的工匠精神依然熠熠生辉。

More than 5,000 years ago, people living Lingjiatan invented drill bits, whose unimaginable level of precision and hardness reflected the wisdom and extraordinary craftsmanship of Anhui's early inhabitants. 2,500 years ago, the bronze casting techniques in Anhui reached new heights and contributed to world manufacturing. Fast forward today, Anhui's legacy of manufacturing and craftsmanship is still thriving and continues to dazzle the world. ❸

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作者：何敏 He Min

陈安忆 Chen Anyi

翻译：符梦醒 Fu Mengxing



陈安忆是摩洛哥人，目前就读于上海外国语大学，是中国学博士研究生，师从著名学者武心波教授。他在学习汉语的过程中，参加了各类汉语比赛，屡屡斩获不菲的成绩，例如第18届“汉语桥”世界大学生中文比赛全球总决赛二等奖等。本刊记者采访了陈安忆，了解他学习汉语的方式和经验，供汉语学习者们参考。

Chen Anyi is a doctoral candidate in Chinese Studies from Morocco currently studying at Shanghai International Studies University under the supervision of the renowned scholar Wu Xinbo. He has won outstanding awards in various Chinese language competitions, including the Second Prize in the global finals of the 18th “Chinese Bridge” Chinese Proficiency Competition for Foreign College Students. With this interview with Chen Anyi, we hope to bring to Chinese learners his experience and unique methods of learning Chinese.

# 无悔的选择 ——采访留学生陈安忆

A Choice I Never Regretted  
— An Interview with the International  
Student Chen Anyi

**记者:**听说你在摩洛哥哈桑二世大学学的专业是应用数学,还去法国做了交换学生。为什么现在转到中文系学习汉语呢?

**陈安忆:**我之所以换专业,是因为我的梦想。我从小就梦想自己将来能成为一名外交官,做一个了不起的人,在历史中留下足迹。来到中国之前,我已经会说法语、阿拉伯语和英语了,如果还能精通汉语的话,成为外交官的胜算就很大。于是,我开始学习汉语。现在,我是上海外国语大学中国学博士研究生。我打算申请国际组织的实习岗位,把实习经验和博士论文结合起来。我今后最理想的工作是成为联合国秘书长。

**记者:**你学习汉语以后,有哪些收获呢?

**陈安忆:**收获当然很多啊!学了汉语后,哈桑二世孔子学院推荐我到上海外国语大学参加为期四周的“上海暑期学校”。2017年我代表摩洛哥参加第16届“汉语桥”世界大学生中文比赛总决赛,荣获了三等奖,并获得孔子学院奖学金,来到上外进修了一年汉语。2019年我又获得了第18届“汉语桥”世界大学生中文比赛全球总决赛二等奖。

**记者:**你喜欢参加比赛吗?

**陈安忆:**我热衷于参加各种各样的比赛。比如,2018年我参加了“新时代·中国梦·我的故事”上海市大学生主题演讲展示活动,在决赛中演讲《未来外交官的心里话》并获得了一等奖;2019年我在上外就读汉语国际教育硕士期间参加了“甲骨文杯”国际学生“我与汉字”演讲大赛决赛,获得了二等奖及最佳语言奖。

**记者:**在这么多比赛中获奖,那你的汉语一定说得非常好,你是如何练习口语的?

**陈安忆:**我练口语的方式有点特别。很多人建议通过与中国人交流的方式练习口语,但我认为这种方式远远不够。我发现中国人和我沟通的时候会顾及我的汉语水平,很少用地道的汉语和我交流,而且我们谈论的话题也有限。因此,我主要是通过朗读来练习口语,先浏览一遍文章并开始朗读,然



**Reporter:** I learnt that you majored in Applied Mathematics in the University of Hassan II Casablanca and you'd been an exchange student in France. What made you decide to switch to Chinese Studies in a Chinese department?

**Chen Anyi:** The reason I changed my major lies in my dream. Since childhood I've been dreaming to become a diplomat, a great man, one who leaves his mark in history. Before I came to China, I was already fluent in French, Arabic and English. If I could master Chinese, I would have a better chance of becoming a diplomat. That's why I decided to study Chinese and I've now become a doctoral candidate at Shanghai International Studies University. I also plan to apply for internships in international organizations to integrate my internship experiences with my doctoral thesis. My ideal work in the future is the United Nations Secretary-General.

**Reporter:** Have you reaped any rewards since you started learning Chinese?

**Chen Anyi:** Of course, there are loads of rewards! Since I started learning Chinese, the Confucius Institute at the University of Hassan II recommended me to participate in a four-week "Shanghai Summer Camp" at Shanghai International Studies University. Then in 2017 I represented Morocco in the 16th "Chinese Bridge" Chinese Proficiency Competition for Foreign College Students and won the Third Prize in the finals, which also earned me the scholarship from the Confucius Institute to study Chinese for one year at SISU. In 2019, I participated in the 18th "Chinese Bridge" Competition and won the Second Prize in the finals.

后听录音、作对比，比较录音说的和我说的是否一样，声调是否正确，语音、语调及节奏是否一致。除此之外，我也很重视我的表达能力，我在朗读的时候会调整我的情绪，尽量增添表达的感染力。

**记者：**你仅仅学了两年就代表摩洛哥参加第16届“汉语桥”世界大学生中文比赛，并在总决赛中荣获了三等奖，能跟我们分享一下你的经验吗？

**陈安忆：**很多汉语学习者认为自己的汉语能力要足够好才可以参加比赛，以汉语为工具，以比赛为重点，所以他们不敢参加比赛。但我不一样，我总是将比赛视为一个提升自己的机会。参加“汉语桥”比赛的时候，我有很多知识不了解，演讲也是靠死记硬背。但我在比赛过程中，认识了很多优秀的人，我努力达到和他们一样的水平。你看我现在的声调比较标准，都是因为我通过不少演讲比赛来练习自己的语音语调。

**记者：**你参加这么多比赛，会不会有压力呢？

**陈安忆：**一般来讲，有压力不利于自己能力的发挥。但于我而言，我会放平心态，顺其自然。我认为参加的每一场比赛都是提高自己的机会。现在，我会用中国书法来释放压力。

**记者：**你的书法我见过，很不错！你是怎么学会书法的？

**陈安忆：**一开始是向我的汉语启蒙老师张可老师学习。当我准备“汉语桥”比赛的时候，孔子学院给我安排了专门的书法辅导。之后来中国参加总决赛，我也参加了专门的书法培训。这样一来，我的书法就越练越好了，吉他、快板也是这么学来的。

**记者：**学了这么多年的汉语，你认为汉语能帮你实现你的梦想吗？

**陈安忆：**这个问题很关键。当我从数学专业转向汉语专业时，很多朋友，包括家人都批评过我。他们认为学习汉语一般只能成为翻译或老师，不如数学专业有更多的机会和更好的发展前景。我现在

**Reporter:** Do you like competitions?

**Chen Anyi:** I'm fond of all sorts of competitions. For instance, I joined the "New Age-Chinese Dream-My Story" Shanghai College Student Themed-Speech Contest and won the First Prize in the finals with my speech "Words from a Future Diplomat". In 2019, while I was doing my master's program in Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages at SISU, I participated in the Oracle Bone Inscription Cup "Chinese Characters and Me" Speech Contest and won the Second Prize and Best Language Prize in the finals.

**Reporter:** Having amassed so many prizes, you must speak excellent Chinese. So how do you practice your spoken Chinese?

**Chen Anyi:** My way of practicing speaking might be a bit different from others'. While many would recommend practicing speaking by talking with Chinese people, I find this method far from enough. I realized that when Chinese people talk with me, they would make allowance for my Chinese level and switch from more native ways of speaking to easier expressions, and the subjects of our conversation are also limited. Therefore, I practice spoken Chinese mainly by reading articles aloud in Chinese. First, I read the article through and then I recite it; afterwards I compare my reading with the recording by native speakers to see if my tone, diction and rhythm are the same as the recording. Apart from this, I also pay much attention to the power of expression. So before I recite, I will first try to get myself in the right mood to add more feelings to my expression.

**Report:** With only two years' experience in learning Chinese, you had won the third prize for Morocco in the 16th "Chinese Bridge" Competition finals. Can you share with us some of your tips?

**Chen Anyi:** Many learners of Chinese think that they must be good enough before they can participate in any Chinese language contest. They think the Chinese language is a tool and they take contests very seriously, to the extent that they are intimidated by them. I don't think in this way. I see competitions as a golden opportunity for improving myself. When I went for the "Chinese Bridge" Competition for the first time, I didn't have much knowledge in Chinese, and I could only recite my speech by memorizing every word of it.



努力学习，就是为了向他们证明学习汉语的好处和未来的优势。因为我学习汉语时，不仅在学习一门语言，也在学习中国的文化、历史、生活方式和习俗等。阿拉伯国家需要许多了解中国、通晓汉语的人助力中阿两方的关系。我相信我能成为一名很优秀的外交官，加强中阿双方的沟通，也许还有机会成为联合国秘书长。如果能成为这样的人才，我就可以向全世界证明我的选择是对的。选择学习汉语，我无怨无悔！

But during the competition I came to know a lot of brilliant people and I tried my best to reach his level. You see, I have a satisfactory mastery of the tones in Chinese now, and this is because of my past practice for various speech contests.

Reporter: Do you feel pressured with these competitions?

Chen Anyi: Usually pressure will prevent you from realizing your best potential. But to me, I will try not to be obsessed with it and accept the result as it is. I believe every contest I participated in is an opportunity to perfect myself. Now, I practice Chinese calligraphy to help release my pressure.



记者：祝你心想事成！

陈安忆：谢谢！

Reporter: I've seen your calligraphy. It's really good! So how did you learn Chinese calligraphy?

Chen Anyi: Initially I learnt it from my first Chinese teacher Zhang Ke. Then during my preparation for the "Chinese Bridge" Competition, the Confucius Institute arranged a calligraphy tutorial for me. Later, when I came to China for the finals, I also took special tutoring in calligraphy. With these trainings I gradually improved my calligraphy, and so with my guitar and *kuaiban* (a Chinese oral story-telling performance similar to rapping).

Reporter: Now that you've learnt Chinese for all these years, do you think Chinese can help you realize your dream?

Chen Anyi: That's a crucial question. When I changed my major from mathematics to Chinese, a lot of my friends and even my family had reproached me. They believed that a Chinese major can only land me as a translator or a teacher, a much narrower field of prospects and career options compared with mathematics. Part of my efforts now is to prove to them the benefits and future advantages of Chinese studies. When I study Chinese, I'm not just learning a language but also accessing the Chinese culture, history, way of life, and customs. The Arabic world needs more talents who know about China and speak good Chinese to help consolidate their relationships with China. I believe I can become a good diplomat who contributes to the communication between China and the Arabic countries, and maybe in the future I may become the UN Secretary-General. If I could reach these goals, I would prove to the world that I've made the right choice. Deciding to learn Chinese is a choice that I never regretted.

Reporter: Wish all your dreams come true!

Chen Anyi: Thank you! 🙏

# 新年

祝  
福

组稿：何敏 He Min

New Year  
Greetings

中文名  
阮玉璃

母语名  
Nguyễn Ngọc Ly

国籍  
越南

🏮 吉祥如意的2023年钟声即将敲响，愿您新的一年有一片健康的天空、一汪友谊的海洋、一段幸福的爱情、一位忠诚的爱人、一番有成的事业、一个美满的家庭。祝您和您的家人在新的一年里万事如意，财源广进，一帆风顺！2023，等不及了！

Năm 2023 đầy may mắn sắp gõ cửa rồi, chúc bạn năm mới có một bầu trời sức khỏe, một đại dương tình bạn, một mối tình hạnh phúc, một người yêu chung thủy, một sự nghiệp thành công và một gia đình mỹ mãn. Chúc bạn và cả gia đình bạn sang năm mới vạn sự như ý, cung hỉ phát tài, thuận buồm xuôi gió! 2023, không đợi được nữa rồi!

中文名  
静远

母语名  
ياسين التزارني

国籍  
摩洛哥

🏮 新春已至，问候由心而起，祝福缓缓送去。新一年，新气象，愿朋友2023年生活美美满满，事业红红火火，财源滚滚而来，幸福永永远远！

تحيات و دعوات دافئة من قلوب بمناسبة حلول العام الجديد ، أتمنى للأصدقاء حياة سعيدة في عام ٢٠٢٣ و حياة مهنية مزدهرة ، ثروة كثيرة ، وسعادة إلى الأبد.

中文名  
马里奥

母语名  
MARIOS SOTIRIOU

国籍  
塞浦路斯

🏮 如果2023年是一颗星星，愿它是太阳，燃烧邪恶。如果2023年是一个自然元素，愿它是水，以扑灭2022年点燃的火。如果2023年是一个愿望，那么愿它是你们生活中的所有幸福。

Αν το 2023 ήταν πλανήτης, να είναι ο ήλιος για να κάψει το κακό. Αν ήταν στοιχείο της φύσης να είναι νερό για να σβήσει την φωτιά που άναψε το 2022, και αν ήταν ευχή τότε να είναι η ευτυχία στην ζωή όλων σας.



中文名  
沈明灿

母语名

سناة سواق (英语: Sanae Saouak)

国籍  
摩洛哥

🎋 新年到，新春到。愿融化的雪花带走所有的悲伤，愿阳光温暖你们每一天，愿风吹走你们的忧虑，愿新的一年带给你们运气和财富，愿新的一年世界充满善良、和平和宽容，愿新的一年是充满卓越和成就的一年，愿今年我们都能实现梦想和愿望。愿新的一年一切顺利！身体健康！生活美满！兔年快乐！

لقد حان العام الجديد ، وقد حل الربيع الجديد . أتمنى أن يزيل الثلج الذائب كل الأحزان ، و تدفئ الشمس كل أيامكم ، و تذهب الرياح همومكم ، أتمنى أن يجلب لكم العام الجديد الحظ الجيد والثروة ، أتمنى أن يمتلئ العالم باللطف والسلام والتسامح في العام الجديد ، و أن يكون عام التميز والإنجاز و عام تحقيق كل أحلامنا وتطلعاتنا. أتمنى لكم في العام الجديد صحة جيدة ، عملا ناجحا و حياة هنيئة ، عام أرنب سعيد

中文名: 韩光熙

母语名: 한광희

国籍: 韩国

中文名: 金雨露

母语名: CHATKAEW THONGCHUEA

国籍: 泰国

中文名: 王闻萌

母语名: รัตนรัตน์ ริงสิริวัฒน์

国籍: 泰国

🎋 2023年是我毕业的一年。一定要毕业，怀着喜悦的心情去海外旅行。毕业之后当然要准备就业了，预计会相当忙。当然，希望全家人不要生病，健康地生活。

저는 2023년에 졸업할 예정입니다. 꼭 졸업해서 기쁜 마음으로 해외 여행을 가고 싶습니다. 졸업하고 나서는 당연히 취업 준비를 해야 할 겁니다. 많히 바쁠 거라 예상입니다. 우리 가족들이 아프지 않고 건강하게 지냈으면 합니다.

🎋 开春兔年，小兔为您送上新春祝福，祝您四季安康，好运无穷，顺心多笑，生活甜蜜，一切均好，轻松欢乐，幸福满满，虎虎告别，新的一年，笑口常开，新年快乐！

ปีเถาะวนมาบรรจบ กระต่ายน้อยเป็นตัวแทนส่งความสุข ขอให้ท่านมีสุขภาพกายสุขภาพใจที่แข็งแรง โชคดีมีรอยยิ้มสมหวังในสิ่งที่ปรารถนา ปีขาลโบกมือลา ยิ้มต้อนรับปีเถาะ สวัสดีปีใหม่นะคะ

🎋 再见旧年，你好新年！

祝大家新年快乐，更希望大家不用新年也能快乐。在新的一年里，请大家把不好的事情扔在2022年，2023年我们重新开始吧！

ลาก่อนปีเก่า สวัสดีปีใหม่ สุขสันต์วันปีใหม่ หวังว่าแม่ไม่ใช่วันปีใหม่ ก็ขอให้สุขสันต์ ได้โปรดนำสิ่งที่ไม่ดีทิ้งไว้ในปี 2022 แล้วปี 2023 มาเริ่มต้นกันใหม่เถาะ 🎋



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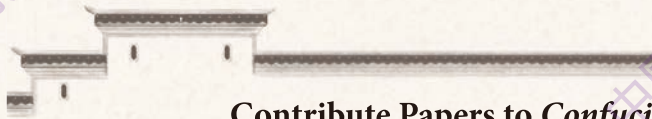
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