

# 孔子学院

CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE

中英版 Chinese-English Version  
No6 2023

## 琶洲行 醒狮舞 Lion Dance at Pazhou



孔子  
学院

CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE

主管：中华人民共和国教育部  
主办：中国国际中文教育基金会

Directed by Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China  
Produced by Chinese International Education Foundation

编辑出版：《孔子学院》编辑部  
协办：上海外国语大学  
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Published by Editorial Office of *Confucius Institute*  
Co-produced by Shanghai International Studies University  
Editor-in-Chief: Zhao Lingshan, Li Yansong  
Associate Editor-in-Chief: Zhang Junli, Yi Yonggang  
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美术设计：陈颖 朱浩晔 王艺潼  
排版：南京展望文化发展有限公司  
印刷：上海叶大印务发展有限公司  
国际连续出版号：ISSN 1674-1781  
国内统一刊号：CN 11-5658/C  
邮发代号：80-172

Art Editor: Chen Ying, Zhu Haoye, Wang Yitong  
Typesetter: Nanjing Zhanwang Culture Development Co., Ltd.  
Printer: Shanghai Yeda Printing Development Co., Ltd.  
ISSN 1674-1781  
CN 11-5658/C  
Postal Distribution Code: 80-172

定价：RMB 16 / USD 5.99  
编辑部地址：北京市海淀区学院路 15 号  
邮政编码：100083  
编辑部电话：0086-10-63240631  
网站：www.ci.cn  
上海编辑部地址：上海市虹口区大连西路 550 号  
电话：0086-21-35377068  
投稿邮箱：ci.journal@ci.cn  
刊名题字：欧阳中石  
封面供图：视觉中国

Price: RMB 16 / USD 5.99  
Address: 15 Xueyuan Street, Haidian District, Beijing, China  
Postal Code: 100083  
Telephone: 0086-10-63240631  
Web: www.ci.cn  
Address(Shanghai): 550 Dalian Road (W), Shanghai, China  
Telephone(Shanghai): 0086-21-35377068  
Submission E-mail: ci.journal@ci.cn  
The Masthead is inscribed by Ouyang Zhongshi  
Cover Photo: www.ycg.com



中国国际中文教育基金会

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# 目录 / Contents

№6 2023



## 文化视窗 CULTURAL HORIZONS

- 04 追寻岭南文化之光——叩访南越王墓记  
Relics of Lingnan Culture:  
A Visit to the Tomb of the Nanyue King  
作者：吴沫 Wu Mo
- 12 客家年俗：对故土的眷恋  
Hakka Spring Festival Traditions:  
Celebrating an Enduring Love for the Homeland  
作者：张琼 Zhang Qiong
- 18 “年例”：比春节还热闹的节日  
“Nianli”: More Festive than Spring Festival  
作者：陈李茂 Chen Limao
- 22 广东十三行  
The Thirteen Hongs in Guangdong  
作者：江滢河 Jiang Yinghe
- 28 广东“非遗”  
Intangible Cultural Heritages in Guangdong  
作者：广东省文化馆 Guangdong Cultural Center

## 汉语学习 LEARNING CHINESE

- 30 从中文学生到中文老师  
From a Chinese Language Learner  
to a Chinese Language Teacher  
作者：张念 Zhang Nian  
亚雪芳 Sara Jaaksola
- 34 马西尼教授的故事  
The Story of Professor Federico Masini  
作者：张枫茹 Zhang Fengru
- 38 游戏教学法在线上汉语教学中的应用  
Game-Based Teaching Methods in  
Online Chinese Language Teaching  
作者：田佳慧 Tian Jiahui
- 44 二十四节气之小暑和大暑  
The Twenty-Four Solar Terms  
作者：何芷翌 He Zhiyi





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## 当代中国 CHINA NOW

---

- 48 “花城” 广州  
Guangzhou, the “Flower City”  
作者：李敏俐 Li Minli
- 54 年轻梦想家们的创业 “本末科技”  
Young Entrepreneurs of “Direct Drive Technology”  
作者：刘沁昀 Liu Qinyun
- 58 琶洲口岸船行记  
Pazhou Port: A Boat Journey  
作者：黄维中 Huang Weizhong
- 64 在岭南，感受潮汕的魅力  
Experience the Charm of Chaoshan in Lingnan  
作者：张晓如 Zhang Xiaoru



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## 孔院链接 CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE LINKS

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- 70 我在墨西哥讲“粤港澳大湾区”的故事  
Telling Stories of China's Greater Bay Area in Mexico  
作者：许长青 Xu Changqing
- 76 电影文化精彩纷呈——中国（广东）影展活动花絮  
Cinematic Delights from the Chinese (Guangdong) Film Screening Event  
作者：冯伟乐 Feng Weile
- 79 动态播报  
Live Updates

# 追寻岭南文化之光

## ——叩访南越王墓记

### Relics of Lingnan Culture: A Visit to the Tomb of the Nanyue King

在中国对外交流与贸易发展进程中，广州一直扮演着十分重要的角色。她不仅是中国古代海上丝绸之路的发源地，还是世界海上交流史上长盛不衰的港口。广州的南越王墓就以数万件随葬品向人们展示了2000多年前这座城市的繁盛。

Guangzhou has played a pivotal role in China's foreign exchange and trade development. Not only is it the historical birthplace of the Maritime Silk Road in China, but it also boasts a rich maritime trading history. The tomb of the Nanyue King unearthed here, with its vast collection of burial artifacts, provides a window into the city's prosperity over two millennia ago.



南越王墓原址  
The tomb of the Nanyue King from the outside

作者：吴沫 Wu Mo

翻译：李睿 Li Rui

### 神秘古墓

### The Mysterious Ancient Tomb

1983年6月9日上午，在广州市越秀区象岗山一处工地，工人们在向下挖掘时意外发现了一块块排列整齐的大石板，从石板间的缝隙还隐约可以看见黑漆漆的空间，施工当即被叫停。之后，随着广州市文管会考古队紧张、有序的科学发掘，一座尘封2000多年的古墓被逐渐揭开神秘的面纱。

On the morning of June 9th, 1983, at a construction site in Xianggangshan, Yuexiu District, as workers dug into the ground, they unearthed neatly arranged, massive stone slabs. Through the gaps between these slabs, they caught a glimpse of a pitch-black chamber, prompting an immediate halt to construction activities. Following this, a team of archeologists from the Guangzhou Municipal Cultural Relics Administration embarked on a meticulous and well-organized excavation, gradually unveiling the secrets of a tomb that had remained sealed for over two millennia.

这座墓室南北长10.85米，东西宽12.5米，高2.1～2.3米，面积约100平方米，分为前后两部分，共有七室，采用了前厅后库的墓葬结构。其中，前部有三室，中间的一间为前室，相当于厅堂，四壁及顶部绘有红、黑两色相间的云纹图案，室中发现有铁刮刀、组玉佩、铜镜、石砚等物。东西两侧为耳室：东耳室用于存放宴乐之器，三套青铜乐器和两套石编磬整齐摆放；西耳室则储放了各种用器、药品与珍玩。墓室后部靠前的中室为墓主人的寝宫，其内放置了一棺一椁以及一组精致的漆木屏风，墓主身着成套的丝缕玉衣，躺于棺椁之中，棺椁内外放置有大量玉璧、铁剑以及墓主的其他心爱之物；墓室后部的中后室为储藏室，用于储藏食物、放置炊具和储容器；墓室后部左右为侧室：东侧室为四位妃妾的葬所，西侧室为七位仆役的葬所。

The tomb measures 10.85 meters from north to south and 12.5 meters from east to west, with a height ranging from 2.1 to 2.3 meters. It covers an area of approximately 100 square meters and is divided into two parts: the front and the rear, comprising a total of seven chambers, with the front serving as front halls and the back as storage room. In the front section, there are three chambers, with the antechamber in the center serving as the reception area. The walls and ceiling of this antechamber were adorned with intricate red and black cloud patterns. Numerous artifacts were discovered here, including iron scrapers, jade pendants, bronze mirrors, and stone inkstones. On both the east and west sides of the front section, there are wing chambers. The east wing chamber was used to store musical instruments for banquets, neatly arranged with three sets of bronze musical instruments and two sets of stone chimes. The west wing chamber contained various utensils, medicines, and precious items. Moving to the back of the tomb, the central chamber served as the sleeping quarters for the tomb's occupant. Inside, there are an inner coffin and an outer coffin, along with an exquisite lacquered wooden screen. The tomb's occupant, placed in the inner coffin, was dressed in a set of jade and silk burial suit. Numerous jade discs, iron swords, and other cherished possessions were carefully arranged both inside and outside the two coffins. The central rear chamber of the tomb served as a storage room for food, cooking utensils, and containers. To the left and right of the rear chamber were side chambers. The east side chamber was the burial place for four wives and concubines, while the west side chamber was where seven servants were interred.



这座墓葬未经盗扰，经过科学发掘，被确认是目前所发现的岭南地区规模最大、随葬品最丰富的汉墓，也是20世纪80年代中国最重大的考古发现之一。

The tomb, untouched by grave robbers, has undergone meticulous scientific excavation. It stands out as the most expansive in size and the richest in terms of burial artifacts among all the tombs discovered in the Lingnan region. It is also one of the most significant archaeological discoveries in China in the 1980s.

南越王墓主棺室

The central chamber of the tomb of Nanyue King

## 墓主为何人

## Who Rests in the Tomb?

这座墓葬藏匿于山岗腹部，从中出土的各式珍宝让人眼花缭乱，显示出墓主的特殊身份、巨大财富和奢华生活。这不禁让人疑惑：墓主究竟是何人呢？

Hidden within the heart of a hill, this burial site astonishes with its treasures, serving as a testament to the status, wealth, and opulent lifestyle of its occupant. Naturally, the question arises: who was the individual buried in this tomb?

幸运的是，考古工作者在这座墓葬中发现了墓主身份的凭证——玺印。墓主腰腹处共置有九枚印章，包括“文帝行玺”金印、“帝印”玉印和“赵昧”玉印等。其中，“文帝行玺”金印意义非凡，它是迄今发现的最大的一枚西汉金印，也是目前最早的以龙为钮的帝王玺印。“文帝行玺”说明，墓主生前为一国之统治者。“帝印”玉印雕琢螭虎纽，尽显王者之气。“赵昧”玉印则显示墓主名为赵昧。目前，多数学者倾向于认为这座神秘古墓的墓主正是南越国的第二位王，亦即南越国开国之君赵佗之孙——赵昧。

Fortunately, archaeologists have pieced together the identity of the tomb's occupant through the discoveries within. Nine seals, positioned around the waist and abdomen of the tomb owner, provide crucial clues. Among them, a gold seal bearing the inscription 文帝行玺 (Administrative Seal of Emperor Wen), a jade seal titled 帝印 (Imperial Seal), and another jade seal engraved with the name 赵昧 (Zhao Mo) are particularly noteworthy. The gold seal holds immense historical significance as the largest Western Han Dynasty gold seal ever unearthed, featuring an exquisite dragon-shaped knob. This seal unequivocally suggests that the tomb's occupant held a position of national rulership during his lifetime. The jade seal, adorned with a striking *chihu* design (a combined shape with tiger's head and claws and dragon's body), exudes an unmistakable air of royalty, and the jade seal bearing the name "Zhao Mo" firmly points to the identity of the tomb's enigmatic owner as Zhao Mo, widely believed by most scholars to be none other than the second king of Nanyue and the grandson of Zhao Tuo, the founder of Nanyue Kingdom.



“文帝行玺”龙钮金印  
Gold seal bearing the inscription  
文帝行玺 (Administrative Seal of  
Emperor Wen)



## 珍宝荟萃

### A Treasure Trove Unearthed

墓中，南越王身着一套完整的丝缕玉衣，头枕丝囊珍珠枕，口含珍珠团，手握两件龙形玉螭，脚蹬双连玉璧，同时还有47件玉璧置于棺椁内外。这套玉衣是我国目前发现的唯一一套丝缕玉衣，共使用玉片2,291片。玉片以丝缕编缀、麻布粘贴等方式不计其繁地组成了头套、上身衣、袖筒、手套、裤筒和鞋六部分，从而形成了长达1.73米的完整人形。此外，南越王的面部盖有“覆面”，胸腹部有珠襦饰物。

In the tomb, the Nanyue King is dressed in a set of jade burial suit sewed with silk thread. His head rests upon a pearl-studded pillow, and he holds a cluster of pearls in his mouth. His hands grasp two dragon-shaped jade scepters, and his feet are adorned with a pair of interconnected jade disks. Both inside and outside the two coffins, 47 jade disks are meticulously arranged. The jade clothing found in the tomb is the only one of its kind discovered in China so far, consisting of a staggering 2,291 jade pieces intricately assembled using techniques such as silk-threading, weaving, and adhesion. This ensemble, measuring 1.73 meters in length, recreates a complete human figure. It includes a head covering, an upper body garment, sleeves, gloves, trousers, and even shoes. Moreover, the visage of the Nanyue King is concealed beneath a delicate “mask”, while his chest and abdomen are adorned with exquisite pearl decorations.

当墓中的随葬品被一一清理出来，人们发现，这些随葬品不仅数量大、种类多，其中还有不少珍稀之物，彰显出当时南越国的强盛国力。

As the tomb's contents were meticulously unveiled, it became clear that it held not only a large number and variety of burial artifacts but also an array of rare and precious items. This grandeur serves as a testament to the immense national strength of the Nanyue Kingdom during that era.



丝缕玉衣、龙形玉螭和双连玉璧  
Jade burial suit sewed with silk thread, dragon-shaped jade scepters, and interconnected jade disk

这是出自棺槨头箱的犀角形玉杯，应是南越王生前使用的酒具。它由一整块青玉雕琢而成，内部中空，集浅浮雕、高浮雕、镂雕、阴刻等技法于一体，构思巧妙、精美绝伦，堪称汉代玉雕的绝品，属于国宝级文物。

This jade drinking vessel, shaped like a rhinoceros horn, was discovered within the head section of the coffins, believed to have been utilized by the Nanyue King during his lifetime. It is carved from a single piece of green jade, with a hollow interior, incorporating a remarkable combination of artistic techniques, including shallow and high relief, openwork carving, and intaglio. Its clever and intricate design elevates it to the status of a masterpiece in the Han Dynasty jade carving, and it is regarded as a national treasure.



犀角形玉杯  
Jade drinking vessel in the shape of a rhinoceros horn



透雕龙凤纹重环玉佩  
Jade pendant featuring dragon and phoenix patterns



错金铭文铜虎节  
Bronze tiger-shaped tally with golden inscriptions

此外，南越王墓中还出土了11组玉佩、58件玉剑饰、10把铁剑以及错金铭文铜虎节、铜承盘高足玉杯等珍贵文物。这些文物都显示出南越王曾经拥有的显赫地位。

Furthermore, the tomb has yielded 11 sets of jade pendants, 58 jade sword ornaments, 10 iron swords, as well as extraordinary items like a bronze tiger-shaped tally adorned with golden inscriptions, a bronze dish with a trivet and a high-footed jade cup. All these treasures collectively bear witness to the once illustrious reign of the Nanyue King.

## 汉楚越文化交融

### The Fusion of Han, Chu, and Yue Cultures

南越国建立之前，岭南仍处于原始部落社会。赵佗建立南越国之后，推行“和辑百越”的政策：尊重当地越人土著，让越人参政，鼓励汉人与越人通婚；同时，他引进中原地区大量先进的生产技术，极大地促进了岭南地区经济、文化的发展，以及岭南文化与岭南以北的楚文化、中原地区的汉文化的深度融合。因此，南越王墓中出土的器物常常兼具岭南越式、楚式和汉式的特点。

Before the establishment of the Nanyue Kingdom, the Lingnan region existed as a primitive tribal society. However, with the founding of the Nanyue Kingdom by Zhao Tuo, he implemented a policy of “harmonizing the hundred Yue”. This involved a profound respect for the local Yue indigenous people, their inclusion in political processes, encouragement of intermarriage between the Han and Yue communities, and introduction of advanced production technologies from the Central Plains region. This strategy played a pivotal role in propelling the economic and cultural advancement of the Lingnan region. It also fostered a deep integration of the Lingnan culture with the Chu culture to the north and the Han culture of the Central Plains. Consequently, the artifacts recovered from the tomb of the Nanyue King frequently exhibit a distinctive blend of Yue, Chu, and Han styles.



漆木屏风  
Lacquered wooden screen



人操蛇鎏金铜托座  
Bronze bracket adorned with a snake handler

## 海外遗珍

## Foreign Treasures from Ancient Times



蒜头纹银盒

Silver box with patterns of garlic cloves

南越王墓中随葬的一些器物具有明显的异域风格，一些物品在中国少有产出，被认为很可能是经海上贸易而来的舶来品。其中，主棺椁的足箱内出土了一件精美的蒜头纹银盒，其造型、纹样和风格鲜见于汉代中国境内出产的金银器，却在西亚波斯帝国出产的金银器上找到了明显的渊源，被认为很可能来自当时的波斯地区。此外，随葬品中还有异域风格的金花泡、玻璃珠子。这些物品都成了广州在南越国时期已与海外地区发生文化交流与贸易往来的重要物证。

Among the burial items unearthed from the tomb, some display distinctive exotic styles. These items, seldom seen in China, are believed to have likely been acquired through maritime trade routes. One particularly striking discovery was a meticulously crafted silver box with patterns of garlic cloves, found within the main coffin's foot section. Its design, patterns, and style are rarely seen in gold and silverware produced in the Han Dynasty in China but bear clear influence from the Persian Empire in West Asia. It is highly probable that this exquisite piece originated in the Persian region of that era. Other burial items that exhibit similar foreign influence include gold flower bubbles and glass beads. These findings collectively provide evidence of the extensive cultural exchange and trade that occurred between Guangzhou and foreign regions during the Nanyue period.

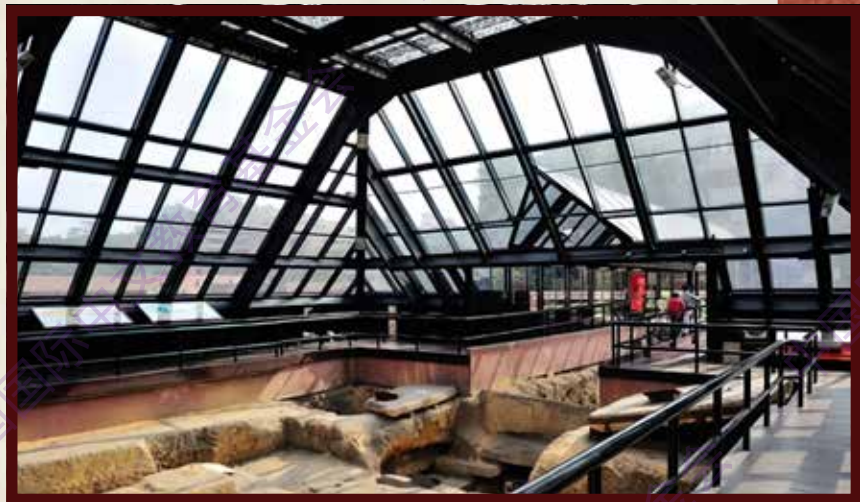


金花泡

Gold flower bubbles



南越王博物院（王墓展区入口）  
Nanyue King Museum (entrance to the tomb of the Nanyue King)



南越王墓室展区  
The tomb of the Nanyue King from the inside

南越王墓见证了广州在2 000多年前已经发展成为具有海上贸易功能的重要港口城市。2 000多年来，广州一直是中华文化向外传播和展示的重要窗口。

The tomb of the Nanyue King stands as a testament to Guangzhou's historical role as a significant port city in maritime trade over two millennia ago. For more than 2,000 years, Guangzhou has consistently served as a vital gateway for the dissemination of Chinese culture to the wider world. 🌐

供图 / 南越王博物院

# 客家年俗： 对故土的眷恋

Hakka Spring Festival  
Traditions: Celebrating  
an Enduring Love for the  
Homeland

供稿：广东财经大学

Guangdong University of Finance & Economics

作者：张琼 Zhang Qiong

翻译：汤敏 Tang Min



“要问客家哪里来？客家来自黄河边；要问客家哪里住？逢山有客客住山。”

*“Where do the Hakka people come from? They come from the banks of the Yellow River. Where do the Hakka people live? The Hakka people live anywhere there are mountains and hills.”*

这首民歌生动地道出了客家人的迁徙路线。地处中国华南地区的广东有广府、客家、潮汕三大族群。据说，客家人从中原南迁而来，他们一路南下，最终在粤东北和粤北，包括梅江、东江和北江流域的丘陵山区与盆地中安家落户。

This folk song vividly portrays the migration route of the Hakka people, one of the three major folk groups in present-day Guangdong Province in southern China, alongside the Guangfu and Chaoshan communities. It is said that the Hakka people migrated from the Central Plains all the way to the south, and eventually settled in the hilly areas and basins along Meijiang River, Dongjiang River, and Beijiang River in northern and northeastern Guangdong.

不同于广府人的“敢为天下先”、潮汕人的“爱拼才会赢”，客家人具有中原文化的深厚底蕴，秉承了儒家君子之风，加之长时间漂泊流离后到达新环境迎接诸多生存挑战，客家人还有着耕读传家的传统。在习俗上，就表现为特别注重仪式，这在中国人最隆重的传统节日——春节中尤其明显。

Unlike the Guangfu people, who advocate “being the pioneers in the world”, or the Chaoshan people, who believe in “success belongs to the daring”, the Hakka people, deeply influenced by the profound culture of the Central Plains, exhibit qualities of a Confucian gentleman. Their serene and stable way of life, centered around agriculture and education, became even more prominent as they faced and overcame the challenges upon arriving at their new homeland after the long, arduous journey. As a result, they hold a deep reverence for traditions and have a strong sense of ritual, which is most evidently reflected in their celebration of Spring Festival, the most important traditional festival in China.

腊月二十五被客家人称为“入年架”。这一天起，春节的大幕徐徐拉开，客家人放下手头的工作，开始为春节忙碌。客家人的春节有三块核心内容：一是置办年货；二是祭祀；三是祈福。

On the 25th day of the 12th lunar month, known as *ru nianjia* (entering the festive period), the grand curtain of the Spring Festival celebrations slowly rises. The Hakka people set aside their daily tasks to prepare for the upcoming festival with their focus on three key activities: preparing festival items, offering sacrifices, and seeking blessings.

## 置办年货

### Preparing Festival Items

客家人的年节食物，主要有年糕、黄酒和酿豆腐等。客家人的年糕，又称“粄”（bǎn）或“煎堆”，是走亲访友的必备之物。客家人还有酿酒的习俗，用糯米加白酒发酵酿制，最终成品呈黄色，故俗称“黄酒”。这种酒度数不高、甜中带酸、香醇可口，是客家人吃团圆饭和招待客人的必备饮品。酿豆腐也是必不可少的一道佳肴，客家人酿豆腐，就像北方人包饺子、壮家人包粽子一样充满年味。

A traditional Hakka festival meal typically consists of rice cake, yellow rice wine, and stuffed tofu, among others. The rice cake, locally known as *ban* or *jiandui*, is an essential gift for festival visits. The Hakka people also have a tradition of brewing yellow rice wine using glutinous rice and *baijiu* (white spirit). The final product is yellow in color, hence the name “yellow rice wine”. This mild, fragrant drink has a sweet and slightly sour flavor, making it a favorite drink during family gatherings and when hosting guests. Stuffed tofu also takes on special significance during this season, much like dumplings in northern China and *zongzi* (sticky rice dumplings) among the Zhuang ethnic community, representing the festive spirit of the occasion.





## 祭祀

### Offering Sacrifices

祭祀活动几乎贯穿客家人的整个春节。年二十七到年二十九，客家人要祭祀“伯公”“伯婆”和“村神”等守卫一方的小神，通常由老年妇女或小媳妇带着小孩去祭拜。大年三十，客家人要带上“三牲”“斋盘”，去祖祠祭拜祖先。“三牲”主要是指猪、鸡和鱼，“斋盘”分别盛有发粿（寓意“年年发财”）、苹果（寓意“四季平安”）、柑橘（寓意“年年吉利”）、柚子（寓意“年年富有”）和财宝（代表祖公、祖婆衣，伯公、伯婆衣，观音衣，冥币，花边等）。这是过年非常隆重的一项习俗，也是客家人雷打不动的仪式。此时，家族成员都会返回老祖屋，焚香叩首，祭拜祖先，追思祖先功德。

The Hakka worshipping activities last throughout the entire Spring Festival period. Between the 27th and 29th of the 12th lunar month, elderly women in the family or young mothers take the children to worship local deities who guard the community, such as Bogong and Bopo (both Gods of the Land) and the Village God. On Chinese New Year's Eve, the Hakka people go to the ancestral shrines for ancestral worship. They bring with them “the three animal offerings” (pork, chicken, and fish), and the “vegetarian offerings”, including *faban* (symbolizing “wealth”), apples (symbolizing “safety”), tangerines (symbolizing “good luck”), and pomelos (symbolizing “abundance”). They also bring with them symbolic treasures, representing ancestral clothing, clothing for the deities, paper money for the deceased, and decorations. These

are solemn and deeply rooted traditions for the Hakka people. At this time each year, all family members return to the ancestral home, burn incense, kowtow, worship their ancestors, and reflect on the merits of their forebears.

在设置年夜饭席位时，桌上会多放几副碗筷，以示请祖先回来一同过年。开席前，客家人要先给祖先筛酒，将酒洒地，然后放鞭炮，吃团年饭。大年初一凌晨，客家人会选择吉时燃放爆竹，开门迎接财神并上香，取“开门大发”之意。正月初五，出年界，是灶神回家之日，客家人会把厅堂的祖宗画像收起来，晚上摆放牲礼果品敬灶神。在春节期间，客家人的龙灯、狮队还要到村中各庙宇和祠堂向神灵及祖先拜年。



Extra bowls and chopsticks are always prepared on Chinese New Year's Eve dinner table as a gesture of inviting the ancestors to join the family reunion. Before the feast, the Hakka people go through a series of rituals: sieving the wine, pouring it on the ground, and setting off firecrackers. In the early morning of the next day, the Hakka people set off firecrackers at an auspicious time, open the gate to welcome the Wealth God (a propitious ritual symbolizing prosperity in the coming year), and burn incense. On the fifth day of the new year, known as the end day of the Chinese New Year period and the day when the Kitchen God returns, the Hakka people put away portraits of the ancestors and set up offerings to the Kitchen God, such as sacrificial items and fruits, in the evening. During the festive days, the Hakka people perform dragon lantern dances and lion dances in temples and ancestral shrines to pay homage to the deities and their ancestors.

## 祈福 Seeking Blessings

祈福活动包括守岁、贴春联、放孔明灯等。

Blessings-seeking activities for the Hakka people include vigil for Chinese New Year's Eve, putting up Spring Festival couplets, and releasing Kongming sky lanterns.

团年饭后，客家人开始“守岁”。家家户户通宵达旦，灯火明亮，这被称为“点岁火”；火笼加炭则被称为“沓火桶”。

After Chinese New Year's Eve dinner, the Hakka people begin their *shou sui* (keeping vigil for the Chinese New Year's Eve). They stay awake all night with the rooms brightly lit a tradition referred to as *dian suihuo* (lighting the fire of the new year). Additionally, they light a charcoal burner, a custom known as *ou huotong*.

除夕夜，客家人还要贴春联。客家人不仅会在大门口贴对联，还会在大厅里贴大红的“福”字，在猪牛圈里贴上“六畜兴旺”的红条幅，甚至会在用具上贴红纸条。这被称为“封岁”“上红”。

On Chinese New Year's Eve, the Hakka people also put up Spring Festival couplets. They not only paste the couplets at the gate but also hang the Chinese character 福 (*fu*, meaning “blessing”) with a red background in the living room, along with red banners with the characters 六畜兴旺 (*liuchu xingwang*, meaning “prosperity for the six essential farm animals”) in the pen. Some families even stick red paper strips to

household items. This is known as *feng sui* (sealing the year) or *shang hong* (putting up red decorations).

客家人的春联写法很有特色。通常，大门两旁是该姓氏祖先立的堂联 [以楹 (*yíng*) 联的形式对家族堂号的补充说明，亦称“祠联”，主要用于家族祠堂]。大门上方的横批是祖先立的堂号，说明家族的来源地。比如，于姓立“河南堂”，说明于姓祖先来自河南；饶姓立“平阳堂”，说明饶姓祖先来自山西平阳；李姓立“陇西堂”，说明李姓祖先来自甘肃陇西。堂联一般八个字，如文姓堂联为“四夷贤相，尽节勤王”：上联说北宋山西介休人文彦博一生做了四朝宰相，长达50年；下联指江西吉水文天祥，在南宋末年起兵勤王，为国尽忠，壮烈牺牲，让子孙后代牢记祖先的荣光。

The layout and content of the Hakka Spring Festival couplets are distinctive. Typically, above the main entrance of the clan hall is a horizontal scroll stating the clan's place of origin. For example, the “Henan Hall” scroll in the Yu Shrine indicates its ancestral origin in Henan Province; similarly, the “Pingyang Hall” of the Rao Shrine and the “Longxi Hall” of the Li Shrine indicate their respective origins. Below the horizontal scroll and on both sides of the entrance are a pair of couplets known as *tanglian*, *yinglian*, or *cilian*, which usually provide more information about the clan. For instance, the *tanglian* of the Wen Shrine reads “四夷贤相，尽节勤王”. The first four characters





show that Wen Yanbo from Jiexiu, Shanxi Province in the Northern Song Dynasty served as prime minister for four emperors for 50 years. The last four characters tell the story of Wen Tianxiang from Jishui, Jiangxi Province, who died heroically in defense of his country in the late Southern Song Dynasty. The couplets call on the descendants of the Wen clan to honor and celebrate the glorious legacy the ancestors left for them.

此外，客家人过新年有打狮之戏，花灯以游龙灯为多，各处张灯结彩，人来人往，热闹非凡。正月十五日元宵节，春节的最后一天，客家人还会放孔明灯祈福，祈祷新的一年顺心如意。

During Chinese New Year celebrations, the Hakka people showcase various dance performances, with dragon lanterns and lion dances being the most common. The streets are bustling with people, adorned with lanterns, and resonate with a lively atmosphere. The Lantern Festival on the 15th day of the first lunar month, marking the end of the Spring Festival period, is particularly vibrant. On this day, the Hakka people release Kongming sky lanterns, wishing for a lucky year ahead.

看似繁琐的年俗体现了客家人与故土深深的羁绊。客家人在万不得已之下，背井离乡，对故土却始终难以忘怀。于是，他们把对故土的思念寄托在对自身家族历史传统的保留上。

千百年来，这种寄托逐渐演变成一种崇尚祖训、铭记历史、注重家教、爱惜名节的文化。“宁卖祖宗田，不卖祖宗言”，传统、语言、文化习俗的完整保存，是客家人对家乡无尽的牵挂，这就是客家人特别注重仪式的原因。当然，随着时间的推移，一些仪式已经简化，不同地区客家人的年俗也可能有所不同，但融于客家人血脉中的对故土的牵挂却始终不变。

The seemingly complicated customs symbolize the profound attachment the Hakka people have for their homeland. Despite being forced to relocate, they preserve fond memories of their homeland. In subsequent years, this enduring affection transformed into a steadfast commitment to their ancestral traditions, which, over thousands of years, has evolved into a culture that prioritizes ancestral teachings and family education, values reputation, and highlights the importance of remembering one's history. "Better to lose ancestral land than to lose the ancestral language." The Hakka people hold a profound love for their homeland, leading them to prioritize the preservation of their traditions, language, culture, and customs. As time goes by, some rituals may have been simplified, and practices may differ in different Hakka communities. Nevertheless, their enduring, unyielding love for their homeland, woven into the very fabrics of their being, remains unchanged. ☞



## “年例”：比春节还热闹的节日

“Nianli”: More Festive than Spring Festival

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对生活在广东西部湛江、茂名地区的民众来说，年例是众多海岛上最热闹的节日。所谓“年例”，即“溯古例今、年年有例”，是每年定期（主要在新年期间）举办的大型祭祀活动。关于其来源，众说纷纭，有说是古代驱除瘟疫的一种产物，有说是本地的元宵节，有说与冼（Xiǎn）夫人（冼英，古代粤西的女民族英雄，在湛江、茂名、海南有广泛的影响力）有关。

For the locals living in the Zhanjiang and Maoming areas of western Guangdong, Nianli (literally: Yearly Tradition) is the liveliest festival on this island. The name of the tradition comes from the locals' belief

that one should “trace ancient customs and celebrate traditions every year”. It is a large-scale sacrificial ceremony held regularly (mainly during the New Year period). There are various tales about its origin. Some say that it can be traced back to ancient practices to ward off diseases, while others say that it is a local version of the Lantern Festival. In addition, some believe that it is related to Madam Xian (Xian Ying), a female hero in ancient western Guangdong who had extensive influence in Zhanjiang, Maoming, and Hainan.

在年例这天，海岛上的人们要“敬神”：家家户户都会准备好丰盛的贡品，有些摆放在寺庙，有些则集中放到一片开阔的空地上。贡品一般是煮熟的整鸡和整鹅等，下面还会垫放一挂熟五花肉；此外，还有本地特色的点心、苹果或橘子等寓意好的水果；再配上斟满的酒杯和茶杯。各家各户的贡品摆放在一起，琳琅满目。

On the day of Nianli, people on the islands pay homage to the gods: every household prepares sumptuous offerings, some placed in temples, others displayed in open spaces. The offerings generally include cooked whole chickens and geese, accompanied by a rack of cooked pork belly; moreover, there are local specialty snacks, apples or oranges (symbols of well-being and good fortune in China), and other auspicious fruits, along with filled bowls of wine and tea cups. The offerings from each family are displayed together, presenting a dazzling array.

除了“敬神”，还有“游神”。游神是指用专门定制的轿子抬着从庙里请来的本地神仙或祖公，按预先规划好的路线（一般是绕行本村）游行。游神队伍一路敲锣打鼓，所到之处，人们都会准备好贡品、线香、纸钱等并燃放炮竹。有些人家为了好兆头，会准备特别长、特别响的炮竹。

In addition to the presentation of offerings to the gods, there is also “the parade of gods”. Statues of the local deities or ancestral spirits are carried according to a pre-planned route (usually around the village) on specially customized sedan chairs. The procession clangs gongs and drums along the way, and wherever they go, people take out offerings, incense, paper money, and set off firecrackers. Some families even prepare particularly long and loud firecrackers, wishing for good luck.





提及年例，还少不了“吃年例”。年例宴席的丰盛程度堪比婚宴，不同的是，来吃年例的宾客不需要给主人礼金，只需带一点水果或礼品，或者给主人家的小孩一个红包。海岛上的年例饭菜甚为丰富，海鲜大多是直接从海里捕捞上来的，有蟹、虾、鲍鱼、鱿鱼、墨鱼、生蚝等。海岛上的人喜欢保留食材原本的鲜味，通常都是用水煮好，然后蘸酱料食用。年例时，各家各户的宾客不一定是本家的亲戚，也可以是朋友、同学或朋友的朋友等，宾客越多，家里越热闹，面子上越光彩。

There is also the indispensable practice of “Eating Nianli”. The feast of Nianli is as extravagant as a wedding banquet. However, unlike those who attend a wedding banquet, guests who come to eat Nianli do not need to give the host gift cash. Instead, only a little fruit or a present, or a *hongbao* (red envelope) to the host’s children will do. The food at Nianli on the islands is abundant. Most of the seafood is freshly caught from the sea, including crab, shrimp, abalone, squid, cuttlefish, and oyster. People on the islands prefer the original freshness of the ingredients; therefore they usually cook them in the simplest way: boil them in water and

then dip them in sauce before eating. During Nianli, gatherings are held not only for relatives, but also for friends, classmates, or even friends of friends. The more guests there are, the more lively the atmosphere is, and the more honored the host is.

除了吃年例，还可以“睇年例”，即看年例。在年例这天，除了可以吃到丰盛的美食，还有节目可以看。有些海岛上还会有飘色表演——指将选出的村民的子女（一般是小孩）精心化装成历史人物的形象，并安置在特制的游车上，到街道或广场上巡游。这些精彩纷呈的活动，让海岛年例更为热闹、更加精彩。

In addition to Eating Nianli, one can also “Watch Nianli”. On the day of Nianli, in addition to abundant delicacies, there are also performances to watch. Some islands organize performances called *piaose* (literally: floating color): selected villagers’ descendants (generally young kids) are carefully dressed up as historical figures and placed on specially made carts to parade through the streets or plazas. These splendid activities make Nianli on the islands even more lively and spectacular.

海岛上的民众除了长年日出而作、日落而归的海洋牧场劳作，还有年例这样热闹的节日，全岛同庆，其乐融融，令人向往。千百年来，在茫茫的大海上，众多海岛默默地矗立其间，岛上的人们以自己的方式生活着，也敞开心怀，欢迎远方的客人。

Nianli gives the locals, who work from dawn to dusk all year round, a break from their labor at the marine ranch. It gives the whole island the opportunity to celebrate and enjoy themselves. For thousands of years, the inhabitants of these seemingly lonely islands have found their own ways of living with a heart that opens to everyone, always welcoming visitors from afar. 孔





# 广东十三行

## The Thirteen Hongs in Guangdong

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广州，作为珠江三角洲的中心，拥有2 000多年的历史，历来都是重要的中外贸易港口；各路商人云集于此，汲汲于陶朱之业。广州自古商业和海路交集，享有“千年商都”的美誉。至清代，与国内地位显赫的晋商、徽商一同扬名海内外的，就是独步一方的广东十三行商人了。

Guangzhou, situated at the heart of the Pearl River Delta, boasts a history spanning over 2,000 years. This vibrant city has consistently served as a pivotal center for both domestic and international trade, drawing merchants from all corners of the globe and propelling them to prosperity. Over the years, Guangzhou's trading prowess has led it to be celebrated as the "Millennial Commercial Capital". During the Qing Dynasty, together with merchants in Shanxi and Huizhou, merchants of the Thirteen Hongs in Guangdong earned acclaim both within China and on the international stage.

在广州西关有一条马路叫“十三行路”，附近还有一条街叫“同文街”，这里是广州历史上赫赫有名的“十三行”所在之处，也是曾经西洋商人的聚集之地。当年，十三行商人们在此处设立行号，与来自大西洋两岸的商人讨价还价，形成了“十三行街区”，其大致地理范围南濒珠江，北至今和平东路，东至今仁济路，西至今长乐路。

In Guangzhou's Xiguan area, you'll find a street called "Shisanhang Road", and nearby, there is another street named "Tongwen Street". This neighborhood marks the historical heartland of the famous Thirteen Hongs merchants and serves as a hub for Western merchants. The Thirteen Hongs merchants set up their business here, negotiating deals with traders from across the Atlantic, thereby establishing the "Shisanhang District". The district extends from the southern bank of the Pearl River, bordered by present-day Heping East Road on the north, Renji Road on the east, and Changle Road on the west.





康熙二十四年（1684年），清政府在沿海地区设立江苏、浙江、福建、广东四海关，中外贸易由此开展。广州的独特之处就是出现了“外洋行商人”（即十三行商人，简称“行商”）——一群专门与西洋商人打交道的中国商人，他们必须取得中国官府的许可方能开张营业。除了与西洋商人做生意，行商的另一个重要职能就是充当官方与外商之间的中间人，出面处理协调各种事务。

In 1684, during the 24th year of Emperor Kangxi's reign, the Qing government inaugurated four coastal customs offices in Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, and Guangdong, marking the beginning of foreign trade. Guangzhou distinguished itself with the rise of the "foreign trade merchants" (also known as Shisanhang merchants, or Hong merchants for short). These Chinese entrepreneurs, skilled in liaising with Western merchants, were mandated to secure permissions from the Qing government to run their business. Besides their direct trade with the West, they played a pivotal role as go-betweens, connecting the government and foreign merchants, and streamlining various interactions.

早期行商主要是从广州、佛山等地的商户中招募，这些商人本来大多从事国内商业活动，成为行商之后，他们的生意就兼顾外贸和内贸了。因闽粤两边都有开展贸易的机会，不少福建商人也猛龙过江一般来到广东拓展生意，候鸟式地在两地之间往返。

Initially, these merchants primarily originated from trading hubs like Guangzhou and Foshan, focusing on domestic business. As they transitioned into the foreign merchant role, they adeptly navigated both domestic and international trades. Given the bustling trade opportunities on both sides of the Fujian-Guangdong border, numerous Fujian merchants ventured across the river to expand their enterprises in Guangdong, reminiscent of migratory birds crisscrossing between the two regions.

清朝设立四海关初期，广州并不是西洋商船造访的唯一港口，厦门、宁波等地也是进行中外贸易活动的重要场所。18世纪30年代后，时局发生变化，由于广州的贸易传统和营商环境明显优于其他港口，广州停泊的西洋商船越来越多，贸易量也逐渐增加。

After the establishment of the four coastal customs offices, Guangzhou was no longer the sole destination for Western merchant ships. Ports in Xiamen and Ningbo were also bustling hubs for global commerce. However, a significant shift occurred in the 1730s. The trading heritage and business environment of Guangzhou began to attract a growing number of Western merchant vessels, subsequently boosting the city's trade volume.

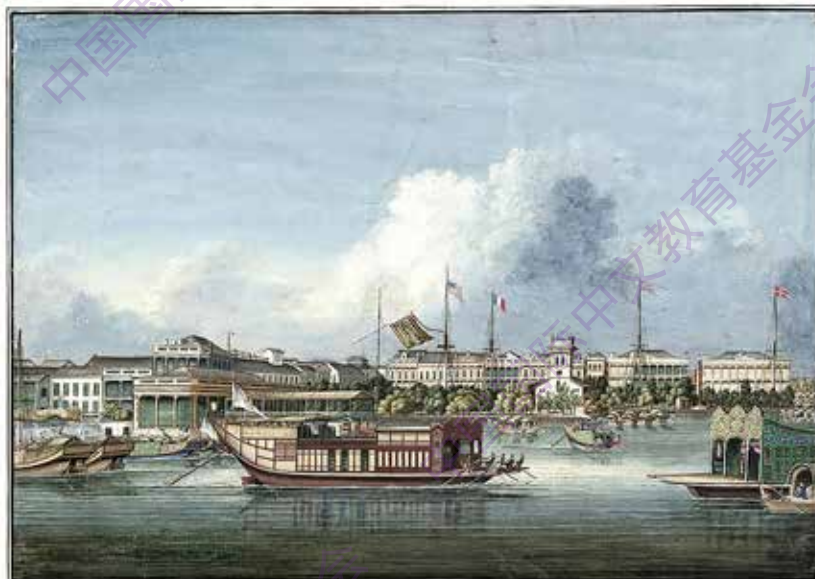
随着中外贸易规模不断扩大，乾隆二十二年（1756年）后，清政府规定广州是唯一可以开展贸易活动的港口，西洋商船只能在广州从事贸易。行商自此垄断了广州的对外贸易，完备而严格的贸易管理制度也逐渐形成，人称“广州体制”（Canton System）。行商既要应付官方的需索，保证贸易的顺畅，还要承担监管外商的职责，表面上风光无限，但在外事上若有闪失，他们也理所当然地成为替罪羔羊。在百年进程中，行商逐渐适应了国际市场的贸易运作机制，培育了中国最早的面向世界的商人群体。通过广东十三行，丝绸、瓷器、茶叶等中国商品源源不断地出口到世界各地，丰富了世界人民的物质生活，也塑造和改变了他们的精神文化。

As Chinese foreign trade burgeoned, in the 22nd year (1756) of Emperor Qianlong's reign, the Qing government singled out Guangzhou as the exclusive port for trade activities. Consequently, Western merchant vessels were restricted to trading only in Guangzhou. This led to the Hong merchants establishing a stronghold over foreign trade in the city, eventually giving birth to the comprehensive and stringent "Canton System". These merchants, while navigating official regulations to ensure seamless trade, also oversaw the foreign traders. Although they held significant stature, they were vulnerable to blame for any diplomatic missteps. Over a century, these merchants acclimated to global trading dynamics, emerging as China's pioneering cohort



of internationally focused entrepreneurs. Via the Thirteen Hongs of Guangdong, Chinese products like silk, porcelain, and tea found their way to global markets, enhancing lives and influencing cultural perspectives worldwide.

在长达一个世纪的时间里，广州涌现出不少延续百年的著名行商家族，尤以潘家、伍家等为代表。他们长袖善舞、眼光独到、各显身手，创建了各自的贸易网络，为清王朝贡献了源源不断的关税收入，在国际贸易史和广州城市发展史上留下了浓墨重彩的印记。



During this significant century, Guangzhou became the birthplace of numerous merchant families that enjoyed prosperity for generations. Among them, the Pan and Wu families stood out for their business acumen and profound insights. They carved out their own trade networks, channeling consistent customs revenue into the Qing Dynasty's coffers. Their legacy is indelibly etched in the annals of international trade history and Guangzhou's evolution.

在广东乃至全国各处的社会公益事业中，常常可见十三行商热心捐助的记录。毗邻广州、地处南海的桑园围是清代最重要的工程之一，彼时行商们积极响应、踊跃捐助，两广总督阮元甚至奏请朝廷为他们建牌坊表彰，足见其捐助力度之大——最终，清政府在道光元年（1821年）为其树立了题有



“乐善好施”四字的牌坊。在地方文化事业发展中，行商们赠房产、设书院、出费（zī）财、修丛书，发挥了积极作用；在沟通华洋事务上，行商们将西方医学中的种牛痘术引入国内并积极推行。据地方志记载，英国东印度公司大班多林文于嘉庆十年（1805年）将种牛痘术带到广州，天宝行梁经国的族人梁国焯，热心造福乡里，重金购其法习之，这一医疗技术由此推行。

Throughout Guangdong and beyond, there's ample evidence of the philanthropic contributions by the Thirteen Hongs. Notably, Sangyuanwei, located near Guangzhou and overlooking the South China Sea, stands as a testament to one of the Qing Dynasty's monumental projects. During its inception, Thirteen Hongs merchants stepped forward with generous donations. Acknowledging their benevolence, Ruan Yuan, the Governor-General of Guangdong and Guangxi at the time, advocated with the central government to construct a commemorative archway in their name. Finally, in the first year (1821) of Emperor Daoguang's reign, the Qing government honored them with an archway inscribed with the words "Charitable and Benevolent". Beyond infrastructure, these merchants were pillars of cultural evolution — donating lands, setting up educational institutions, funding various projects, and contributing significantly to literature. In bridging China with the broader world, they were also instrumental in introducing and promoting the Western smallpox vaccination technique. According to local records, James Drummond (Duo Linwen), a businessman from the British East India Company, introduced this vaccination to Guangzhou in the 10th year (1805) of Emperor Jiaqing's reign. Recognizing the potential benefits, Liang Guozhi, a leading trader from Tianbao Hong, which was founded by Liang Jingguo, enthusiastically invested in mastering and promoting this medical innovation.

18 ~ 19 世纪, 广州作为中国和世界的连接点, 是中国最能感受到全球化冲击和多元化色彩的港口城市。从对近代世界贸易体系的贡献来看, 广州可以说是近代全球经济崛起的最重要贡献者之一。在近代广州贸易蓬勃发展的历史进程中, 十三行作为世界与中国之间的重要纽带, 其作用毋庸置疑。历史上的十三行兼具经济、文化两重性, 不仅是广州对外贸易的直接实践者, 也是广州独特城市文化的塑造者, 还是世界近现代发展和多元文化的推动者。

During the 18th and 19th centuries, Guangzhou emerged as a link between China and the outside world and the only port city in China that bore the brunt of globalization and diverse global influence. Its role in shaping the modern global trade system is undeniable. In Guangzhou's transformative era, the Thirteen Hongs served as conduits connecting China with the wider world. Their legacy in Guangzhou transcends just commerce. Being at the forefront of global trade, they played a crucial role in shaping the city's unique culture and promoting global interconnectedness and inclusivity in modern times. 📖

供图 / 崔高浩



# 广东“非遗”

## Intangible Cultural Heritages in Guangdong

作者：广东省文化馆 Guangdong Cultural Center

翻译：李睿 Li Rui

### 粤剧

#### Cantonese Opera

粤剧又称“广府戏”“广东大戏”，流行于广东、广西南部及香港、澳门等地。粤剧表演质朴粗犷、化妆简练、色彩浓艳、服装华美，富有浓郁的地方特色。

Cantonese Opera, also known as “Guangfu Opera” or “Guangdong Grand Opera”, holds a significant place in Guangdong, southern Guangxi, Hong Kong, Macau, and beyond. This traditional art form is distinguished by its rustic and bold style, concise makeup, vibrant colors, and exquisite costumes, all infused with a rich local flavor.



### 岭南派古琴艺术

#### Lingnan School of Guqin Art

岭南派古琴艺术主要流传于广东省广州市及周边地区，其起源可追溯到南北朝时期。受儒道两家思想的影响，岭南派古琴艺术在曲目、音乐结构、音色及演奏技法等方面形成了清和淡雅、温柔醇厚、优雅恬静的风格，极具古典民族特色。

The Lingnan School of Guqin Art, primarily centered in Guangzhou and its surrounding regions in Guangdong Province, traces its origins back to the Northern and Southern Dynasties. Influenced by both Confucian and Taoist philosophies, the school has cultivated a musical style known for its graceful melodies, clear structures, rich tones, and elegant playing technique, bringing people a classical charm.

### 剪纸

#### Paper Cutting

佛山剪纸以铜箔的灿亮搭配鲜明的纸色，形成了独有的地方风格。剪纸手法分为剪、刻两大类：剪，多为随意剪制；刻，操刀时手似握毛笔，垂直切割，线条连接而不断。

Foshan paper cutting, with its dazzling copper foil and vibrant paper colors, embodies a unique local artform. It employs two main techniques: “cutting” and “engraving”. Cutting is often done freehand, while engraving involves holding the knife like a paintbrush to create vertical cuts, resulting in continuous and unbroken shapes.

潮州剪纸，流行于明清时期，清光绪年间达到鼎盛。潮州剪纸按形式可分为纯色、多色；潮州民间剪纸艺人善于将三五张色纸叠在一起，以娴熟的技巧剪出各种富有装饰性的花纹图案。

Chaozhou paper cutting, which thrived during the Ming and Qing dynasties and reached its pinnacle during the reign of Emperor Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty, can be categorized into monochromatic or multicolored forms. Skilled artisans in Chaozhou often stack three to five sheets of colored paper together and use their dexterity to craft various decorative patterns and designs.



## 陆丰皮影戏 Lufeng Shadow Puppetry

陆丰皮影戏是我国三大皮影系统之一——潮州皮影的唯一遗存。不同于河北的驴皮影、西北的牛皮影，潮州的皮影为纸影，发展于民间，又得到陆丰民间习俗的孕育，唱腔音乐丰富，地方特色浓厚，绘图、雕刻精致，表演生动逼真、优雅可观。

Lufeng Shadow Puppetry, the sole surviving form of Chaozhou Shadow Puppetry (one of China's three major shadow puppetry arts), distinguishes itself from the donkey leather shadow puppets of Hebei and the cowhide shadow puppets in northwestern China. Chaozhou's shadow puppets, crafted from paper, have evolved within the local community, influenced by Lufeng's customs and traditions. The puppetry performance is accompanied by vibrant singing and music that carry a distinct local flavor. Meticulous craftsmanship in drawing and carving the puppets results in lifelike and captivating performances.

## 潮州工夫茶艺 Chaozhou Gongfu Tea Ceremony

潮州工夫茶起源于广东潮汕，盛行于宋代，已有千年历史。潮州茶道在中国茶道文化传统中最具代表性，中国台湾地区的泡茶道和日本的煎茶道其实都来源于潮州工夫茶。潮州工夫茶艺以乌龙茶为主要茶品，其冲泡之水、煮茶之火、所选之炭皆有讲究，从备器、生火、净手到最后的谢宾共包含21道程序。潮州工夫茶融精神、礼仪、茶艺、品评为一体，蕴含着丰富的文化内容。

Chaozhou Gongfu Tea, originating from Chaozhou in Guangdong and flourishing since the Song Dynasty, has a history of over a thousand years. As a pinnacle in Chinese tea culture, it has influenced the tea brewing techniques in China's Taiwan and the Japanese matcha ceremony. Chaozhou Gongfu Tea Ceremony primarily features oolong tea and places great emphasis on the quality of water used for brewing, the precision of fire for boiling, and the selection of charcoal. It encompasses a total of 21 steps, from preparing utensils, kindling fire, cleansing hands to expressing gratitude to guests. The ceremony integrates spirituality, etiquette, tea artistry, and tea appraisal into a holistic experience, encapsulating profound cultural significance. ☯





# 从中文学生到中文老师

From a Chinese Language Learner to a  
Chinese Language Teacher

供稿：中山大学 Sun Yat-sen University

作者：张念 Zhang Nian

亚雪芳 Sara Jaaksola

翻译：符梦醒 Fu Mengxing

亚雪芳 (Sara Jaaksola) 是芬兰人，其父母曾经于20世纪80年代在北京工作生活。受父母的影响，亚雪芳对中国文化颇感兴趣。2016年，亚雪芳在中山大学获得硕士学位后就留在了广州工作，创办了国际中文教育机构 Expat Chinese。本文是作者张念和亚雪芳的访谈实录。

Sara Jaaksola is born a Finn and her parents lived and worked in Beijing in the 1980s. Influenced by her parents, Sara is very interested in the Chinese culture. In 2016, after obtaining her master's degree from Sun Yat-sen University, she stayed in Guangzhou and established a Chinese language teaching institution catering to international learners called "Expat Chinese". Below is an interview with Sara Jaaksola by Zhang Nian.



张念：Expat Chinese 是你在中山大学获得汉语国际教育硕士学位后创办的吗？是什么样的契机让你创办了这个机构？能介绍一下它的情况吗？

Zhang Nian: Is Expat Chinese established after you obtained your MA in Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages (TCSOL) from Sun Yat-sen University? What made you want to establish such an organization? Could you tell us more about it?

亚雪芳：2016年硕士毕业后，我创办了Expat Chinese。在读研期间，我开始从事一对一教学，从一个学生家跑到另一个学生家上课，教学时长远远超过了学位要求的教学实习时间。在这个过程中，我发现中文教学很有市场，毕业后就决定创办国际中文教育机构。Expat Chinese 位于广州珠江新城，目前除了我，还有三位兼职教师，每个学期有30~40名学生。选择Expat Chinese 作为机构名称有两个原因：一是我本人是教中文的外籍教师；二是我的学生大多是在广州生活的expatriate。我们机构的格言是“Teaching Chinese the Western Way”，也就是运用西式教学方法来教中文。我们的学生主要有外交官员、国际学校教师、外企经理及其家属。我们招生主要靠口碑，除了机构官网和我的微信朋友圈，基本不作其他宣传。

Sara Jaaksola: Yes, I established the institution in 2016 after graduating from my MA program. I had started one-on-one language teaching during my MA and I would go from one student's home to another to give classes. The time I spent on teaching had far exceeded what was required by the MA program. It was during this period that I found there was a huge market for Chinese language teaching, so I decided to set up a Chinese language institution after graduation. Expat Chinese is based in Zhujiang New Town in Guangzhou and has three part-time teachers apart from myself. We have thirty to forty students enrolled for each term. There are two reasons for choosing “Expat Chinese” as our organization's name: for one, I myself am an expat living in China teaching Chinese; for the other, most of my students are expatriates living in Guangzhou. The slogan for our organization is “Teaching Chinese the Western Way”, meaning we use Western pedagogy in our teaching. Most of our students are diplomats, teachers in international schools in China, or managerial staff of international companies and their

families. We rely on a word-of-mouth marketing strategy. Apart from our official website and my own WeChat platform, we scarcely do any other promotions.



张念：你在机构里主要负责什么工作？之前学习中文的经历对你创办Expat Chinese有哪些帮助？

Zhang Nian: What do you do in this organization? Does your previous experience of learning Chinese help you set up Expat Chinese in any way?

亚雪芳：我的主要工作依然是教学，一个星期上20多节课。除了教学，我还负责兼职教师管理、招聘、招生等工作。因为机构小，所以大部分工作都要靠自己完成。中文学习经验和汉语国际教育硕士文凭是我工作必不可少的“饭碗”。我自己教的学生水平从零到HSK4级，需要丰富的教学技能和技巧，如果当时没读汉语国际教育专业硕士的话，现在估计做不了中文教师。

Sara Jaaksola: My main job here is still teaching: I teach twenty-odd classes each week. Apart from teaching, I also supervise the teaching staff and manage the recruiting of teachers and students. Since we are a small business, I do most of the work on my own. My Chinese language learning experience and my MA degree in TCSOL are my essentials in this industry. The students I teach range from beginner level to HSK Level 4, so a large repertoire of teaching skills and techniques is a must for this job. If I hadn't done an MA in TCSOL, I probably wouldn't be a Chinese language teacher now.

张念：作为外国人在广州教中文，你觉得自己的优势是什么？

Zhang Nian: As an expat teaching Chinese in Guangzhou, what do you think is your edge over other teachers?

张念：我们发现优酷上有Expat Chinese的自频道，你觉得Expat Chinese跟其他中文培训机构最大的不同是什么？

Zhang Nian: I find that you have a channel for Expat Chinese on Youku.com. What do you think is the biggest difference between Expat Chinese and other Chinese language teaching organizations?



亚雪芳：我们的优酷自频道主要用于给学生分享教学视频，专业内容会发到“油管”（YouTube）上，通过国外的视频平台来分享学习中文的快乐。Expat Chinese跟其他中文培训机构最大的不同是，我们会运用西式教学理念来教中文，用学生熟悉的、容易接受的教学方法来上课。我们经常用对比的方法来帮助学生学中文，一般是对比中英文或者对比汉语和学生的母语。我们招聘教师有三大基本要求：一是具备英语口语能力；二是具备教学能力；三是具备汉语教学理论知识。到目前为止，机构运营比较理想，后面我们会采取新的运营模式，更注重以学生为中心来设计优秀的一对一或小班课程，同时着手研发并编写教材。

亚雪芳：我认为外籍中文教师和本土中文教师各有优势。我感觉我能更好地了解学生，更容易发现和理解他们喜欢的学习方法和在学习过程中遇到的困难。我考过旧版HSK5级、第二版HSK5级和6级、新版HSK8级，我能从学生说的话或者写作段落判断他们的中文水平，并根据他们的汉语基础来设计合适的课程。我认为，HSK1～3级的学生更适合由外籍中文教师教授，而高级阶段的学生由本土中文教师教更合适。

Sara Jaaksola: I believe foreign teachers and native Chinese teachers each have their own edge in teaching Chinese to non-native learners. I think that I could better empathize with my students, discovering and understanding what teaching methods they prefer and what obstacles they have encountered in their learning. I've passed the old HSK Level 5, the second version of HSK Level 5 and 6, as well as the new HSK Level 8, so I could tell the students' Chinese language proficiency through their speech and writing, and then I will design a curriculum tailored to their language level. I think students with the HSK Level 1 to 3 are better taught by a foreign Chinese language teacher, while students with more advanced levels had better study with a native Chinese teacher.

Sara Jaaksola: Our Youku official channel is mainly used for sharing teaching materials with our students. More specialized materials will be posted on YouTube and other overseas channels to spread the joy of learning Chinese. The chief difference between Expat Chinese and other organizations is that we adopt Western style pedagogy in Chinese teaching, using methods that our students are more familiar with and find more accessible. Comparison is a method we use frequently in our teaching: we'd compare the differences between Chinese and English or between Chinese and the student's mother tongue. There are three basic requirements when we recruit teachers: fluency in English, good teaching skills, and a mastery of theories of Chinese language teaching. So far, our organization has been running quite well. In the future, we will manage our teaching in a different way. We will focus more on one-on-one teaching tailored to each student's needs and small group teaching, and we'll start developing our own language learning textbooks.



张念：在 Expat Chinese 有没有印象特别深刻的学生学习故事？

Zhang Nian: Have you encountered any student at Expat Chinese that left a deep impression on you?

亚雪芳：让我印象最深刻的是在我们机构学习时间最长的一位学生，是一名30多岁、来自美国的国际学校教师。2016年，我们机构还没正式开始招生，她已经在跟我上一对一课程，到现在还在坚持。她没有很具体的学习目标，但她很享受学习中文的过程。

Sara Jaaksola: The one that impressed me the most is a student who's been learning with us for the longest time. She's from the US, a teacher in an international school in her thirties. In 2016, even before our official enrollment, she'd been doing one-on-one classes with me and she's still taking classes now. She doesn't set herself any specified goals; she simply enjoys the process of learning Chinese.

张念：听说你去年申请了芬兰的博士，为什么又想继续深造了呢？

Zhang Nian: I heard that you applied for a doctoral program in Finland last year. What made you decide to continue your studies?

亚雪芳：2016年硕士毕业后，我一直在教书。这些年我也在

思考今后的发展。今年1月，我申请了芬兰图尔库大学的博士，研究方向跟国际中文教育密切相关，主要研究中文学习者的学习动机。不过因为事业还在广州，只能远程学习。

Sara Jaaksola: I've been teaching all these years since graduation from my MA in 2016. I've also been thinking about my own career in the future. This January I applied for a doctoral degree with University of Turku in Finland. My research proposal is closely related to Chinese language teaching, for I want to study the learning motives of Chinese language learners. But since my career is based in Guangzhou, I'm doing the degree through distance learning.

张念：你有什么经验想要分享给今后有志从事国际中文教育的同道中人吗？

Zhang Nian: Is there any experience or tips you want to share with people who want to start a career in international Chinese language education?

亚雪芳：从事国际中文教育是一份有意义的事业。中文教师对学生的影响很大，不仅能帮助学生学好一门语言，也能帮助学生了解一种文化。想做好一名中文教师，需要记住以下三点：一是在学好理论的同时掌握实际教学能力；二是读书的时候就要开始积累教学经验；三是要保持学习兴趣，通过自己的外语学习经验更好地帮助学习中文的外国学生。

Sara Jaaksola: International Chinese language education is a worthwhile cause to take. Chinese language teachers have a great influence on their students. They not only help them learn a new language but also help them get to know a different culture. I have three suggestions for people who want to become a Chinese language teacher. First, you must have practical teaching skills alongside the educational theories. Second, it's better to start gaining some teaching experience while you are studying in school. Third, always keep yourself curious about language learning, for your own learning experience will be of great help to the students. 📖

# 马西尼教授的故事

## The Story of Professor Federico Masini

作者：张枫茹 Zhang Fengru

翻译：李睿 Li Rui

2023年4月23日下午，在欧洲汉语教学协会（简称“欧汉会”）的会场上，一位身形颀长、气质儒雅的教授用标准而流利的汉语满怀热情地介绍着意大利的汉语教学情况和成果。他，就是来自意大利的世界汉语教学学会副会长、著名汉学家，曾任罗马大学副校长、罗马大学东方学院院长，现任罗马大学孔子学院外方院长的费德里科·马西尼教授（Federico Masini）。

On the afternoon of April 23rd, 2023, at the International Symposium of the European Association of Chinese Teaching (EACT), participants were captivated by a tall, poised professor, who presented the progress and achievements of Chinese language education in Italy in impeccable Chinese. He was Professor Federico Masini, Vice President of the International Society for Chinese Language Teaching. Hailing from Italy, Professor Masini is a celebrated sinologist, having held positions as Vice Rector for Academic Affairs at the Sapienza University of Rome and Dean of its Department of Oriental Studies. Presently, he serves as Italian Director of the Confucius Institute at the Sapienza University of Rome.

马西尼教授学习汉语40余年，从事汉语教学近30年，致力于汉学研究中西交流。2010年，为嘉奖他在文化传播领域作出的卓越贡献，中国政府为其颁发了“中意友好贡献奖”。

Professor Masini has dedicated over four decades to studying Chinese and has spent nearly three decades teaching the language. He is committed to Chinese studies and exchange between China and the West. In acknowledgment of his remarkable contributions to cultural exchange, he was honored with the “Sino-Italy Friendship Award” by the Chinese government in 2010.



马西尼教授在欧汉会现场

Professor Masini speaking at the EACT symposium



作为第四届欧汉会的承办方，南安普顿孔院有幸邀请到马西尼教授进行个人专访，让我们有机会进一步了解这位拥有传奇经历的汉学家的成长之路。

As the host of the 4th International EACT Symposium, the Confucius Institute of the University of Southampton had the honor of interviewing Professor Masini. The conversation provided deeper insights into the journey of this legendary sinologist.

1976年，罗马意中友好协会开设汉语课程，16岁的马西尼第一次接触到汉语。“当时，意中友好协会是唯一可以学习汉语的地方。我们不能去中国留学，只能参加协会每周两次的汉语课。”作为中意建交后最早的一批汉语学习者，马西尼遇到的第一个困难是语境和教学资源匮乏。当时的意大利基本没有华人，为了创造语境，马西尼和他的同学绞尽脑汁地寻找与中国人交流的机会。“我和一个同学到离大学不远的中国驻意大利使馆门外，等里面的人出来，跟他们打个招呼。这些从使馆大门内出来的中国人是我最早看到的中国人。”说起这段“求学”经历，马西尼教授不禁莞尔。

Back in 1976, when the Italy-China Friendship Association in Rome began offering Chinese language courses, the 16-year-old Professor Masini had his first encounter with Chinese. “During that period, the association was the sole avenue for Chinese learning in Italy. Given that studying in China wasn’t an option, we attended the classes twice a week.” Being among the pioneering group of students learning Chinese after the

establishment of Italy-China diplomatic ties, he grappled with the scarcity of contextual reference and teaching resources. The absence of a Chinese community in Italy at the time posed another challenge. To immerse themselves in the language, he and his classmates sought various ways to create a Chinese-speaking environment. “One day, a classmate and I stood outside the Chinese Embassy in Italy, which was not far from the university. Our goal was simple: as people exited, we’d greet them and strike up a conversation. The individuals who came outside were, in fact, the first Chinese people I had ever seen.” Professor Masini recalled this learning adventure with a smile.

高中毕业后，马西尼进入罗马大学文哲学院学习，主修语言哲学，同时开始利用课余时间到文哲学院的东方学部旁听汉语课。他回忆道：“刚开始在大学学习汉语时，我感觉最大的困难是发音和写字。发音的送气不送气、声调和鼻音，这三个是最大的困难。”没有录像带、没有中国老师、没有电脑软件，马西尼只能靠反复听、不断重复和练习提升语音技能。学了一段时间后，他发现，词汇、语法和句型表达方式才是汉语最难的地方。

Upon completing high school, Professor Masini entered the Department of Philosophy and Letters at the Sapienza University of Rome, majoring in the philosophy of language. He also attended Chinese language courses at the Department of Oriental Studies. Reflecting on this period, he said, “In the beginning stages, I found pronunciation and writing characters

to be the most daunting. The challenges included aspiration of sounds, mastering tones, and nasal sounds.” Without video tapes, Chinese instructors, or digital learning tools, he honed his pronunciation through diligent listening, relentless repetition, and practice. As his studies progressed, he realized that mastering vocabulary, grammar, and sentence structure posed the biggest difficulties in the Chinese language.

虽面临种种困难，但马西尼从未想过放弃。1983年，他获得了国家奖学金，第一次踏上中国的土地，来到北京语言学院（现北京语言大学）进修，后又转入北京大学中文系研修中国语言学。在北大期间，马西尼有幸遇到了很多中文教育乃至中文研究学界的专家和学者，如陆俭明、朱德熙、王力等，并向他们学习和求教，他们的为人处事和教学方法对马西尼产生了重要的影响。结束在中国的学习后，马西尼回到欧洲，开始从事汉语教学和汉学研究工作。

Undeterred by these challenges, Professor Masini remained resolute. In 1983, he received a scholarship from the Chinese government and came to China for the first time. He began his studies at the Beijing Language Institute (now Beijing Language and Culture University) and later he transferred to Peking University to study Chinese Linguistics. At Peking University, he had the opportunity to interact with and learn from many esteemed experts and scholars in Chinese language education and linguistic studies, such as Lu Jianming, Zhu Dexi, and Wang Li. Their personality and distinctive teaching styles deeply influenced him. After completing his studies in China, he returned to Europe, embarking on a career dedicated to Chinese language education and research in Sinology.



回顾自己的汉学研究之路，马西尼教授说，自己最初学汉语只是对语言本身感兴趣，但随着语言水平的提高，他开始痴迷于中国语言的历史、演变和文化等方面的研究。在北大研究中国语言学的时候，他的第一项研究课题是“现代语言学之父——瑞士语言学家弗迪南·德·索绪尔 (Ferdinand de Saussure)”，为此，他还专门去王力教授家请教相关问题。他的第二项研究与词汇学有关，“第二项研究是关于现代汉语词汇的形成，主要是现代汉语的酝酿时期——‘鸦片战争’初期。这本书（指《现代汉语词汇的形成：十九世纪汉语外来词研究》）我是用英语写的，因为当时在意大利没有出版商愿意出这本书，所以我是在美国加利福尼亚大学出版的英文版。后来从英语翻译成汉语，又翻译成日语和韩语。现在，这本书已经在韩国再版了三次。还有关于词汇的形成，我也写了好几篇文章，研究重点是词汇交流，主要是中国、日本、韩国这三个国家的词汇交流。”在此之后，马西尼教授开始了他的第三项汉学研究——中西交流研究，他和著名汉学家白佐良合著的《意大利与中国》一书被习近平主席赞誉，习近平主席称其“为中欧交往架起桥梁”。

Reflecting on his journey in Chinese studies, Professor Massini noted that his initial curiosity was centered around the Chinese language itself. Yet, as he became more proficient, he was increasingly captivated by the history, evolution, and culture surrounding the language. At Peking University, while delving into Chinese linguistics, his first research centered on Swiss





linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, the Father of Modern Linguistics. To gain deeper insights on the topic, he even visited Professor Wang Li's home for guidance. His subsequent research shifted to lexicology. "My second research emphasized the evolution of modern Chinese vocabulary, particularly during the nascent period of Modern Chinese in the early phases of the Opium War. This work, titled 'The Formation of Modern Chinese Lexicon and Its Evolution Toward a National Language: The Period from 1840 to 1898', was initially written in English, because, at that time, there were no publishers in Italy willing to take it on. Thus, it was published in English at the University of California in the United States. Later, it was translated into Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Notably, it has been reprinted three times in South Korea. I also wrote several articles on vocabulary formation, with a focus on vocabulary exchange, primarily among China, Japan, and South Korea." Afterward, Professor Massini embarked on his third area of Chinese studies on China-West exchange. His book, *Italy and China*, co-authored with the renowned sinologist Giuliano Bertuccioli (Bai Zuoliang), was praised by President Xi Jinping as "a bridge for China-Europe exchange".

马西尼教授在研究语言的过程中反复强调，“将语言当作一把钥匙，打开了了解中国文化之门”。除了在研究“西学东渐”的过程中深入了解中国的历史文化，马西尼教授还孜孜不倦地

阅读中国古代文学作品，如《三国演义》《金瓶梅》以及“三言二拍”等，还把一些作品部分翻译成意大利语——“我主要就是靠阅读这些著作来体会和理解中国传统文化的。”

Throughout his linguistic research, Professor Massini has always underscored the notion that "language is a key to unlock Chinese culture". Beyond his exploration of Chinese history and culture through the process of "Eastward Expansion of Western Learning", he has immersed himself in ancient Chinese literature, delving into classics like *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, *The Plum in the Golden Vase*, and "San Yan Er Pai" (a collection of the ancient short stories in vernacular from Song and Ming dynasties). He has even translated some of these seminal works into Italian. "Immersing myself in these literary treasures offers a direct route to experiencing and grasping the nuances of traditional Chinese culture."

从1976年开始直到今天，马西尼教授学习汉语、研究汉语、教授汉语已有将近50年。在这条漫长的“汉语之路”上，他从未感到厌倦，也从未想过放弃。回顾自己的汉语研学之路，马西尼教授总结道：“没有好奇，任何语言都学不好，而学习语言也是开发大脑最好的办法。”他希望有越来越多的外国人学习汉语，并能在语言学习中感受到好奇与快乐；他也希望汉语学习者能像他一样，在这条路上越来越自信、越来越乐观，握紧语言的钥匙，走向更广阔的世界。

Since 1976 and up to the present, Professor Massini has been learning, researching, and teaching Chinese for nearly five decades. Throughout this long journey with the Chinese language, he has never felt fatigued or considered giving up. Reflecting on his journey of learning Chinese, Professor Massini believes, "A genuine curiosity is pivotal to mastering any language. Moreover, learning a language is one of the finest exercises for the mind." He hopes that more non-Chinese individuals will be drawn to learn the language, finding the same curiosity and joy he has experienced. Furthermore, he wishes for every Chinese language enthusiast to hold onto this linguistic key with growing confidence and optimism, and to use it to unlock wider horizons. 🌐



# 游戏教学法在线上汉语教学中的应用

## Game-Based Teaching Methods in Online Chinese Language Teaching

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游戏教学法在线下汉语教学中十分常见，不仅可以活跃课堂气氛、调动学生的积极性，还能辅助教师实现更好的教学互动。如何将游戏教学法灵活地运用于线上汉语教学课堂呢？下面我将从拼音、汉字、词汇、语法等四个角度结合具体教学案例，对线上汉语教学中游戏教学法的应用进行分享，希望可以为一线的汉语教师，尤其是在云端授课的教师们提供一些教学思路。

Game-based teaching methods are very common in offline Chinese language teaching. They not only liven up the classroom and motivate students but also

assist teachers in promoting class interactions. How can we flexibly use game-based teaching methods in online Chinese language teaching? In the following, I will share the adoption of game-based teaching methods in online Chinese language teaching from four aspects: Pinyin, Chinese characters, vocabulary, and grammar, combined with specific teaching cases. I hope this can provide some insights for frontline Chinese language teachers, especially those who are teaching in the online environment.



# 一、拼音

## I. Pinyin

拼音是汉语学习的第一步，学会了拼音就可以读出所有汉字。然而，记忆拼音却不是一件简单的事情，尤其对于一些有英语基础的学生来说，拼音字母的读音极易和英文字母的读音混淆。在拼音教学中，如果通过反复纠正偏误来加强学生记忆，不免机械又沉闷。

Pinyin is the first step in learning Chinese, as it allows one to pronounce all Chinese characters. However, memorizing Pinyin is not a simple task, especially for students with a background in English, as pronunciations of Pinyin letters can easily be confused with those of English letters. In Pinyin teaching, it can be quite mechanical and dull to correct mistakes repeatedly in order to strengthen students' memory.

在学习HSK1级拼音部分时，我会通过游戏来复习拼音知识，如摘苹果、识卡片接龙、走迷宫等。以摘苹果游戏为例，学生做好准备后，音频开始播放，写着拼音的苹果从屏幕上方掉落。学生需在苹果接触地面前准确读出拼音，读对的苹果将被教师操纵接到篮子里，读错或来不及读出拼音的苹果会消失；前一个苹果消失的时候，下一个苹果会立即开始掉落，直到树上所有苹果落下，游戏结束。在这个游戏中，学生会不断地努力，尝试将所有苹果都接到篮子里，也会有部分学生想增加训练难度，加快每一个苹果的下落速度。完成多次摘苹果游戏后，学生的拼音认读能力都得到了很大的提升。



汉语拼音摘苹果游戏

Pinyin Game: Picking Apples

Given this, when teaching Pinyin to HSK Level 1 students, I have introduced several games to review what they have learnt, such as “Picking Apples”, “Matching Cards”, and “Navigating Mazes”. Taking the example of “picking apples”, when students are prepared, an audio starts playing, and apples labeled with Pinyin fall from the top of the screen. Students need to accurately read the Pinyin before the apples touch the ground. Apples read correctly are “picked” by the teacher and placed in a basket, while apples read incorrectly or not read in time disappear. When one apple disappears, the next apple immediately starts falling until all the apples on the tree have fallen in the end. In this game, students continuously make efforts to try to catch all the apples, and some may even want to increase the training difficulty by speeding up the descent of each apple. After completing multiple rounds, students' abilities in Pinyin recognition and pronunciation will be improved greatly.

## 二、汉字

### II. Chinese Characters

方方正正的汉字承载了中华上下五千年的文明，由最早的象形字演变至今，每一个汉字都穿越了历史的长河，沉淀着中华民族发展的印迹。对于母语非汉语的学习者，写好汉字并不容易。有很多学生在初学汉字笔画的时候，会将汉字笔画与绘画线条混淆，甚至会把一些笔画较少的汉字用绘画的方式画出来。在线上汉语教学中，如何才能在空中受限的云端课堂激发学生对汉字学习的兴趣呢？我们不妨也引入游戏教学法来试一试。

Chinese characters, which look square and upright, are the symbol of Chinese civilization over the past five thousand years. Evolving from the earliest pictograms to the present, each Chinese character has traversed the river of history, bearing the imprint of the development of the Chinese nation. For learners whose native language is not Chinese, writing Chinese characters is not easy. Many students, when they first start learning the strokes of Chinese characters, may confuse Chinese character strokes with drawing lines and may even “draw” some characters with fewer strokes as if they were painting pictures. In online Chinese language teaching, how can we spark students’ interest in learning Chinese characters in the limited space of virtual classrooms? We can consider introducing game-based teaching methods as well.

以HSK初学者为例，我们可以采用将象形字和汉字部件拆分重组的游戏，辅助学生进行汉字记忆。其中，以象形字为切入点引导学生记忆汉字，是一种较为有效的手段。在HSK1级的初级班，学生会对于一个汉字为什么代表这样或那

样的意义表示好奇，在云端课堂恰好可以利用他们的这一疑惑，以汉字的由来为主线，将其象形图与汉字放在同一画面，展示给学生。比如，在学习“人”这个字的时候，学生通常会写成“入”。这时，教师可以展示人站立图片，并提醒同学们想象“人”字展示的是一个人侧身站立的样子；而“入”与“出”字相对，指从外入内，其甲骨文像一个尖头的东西，尖的东西容易进入，其金文和篆体字则像一个屋顶、房屋的样子。

Taking HSK beginners as an example, we can use games that break down and recombine pictograms and Chinese character components to help students memorize Chinese characters. Starting with pictograms is an effective approach in helping students remember Chinese characters. In a beginner’s class at HSK Level 1, students are often curious about why a Chinese character represents a particular meaning. In the online classroom, we can satisfy their curiosity by placing pictograms and Chinese characters on the screen to show students the origin of Chinese characters. For example, when learning the character 人 (rén, person), students often write it as 入 (rù, enter). The teacher can show a picture of a person standing and remind students to imagine that the character 人 represents the sideways stance of a person. On the other hand, 入, which means “enter”, is the opposite of 出 (chū), meaning “exit”. Oracle bone script depicts 入 as a pointed object which can easily enter, while in bronze script and seal script, it looks like a roof or a house.



这样的教学训练一方面可以将汉字本身所代表的文化意思直观生动地表现出来，另一方面也可以提高学生记忆汉字的效率。

Such training can not only vividly depict the cultural meaning represented by Chinese characters but also improve the efficiency of students' memorization of Chinese characters.



入，象形字。其古文字像一个屋顶、房屋，是人们每天最常出入的处所，所以用屋顶来表示进入之义。成语：出入平安、入室操戈、登堂入室、入木三分。

汉字教学图片

Pictures used in teaching 人 and 入

### 三、词汇

### III. Vocabulary

词汇是汉语沟通和表达的基础，想要说好汉语就必须掌握词汇的含义和用法。学习一门新的语言总要经历枯燥的词汇记忆过程，如何才能让词汇记忆变得更加轻松有趣呢？游戏教学法在这一部分也可以起到一定的作用。

Vocabulary forms the foundation of communication and expression in Chinese. To speak Chinese fluently, one must master the meanings and usage of vocabulary. Learning a new language usually involves the tedious process of memorizing vocabulary. How can we make vocabulary memorization more enjoyable and engaging? Game-based teaching methods can play a significant role in this aspect as well.

在线上汉语教学中，我常用的是转盘游戏：学生需要在转盘停下的那一刻，用汉语说出指针所指图片代表的词汇。每个人都有机会转动转盘，也会转到不同的图片；每转动一次转盘，就是帮助学生回想一次词汇的表达。如此，学生在不经意间就完成了多次复习。紧张又有趣的节奏活跃了课堂氛围，同时又在不知不觉中帮助学生完成了词汇的多次记忆。



词汇转盘游戏

Vocabulary Game: Turntable

In my online Chinese classes, I often play a turnable game. In this game, students need to speak the Chinese word that corresponds to the picture indicated by the turnable when it comes to a stop. Everyone has the opportunity to spin the turnable, and they will land on different pictures. Each spin represents an opportunity for students to recall a word. In this way, students complete multiple reviews of vocabulary without even realizing it. The lively and exciting pace of the game livens up the classroom atmosphere, while students inadvertently reinforce their vocabulary memory.

## 四、语法

### IV. Grammar

语法是语言的精髓，正确使用语法规则，才能正确地表达出自己的想法。学习汉语语法也需要勤学多练，所以我的云端课堂上设置了很多游戏来帮助学生进行语法练习。

Grammar is the essence of language, and mastering grammar rules correctly is essential for expressing one's thoughts accurately. Learning Chinese grammar also requires diligent practice, so I have incorporated many games in my online classes to help students practice grammar.

比如，在学习了HSK1级第九课“你儿子在哪儿工作”后，我通过抽卡片的形式引导学生练习学过的语法点。每张卡片上都有一组词汇，学生需要仿照示例用所给词汇造至少三个句子。

For example, after teaching HSK Level 1, Lesson 9, “你儿子在哪儿工作？”(Where Does Your Son Work?), I guide students to practice the grammar points they have learned through a flashcard game. Each flashcard contains a set of vocabulary, and students need to create at least three sentences following the examples provided.



E.g. 小狗 椅子

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. 小狗在哪儿呢？  | _____在哪儿呢？    |
| 2. 小狗呢？     | _____呢？       |
| 3. 小狗在椅子上。  | _____在_____。  |
| 4. 小狗不在椅子上。 | _____不在_____。 |

语法抽抽乐

Grammar Game: Fun Flashcards

在HSK1级第13课“他在学做中国菜呢”中，学习重点是打电话的常用语，所以我就以云端模拟电话的形式进行了复习。在游戏开始前，我准备了几组带有不同图案的电话号码，学生可以选择一个作为自己的号码。之后，我会随机读出一个号码当作给该号码拨通电话，选择了该号码的学生需要接起电话、进行对话，并在结束对话后随机读出下一个号码“打”给下一个学生，依此类推，直到全班学生都接完电话。

In HSK Level 1, Lesson 13, “他在学做中国菜呢” (He Is Learning to Cook Chinese Food), the focus is on common phrases used in phone conversations. So, I conduct a review in the form of a simulated phone call during the online class. Before the game begins, I prepare several sets of phone numbers with different patterns, and students can choose one as their own number. Then, I randomly dial a number to make a call, and the student who has that number needs to answer the call, engage in a conversation, and, after finishing the conversation, randomly dial the next number to “call” the next student, and so on, until all the students have answered a call.



电话数字练习

Grammar Game: Making a Phone Call

高速发展的网络科技让我们与来自天南地北的学生在云端相聚相识，丰富多样的教学方法让我们把文化和快乐传递。我们期待能早日在中国相遇！

The rapidly advancing technology of the Internet allows us to connect with students from all over the globe and the variety of teaching methods enables us to transmit culture and joy. We look forward to meeting in China in person soon! 🇨🇳

供图 / 田佳慧 王丽

# 二十四节气

## The Twenty-Four Solar Terms

作者：何芷翌 He Zhiyi  
翻译：符梦醒 Fu Mengxing

# 小暑

## Xiaoshu



“小暑”又称“六月节”，是农历二十四节气中的第11个节气。小暑在每年公历7月6日至8日，正是“三夏”中的季夏开始之时。“小”表程度较低，“暑”指炎热，“小暑”即指天气开始炎热。随着小暑的到来，炎热的盛夏也就正式登场了。



Xiaoshu, or Slight Heat, is also called the “Sixth Month Festival” in the Chinese lunar calendar. It is the 11th solar terms among the twenty-four terms of the year and falls on the period between July 6th to July 8th (the sixth month in the lunar calendar), at the same time marking the beginning of the “third summer month” of the “three summer months” (roughly corresponding to May, June, July) of the year. “Xiao” means a lower degree while “shu” means hot, so Xiaoshu indicates that the weather is turning warmer. With the coming of Xiaoshu, we encounter the hottest summer days.

小暑过后，华北地区迎来雨季，降水明显增加且雨量集中；而华南地区则进入高温、高湿的时期，频繁出现的雷雨、热带风暴和台风虽能带来一定量的降水，缓解农田干旱的问题，但有时也会对部分旱生农作物生长带来不利影响。所以，在小暑时节，南、北方大部分地区要高度警惕洪涝灾害发生，并做好雷暴的预防工作，减少雷电对人畜、建筑物以及交通设备造成的危害。

After Xiaoshu, northern China phases into the rainy season with considerably concentrated and increased rainfalls, while southern China enters a period of extremely hot and humid days. The frequent thunderstorms, tropical storms, and typhoons of this season bring with them copious rainfall which helps to alleviate droughts in agriculture, but sometimes they could also affect the growth of some xerophytic crops. As a result, flood is the chief natural disaster that people in most places of China are anticipating during the period of Xiaoshu, and they take good precautions to mitigate the potential risks to people, livestock, properties, and transportation caused by thunders and lightning.

北方地区在小暑有吃饺子的传统。“头伏饺子，二伏面，三伏烙饼摊鸡蛋。”伏天里，人们容易食欲不振，而饺子正是开胃解馋的食物。在民间，还有小暑吃新藕的习俗。藕含有大量的碳水化合物及丰富的钙、磷、铁和多种维生素，具有清热、养血的功效，适合夏天食用。此外，小暑前后还是吃黄鳝的好时节，黄鳝性温味甘，具有补中益气、除风湿、强筋骨等作用，根据冬病夏补的说法，小暑时节最宜吃黄鳝。

Eating dumplings on the day of Xiaoshu is a unique custom in northern China, as the saying goes: “Eat dumplings for *toufu* (the First Summer Heat), noodles for *erfu* (the Second Summer Heat), and egg pancakes for *sanfu* (the Third Summer Heat).” People are more susceptible to indigestion and bad appetite during the three Summer Heat periods, and dumplings serve as a good appetizer. There is also the folk custom of eating newly harvested lotus roots on this day. Lotus roots contain many carbohydrates and are rich in calcium, phosphorus, iron, and vitamins, and are believed to have the benefits of clearing heat and nourishing blood, therefore are an ideal food for the summer days. Apart from these, rice eel is another popular food during the period of Xiaoshu. According to traditional Chinese



medicine, rice eel as a food has a mild nature and sweet flavor and can regular the spleen and stomach, clear dampness, and strengthen the body. According to the doctrine of traditional Chinese medicine to “treat your winter diseases during the summer”, Xiaoshu is just the right time to eat rice eels.

小暑时节，萤火虫也开始活跃起来，孩子们常常在田野、树林里追逐一闪一闪的萤火虫，相互之间嬉戏打闹，好不热闹。传说，农历“六月六”（正值小暑）是龙宫晒龙袍的日子，因为小暑时节雨水多，室内物品容易受潮发霉，所以很多地方至今仍流传着“晒伏”的习俗。人们会趁着阳光充足的天气，把家里的衣服、棉被等物品拿出来晒一晒，让阳光祛除上面的细菌。

Xiaoshu also ushers in a period of heightened activity for fireflies. Children often chase fireflies down the fields or in the woods, making a lively scene. According to some legend, “The Sixth Day of the Sixth Lunar Month” (happening during the period of Xiaoshu) is the day when the Dragon King of the Dragon Palace takes out his robes to dry in the sun. It is probably because during the period of Xiaoshu, the rainy and humid weather could easily lead to mold indoors, so the custom of “airing during Summer Heat” has remained in many areas. On a sunny day, people would take the opportunity to sun dry their clothes and beddings to sanitize them.

# 二十四节气

## The Twenty-Four Solar Terms

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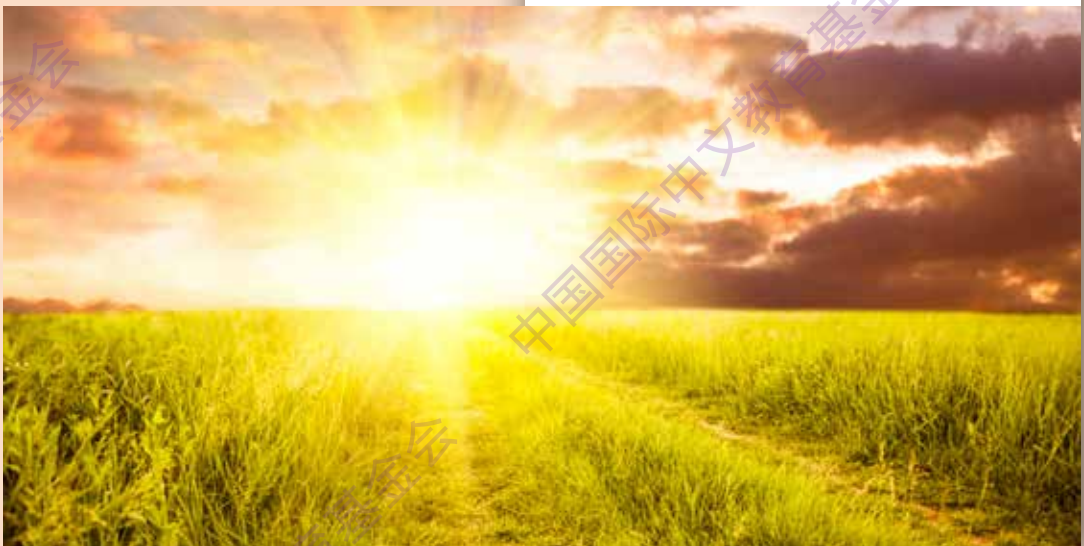
“大暑”，顾名思义，就是天气非常炎热的意思。大暑是二十四节气中的第12个节气，也是夏季六个节气中的最后一个。如今，人们将大暑定为每年公历7月22日至24日。这个时节也是我国大部分地区整个夏天甚至一年中最热的时期。

As its name suggests, Dashu, or Great Heat, marks a period of extremely hot days. It is the 12th of the twenty-four solar terms and the last of the six solar terms belonging to summer. In modern days, Dashu is set to happen over July 22nd to July 24th, corresponding to the hottest time in summer for most places in China.

这一节气最突出的特点就是热。在此期间，整个长江中下游地区就如同一个大火炉，骄阳似火，风小，湿度大，让人闷热难当。此时，做好防暑降温的工作就显得尤为重要。

Hot weather is the primary feature of this period. During the period of Dashu, the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River is like a big oven. The scorching sun, the still air, and the high humidity make it a difficult time for people to endure, so it is important to take precautions to avoid heatstrokes.

对于农业生产而言，大暑节气正值“三伏天”里的“中伏”前后，是一年中日照最多、气温最高的时期，这时的农作物生长快，抢收早稻、抢种晚稻的







“双抢”工作非常紧张。酷暑盛夏，水分蒸发特别快，生长旺盛的农作物对水分的要求更为迫切，真是“小暑雨如银，大暑雨如金”。由于喜热农作物在这一时期生长速度最快，许多植物长出茂密的枝叶，这恰好给动物们提供了避暑的宝地。许多动物或找阴凉的地方，或改变习性，或干脆躲起来，以度过这段酷暑时期。

For agriculture, Dashu is a critical period too. Happening around *zhongfu* (*erfu*, or the Second Summer Heat) among the three Summer Heat periods, the intensity of sunlight and temperature during the period of Dashu are all at their zenith and agricultural crops are growing rapidly. The “two rushes” in agriculture — rushing to harvest the early season rice and rushing to plant the late season rice — all happen during this period. In the summer heat, transpiration is accelerated and the rapidly growing crops need large amount of water, and that’s why people say rain is “as good as silver in Xiaoshu and as good as gold in Dashu”. Many philothermic plants have the highest level of metabolism at this time and their lush leaves create a precious shelter for animals to weather the heat. Animals either move to a cooler place or change their daytime habits or even hide themselves somewhere as a way to cope with this period of extreme heat.

大暑时节，华北地区有“喝暑羊”（即喝羊肉汤）的习俗。经过紧张的夏收劳动，人们非常疲倦，喝一碗味道鲜美的羊肉汤来补充体力再好不过。大暑时节也是乡村田野蟋蟀最多的时候，大人们会带着孩子到田野里抓蟋蟀，然后到大树底下玩斗蟋蟀的游戏。此外，广东地区还有“吃仙草”的习俗。“仙草”就是凉粉草，具有清热消暑的功效，所以被称作“仙草”。将凉粉草磨成粉，制成糊状，品尝起来甘甜清爽，是一种非常受欢迎的消暑甜品。如今，仙草产品不断推出，吸引着越来越多的消费者。仙草和水果等食物搭配在一起食用，不仅清凉消暑，还能给食客们带来酸酸甜甜的味蕾享受。

During the period of Dashu, there is the custom of “drinking summer lamb” (i.e. drinking lamb soups) in northern China. After the busy summer harvest, a bowl of delicious lamb soup is an ideal elixir to reinvigorate the tired body. It is also the time of the year when crickets thrive in rural areas, so children together with their parents are often seen catching crickets in the fields and then engaging in cricket fights in the shelter of trees. Apart from these customs, there is a tradition of “eating fairy grass jelly” in Guangdong Province. Fairy grass is the other name of Chinese mesona which is used in making grass jelly. It is believed to have the benefits of clearing summer heat, hence the name “fairy grass”. Fairy grass is grounded into powder and then made into sweet and cooling jellies, a very popular dessert for summertime. Nowadays, products made from fairy grass are upgraded into a great variety and cater to all sorts of consumer needs. For instance, grass jelly topped with fruits offers not only the cooling benefits but also the savory fruity experience. ☞



# 「花城」 广州

## Guangzhou, the "Flower City"

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广州，位于中国华南地区，是一座充满人文关怀的城市，享有“花城”的美誉。

Guangzhou, a city famous for its strong humanistic care in southern China, is the renowned “Flower City”.

广州的雅称“花城”最早出现于清代广州府管辖的花县，即现在的广州市花都区。20世纪60年代，文学大师秦牧在散文作品《花城》中这样描述：“看着繁花锦绣，赏着姹紫嫣红，想起这种一日之间广州忽然变成了一座‘花城’，几乎全城的人都出来深夜赏花的情景，真是感到美妙。”这部作品描绘的人山人海、繁花锦绣的广州花市盛况令人心驰神往，广州“花城”的称号也因此响亮起来。

As early as the Qing Dynasty, there was the Hua County (“hua” means flower) under the jurisdiction of the then Guangzhou authorities. It has evolved into today’s Huadu District of Guangzhou. In the 1960s, Qin Mu, a literary master, depicted the charm of the city in his essay “Flower City”. He wrote, “As I gaze at the colorful, vibrant blossoms, it occurs to me that the city of Guangzhou has become a ‘flower city’ overnight, and people flock to the streets to savor the floral beauty even late at night. What a wonderful experience.” His portrayal vividly describes the robust atmosphere in the city’s flower market with the bustling crowds and the blooming flowers, solidifying Guangzhou’s reputation as the “Flower City”.





广州之所以叫“花城”，是因为在这里四季都会有鲜花相伴。初春三月，整座城市都被姹紫嫣红包围。漫步于广州的街头小巷，无处不浪漫，无处不飞花，你可以随时邂逅一场与粉色有关的浪漫约会，满足对春天的所有幻想与期待。盛夏六月的荔湾湖，微风拂过，泛起阵阵涟漪，荷叶随风摇曳，阳光轻洒在含苞欲放的荷花上。金秋十月，搭上一趟有轨电车，马路旁的美丽异木棉夹道相迎，仿佛置身于漫天粉色烟火之中。隆冬一月，郁金香恣意绽放，吸引着慕名而来的游客。人们沐浴在柔和的阳光之下，仿佛走进了莫奈的花园。在追求美的新时代里，“鲜花经济”成为拉动广州经济增长的一支重要力量。广州拥有种花面积10万多亩、鲜花品种2000多个，全中国超过60%的观赏型室内植物也都发自广州。因此，广州被称为“世界花卉之都”毫不为过。

Guangzhou earned its title as the “Flower City” because flowers flourish here all year round. In early spring, the city is adorned with hues of pink, red, and purple as flowers burst into full bloom. A casual walk down the streets and alleys is like a romantic date with spring, with every element you’ve anticipated for the season right before your eyes. In summer, the Liwan Lake ripples under the caress of the gentle breeze, with lotus leaves swaying and lotus flower buds bathed in

the soft sunlight. When you take a tram ride in autumn along the streets adorned with blooming Kapok trees and look up, it feels as if you are enjoying a spectacular pink fireworks display. In winter, tulips bloom freely with vigor, attracting visitors from distant places. With the flowers bathed in the gentle sunlight, you might just wonder if you have stepped into Monet’s garden. In this new era, marked by an increased focus on aesthetics among the Chinese people, the “flower economy” has become a major engine driving the city’s economic growth. Today, Guangzhou boasts over 100,000 *mu* (about 6,667 hectares) of flower cultivation bases with over 2,000 flower species. Besides, over 60% of China’s indoor ornamental plants are grown here. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to call Guangzhou the “Flower Capital of the World”.



广州人自古就对鲜花情有独钟。明末清初，学者屈大均在《广东新语》中写“广州花贩，每日分载素馨至城，从此上舟，故名花渡头”——1700年前五代南汉时期，珠江南岸庄头村广种素馨花，花农每天早上都会驾船满载素馨花入城卖花。早上现采的鲜花格外新鲜，花农挨家挨户送花上门，就和现在每日送新鲜牛奶上门一样常见。南宋人周去非在《岭外代答》中所写的“或以竹丝贯之，卖于市，一枝二文，人竞买戴”，描绘了花贩在集市上卖素馨花、人们争相购买的情景。到了明末清初，广州形成了初具规模的花市：花贩将花摆在城门口，方便人们购买，买花的人摩肩接踵，一派欣欣向荣的景象。广州花市传承至今，已经深入广州人的日常生活。每年腊月二十八至除夕夜，广州都会开放“八大花市”，有许多人会慕名前来。广州人爱逛的花市有越秀区西湖花市、天河区体育中心花市和海珠区沿江西路花市等。这时候的地铁里，人们身旁常有各色鲜花相伴，踏入车厢，仿佛置身于花海——这是独属于“花城”广州的浪漫与幸福。

People of Guangzhou have held a special affection for fresh flowers throughout history. In the late Ming and early Qing period, Qu Dajun, a famous scholar, wrote in his book *New Writings of Guangdong* how “flower vendors loaded Sicilian jasmines onto their boats here (at the dock) and transported them across the city, giving rise to the name of this place, the ‘Flower Dock’”. He described for us how, around 1,700 years ago when the region was under the reign of the Southern Han, villagers of Zhuangtou on the southern bank of the Pearl River cultivated Sicilian jasmines extensively and loaded their boats with the blooms every day for sale. Farmers delivered the freshly cut flowers every morning door to door, similar to the common practice of delivering fresh milk to households today. Zhou Qufei, a scholar from the Southern Song period, vividly portrayed the bustling scene of people thronging to buy Sicilian jasmines in his local chronicle *Lingwai Daida*. He wrote, “Vendors string Sicilian jasmine flowers with bamboo threads and sell them in the flower market. Each string



is priced at two *wen*. People eagerly buy them and use the flowers for decoration.” By the late Ming and early Qing period, Guangzhou witnessed the emergence of substantial flower markets. Flower vendors, stationed conveniently at the city entrance, attracted eager crowds, creating a vibrant, joyous atmosphere. Today, visiting the flower market has become a routine for the people of Guangzhou. Starting three days before Chinese New Year, the city’s eight major flower markets open their doors to visitors. Among the favorites are the Xihu Flower Market in Yuexiu District, the Sports Center Flower Market in Tianhe District, and the West Yanjiang Road Flower Market in Haizhu District. If you happen to be at a subway station near these markets at this time of the year, you will be surrounded by a kaleidoscope of flowers, as if you were embraced by a sea of blooms. This is the romantic delight the city offers its people.

人潮汹涌的花市上，道路两旁摆放着各式各样的鲜花，到处都洋溢着满满的幸福感。人们带着家人或朋友，边聊天，边逛花市。无论是商场还是酒店，总会在大厅摆上一棵挂满红包的年橘。在粤语中，“橘”和“吉”读音相同，因此年橘有“吉祥如意”的美好寓意；金灿灿的橘子就像沉甸甸的珠宝，寄托着人们“招财进宝”的心愿。而在日常居家装饰中，人们喜欢在客厅插上一株挂满彩灯的桃花。桃花有“花开富贵”之意，在粤语中，“红桃”与“鸿图”谐音，象征着人们会在事业上大展鸿图，也承载着“行桃花运”的美好愿景。满树的点点红星，更是营造出一种“红红火火过大年”的气氛。



The busy flower markets with various flowers displayed on both sides of the roads exude a sense of festive joy. Family and friends stroll through the markets, chatting and laughing. During the Spring Festival period, local shopping malls and hotels put up in their lobbies a tangerine tree decorated with red envelopes. This is because in the Cantonese dialect, 橘(tangerine) sounds the same as 吉(auspiciousness). Therefore, the golden tangerine fruits, resembling jewelry in appearance, embody the businesspeople’s good wishes for “wealth and prosperity”. Inside their homes, local people often place a peach blossom tree adorned with colorful lights in the living room. This is because peach blossoms are the symbol of wealth and reputation, and 红桃(red peach) and 鸿图(great ambition) have the same pronunciation in Cantonese. Thus, the peach blossoms represent Guangzhou people’s aspirations for a thriving career and luck in romantic relationships. Besides, the vibrant color of red further elevates the joyous, exciting atmosphere during the festival.





“没有鲜花的生活，就像没有餐具的盛宴。”鲜花是每一位广州人独特的记忆，寄托着人们对生活的热爱和对美好的期许，是烟火人间不可缺少的一缕馨香。在广州这座充满花香诗意的城市里，鲜花就是独特的城市“名片”，不仅见证着这座城市的发展与变迁，还带着美好的寓意，陪伴和祝福着一代又一代广州人。

“Life without flowers is like a banquet without

tableware.” Flowers take a unique place among the locals, representing their passion for life and optimism for the future. Fresh flowers have become an iconic symbol of Guangzhou, adding a poetic and fragrant charm to the metropolitan. Flowers not only witness the city’s transformation but also remain a cherished presence among the locals, embodying good wishes and blessings. 🌸

供图 / 李敏俐



# 年轻梦想家们的创业 “本末科技”

## Young Entrepreneurs of “Direct Drive Technology”

作者：刘沁昀 Liu Qinyun

翻译：李睿 Li Rui



2018年，一位正在香港科技大学攻读硕士学位、名叫张笛的年轻人萌生了创业的想法。在他和团队（180多名年轻人）日复一日的辛勤耕耘下，五年后的今天，这颗创业的种子已破土发芽，茁壮成长为一家名叫“本末科技”的公司，并开始在内崭露头角。

In 2018, while pursuing his master's degree at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, a young man named Zhang Di felt the pull of entrepreneurship. With the dedication and hard work of him and his 180-strong team, what began as a mere

idea five years ago has now grown into a flourishing company known as Direct Drive Technology.

广东省东莞市松山湖高新技术产业开发区山环水绕、风光旖旎，以其大规模高新技术的产业集群和完整的供应链，为技术人才提供了成长发展的肥沃土壤和开放包容的产业环境。“本末科技”就坐落其中。徐徐微风在空旷的湖面上抚起涟漪，这些湖畔的年轻人也将在更广阔的世界激荡起波澜。

Direct Drive Technology is situated in the scenic Songshan Lake Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone



in Dongguan, Guangdong Province. This area is a hub for emerging tech talent, thanks to its expansive high-tech industry and strong supply chain. As the wind whispers over the lake, these young people stand ready to make their mark in the tech world.

“本末科技”的初创人都是工科出身，在团队创立之初，他们都承担着工程师的角色，但一家科技公司的发展仅仅只有研发人员是远远不够的，他们需要更多元的组织架构。于是，在完成产品设计和原型制作后，他们积极参加各种展会和论坛，收集市场反馈信息，不断改进产品设计，逐步建立起完善的销售体系。在这一过程中，他们深入挖掘市场需求，寻找新的增长点，然后再次回到研发岗位，将市场的需求更巧妙地融入“浪漫的”技术创意之中。在不断转换角色和岗位的过程中，这群年轻人始终思考着市场需要什么以及如何为社会创造价值。

Every founding member of Direct Drive Technology started with a background in engineering. In the early days, all of them acted as engineers. However, they soon recognized that a successful tech company demands more than just technical expertise. It requires diverse skills and roles. After crafting their initial product designs and prototypes, they actively

participated in exhibitions and forums to gather market feedback, leading to continuous product enhancements. This journey led them to establish a robust sales system. Throughout this evolution, they keenly observed market needs, identified growth opportunities, and integrated these insights into more innovative tech solutions. As their roles shifted between engineering and sales, their primary aim remained consistent: understanding market demands and creating value for society.

自创立以来，“本末科技”一直致力于研发更简单、更直接、更高效的直驱动力方案，采用直驱技术替代机器中的减速器，删繁就简，将复杂的传动结构换成电力驱动，为机器注入“新生命”。

From the beginning, the team has been committed to creating solutions that are straightforward, efficient, and innovative. By introducing direct drive technology in place of traditional gearboxes, they've streamlined mechanical designs, transforming intricate transmission systems into electric-powered alternatives, effectively breathing “new life” into machinery.





最初，“本末科技”瞄准电动轮椅市场，一款更安全、更静音的电动轮椅很快面市了。然而，全情投入之后的他们发现，市场追求的是高性价比，而不仅仅是产品的质量和细节。轮椅项目由此被搁置。但这一挫折并没有打消他们的信心，反而促使他们重新审视市场，最终发现了机器人领域的巨大潜力。

Initially setting their sights on the electric wheelchair market, the team introduced a safer and quieter wheelchair model. However, after investing heavily in this direction, they found that the market was leaning more towards cost efficiency than product quality. This led them to pause the wheelchair project. The minor setback, however, did not deter their confidence. On the contrary, it drove them to reassess market needs, eventually uncovering the immense potential in robotics.

当时，一名同事提出使用“本末科技”的直驱电机制造轮足机器人，这个提议让团队看到了新的机会，大家兴奋不已。将直驱电机应用于轮足机器人制造，不仅可以验证核心技术的可行性和相较于传统电机的优势，还可以将团队的市场范围从核心零部件拓展至终端设备。

At the time, one member proposed integrating direct drive motors into wheel-legged robots. As a breakthrough, the idea was met with overwhelming

excitement. By incorporating direct drive motors, they could not only showcase the advantages of their technology over traditional motors but also expand their focus from singular components to entire devices.

年轻的创业者们以直驱技术为基础，不断开发新材料，优化电机设计，反复迭代版本，基于一体化开发理念的直驱型动力解决方案很快成为他们在行业内的竞争优势。尽管每一个步骤，如结构设计、工艺技术、材料选择等，都需要反复尝试、不断推翻和重建，但这群充满梦想的年轻人依然坚守初心。因为他们深知，创业之路充满挑战，但也正是这些挑战赋予了创业真正的意义。

Leveraging the potential of direct drive technology, these young entrepreneurs set out developing novel materials, optimizing motor designs, and continuously refining their creations. Their holistic approach quickly set them apart in the market. While every step involves much trial and error — from structural design to manufacturing techniques to material choices — the young dreamers remain committed. They understand that the road of entrepreneurship is laden with obstacles. It is overcoming these hurdles that make the journey truly rewarding.

他们在失败和探寻中一次次定位新的行业方向。他们观察敏锐、思维活络，善于从生活中汲取灵感，能够敏锐地捕捉到人们日常生活中的实际需求。他们瞄准健身市场，推出了一系列智能健身模组，让用户能够在家中享受专业级的健身体验；他们开发的轮足机器人，拥有出色的机动性和稳定性，可以运用于安全巡检任务、探索未知环境及各种工业应用之中。

From every setback and exploration, they have consistently identified new industry opportunities. With keen insights, agile thinking, and an ability to derive inspiration from the everyday life, they've developed an instinctive understanding of people's needs. Moving into the fitness market, they introduced a range of smart fitness modules, ensuring users a premium workout experience from the comfort of their homes. Their wheel-legged robots, known for unmatched agility and stability, find applications ranging from safety inspections to navigating uncharted terrains and various industrial contexts.

“本末科技”脚踏实地，通过优化产品的制造工艺和性能，不断研究和改进核心算法，使机器更加稳定、静音和节能，从而赢得了更广泛的市场和更多元的合作伙伴。这支充满活力的团队仍在继续书写他们的创业传奇。

Despite their success, the team remains humble and focused. Their relentless pursuit of refining manufacturing processes, optimizing product efficiency, and fine-tuning core algorithms has enhanced the stability, quietness, and energy efficiency of their products. This unwavering commitment has broadened their market presence and diversified their network of partners, setting the course of their entrepreneurial voyage.

“物有本末，事有终始。”——“本末”之名源于《礼记·大学》。把自己当成一棵大树，在技术领域里深深扎根。让树干拥有更充分的养料、更宽广的空间而茁壮成长，是这群年轻梦想家们的愿景，也是“本末科技”发展的圭臬。凭借核心技术的根基，他们逐步研发产品，输出推广，占有细分市场，渗透传统方案，积跬步以至千里，纳涓流而成大海。

The name of the company — “Direct Drive” (本末 in Chinese) — is inspired by the *Book of Rites: The*

*Great Learning*, meaning one must stay focused on the main goal and stick to the end. They envision their company as a robust tree in the tech world, with deep roots sourcing nutrients and a sturdy trunk supporting expansive growth. This image encapsulates the dream of these young visionaries and offers direction for the company. Firmly rooted in the core technology, they methodically develop new products, spearhead their promotion, take up niche markets, and challenge traditional paradigms, turning small steps into big leaps and streams into mighty currents.

“本末科技”是新一代天马行空的创业团队，也代表更多脚踏实地的追梦人。正如这个朝气蓬勃的团队名称所示：识本舍末，有始有终。祝愿“本末科技”不忘初心，在科技发展之路上坚持自我，终有大成！

Direct Drive Technology represents the next generation trailblazers, and all those rooted in their ambitions. True to their name, they focus on the vital, remain unswayed by distractions, and possess an undeterred resolve to see their efforts to fruition. May they stay true to their aspiration, continue to sail ahead, and achieve new heights of success! 🍀

供图 / 本末科技





# 琶洲口岸船行记

## Pazhou Port: A Boat Journey

作者：黄维中 Huang Weizhong

翻译：李睿 Li Rui

2023年5月，在南方的潮湿和温热中，琶洲港澳口岸终于正式投入运营。尝新的人们满怀期待地来到这个广州城区唯一的水上跨境口岸，带着兴奋和好奇，登上“海珠湾”号高速客船，开启两个半小时的旅程。

In May 2023, beneath the sultry, humid sky of South China, the Pazhou Ferry Terminal finally commenced its operations. Curious adventurers, eager for a novel experience, flocked to this unique waterway border crossing in Guangzhou. Filled with excitement and anticipation, we boarded the “Hai Zhu Wan” high-speed passenger boat, embarking on a two-and-a-half-hour voyage.

船缓缓离岸，朝江心驶去。转头西望，猎德大桥跨越两岸，桥身上珠江之贝的造型，如一张精巧的名片，向世界传递出千年商都的独特气质。

As the boat slowly pulled away from the shore, cruising toward the heart of the river, we saw the Liede Bridge stretching across the river while glancing to the west. The tower of the bridge, designed to resemble a pearl clam of the Pearl River, served as a distinctive calling card, showcasing the unique allure of this ancient commercial city to the world.



转眼间，“海珠湾”号就开到了琶洲大桥，那一刻，好像长跑运动员站在了起跑线上。琶洲大桥那极具现代都市感的V型支撑钢构桥墩，既似巨大的发令枪，向运动员发出起跑的信号，又如干净利落的胜利手势，把起航的喜悦形象地传递给乘客。

In the blink of an eye, the boat reached the Pazhou Bridge, and it felt as if we passengers were starting a long-distance race. The sleek V-shaped steel supports of the bridge resembled colossal starting pistols, signaling the beginning of our journey. They also conveyed a sense of pristine triumph, echoing the joy of setting sail.

穿桥而过，只见一座八角形古楼耸立在珠江南岸，那便是琶洲塔了。这风水之塔，历经四个多世纪，依然享有“琶洲砥柱”的美誉，凝视着珠江水道上的风云变幻，见证着“海上丝路”的前世今生。

As the boat crossed the bridge, there was an ancient octagonal tower rising on the southern bank of the Pearl River. That was the Pazhou Pagoda. Constructed for Fengshui purposes, this venerable structure has graced this spot for over four centuries, earning itself the title of the “Pillar of Pazhou”. It stands sentinel, observing the ever-shifting winds and tides of the Pearl River, bearing witness to the rich history of the “Maritime Silk Road.”

顺江而行，岸上林立的高楼大厦在我们的视野中掠过，江面上出现了各种类型的船只。白鹭伫立在江心的浮标上，与之分享飞翔的畅快和自由。



Continuing downstream, we were treated to a cityscape dominated by towering skyscrapers lining the banks. An array of boats glided across the water's surface, while egrets perched on buoys in the river's midst, sharing the exuberance and freedom of flight with the vessels below.

船行至东圃特大桥，这是珠江前航道的最东边了。此后，在近70海里的航程内，可以看见一座座气势如虹的桥梁，仿佛航行在壮阔画卷之中。

As the boat sailed toward the Dongpu Bridge, we found ourselves at the easternmost point of the Pearl River channel. From there, over a journey of nearly 70 nautical miles, we could see a series of majestic bridges, as if sailing through a splendid painting.





大蚝沙岛上，黄埔大桥像巨龙凌空飞跃。木结构门形塔，展示着南中国海上门户的刚劲挺拔，也表达了改革开放南大门的东西相济、今古融通。

On Dahaosha Island, the Huangpu Bridge reached skyward like a soaring dragon. Its wooden-structured, gate-shaped towers embodied the strength and grace of the southern gateway to the South China Sea, symbolizing the harmonious coexistence of the East and the West, and the past and present during the era of reform and opening up.

长洲岛畔，扯旗山下，黄埔军港停泊着驱逐舰、医疗船、军辅船，水面上行驶着海警、海监、渔政、水警的专用船只。这片“钢铁森林”，是国家得以长久安宁与和平的坚定护卫。

Along the shores of Changzhou Island, beneath the shadow of Cheqi Mountain, the Huangpu Naval Port was docked with destroyers, medical ships, and auxiliary vessels. The waters were teeming with patrol boats from the coast guard, maritime surveillance, fishery administration, and water police. This “steel forest” stands as a resolute guardian, ensuring China’s enduring peace and security.



“海珠湾”号驶进了狮子洋。东岸，是广州港的黄埔和新沙港区，连绵数里，码头、巨轮、厂房仓库云集，吊臂高挺，场面壮阔。2020年，这里以货物吞吐量6.36亿吨成为了全球排名第四的世界级大港。西岸，是番禺国家级沿海渔港经济区，古朴的莲花塔耸立在莲花山上，金色的观音像端立于千佛阁前，岛上种植着芭蕉等作物，湿地里生长着茂盛的红树林。如果说，东岸是现代工业文明的“交响曲”，歌唱着速度和力量；那西岸就是在弹奏珠三角人文历史和桑基农业的“南音”（中国现存最古老的乐种之一），歌唱着温暖与柔情。

The “Hai Zhu Wan” boat led us into the Shiziyang Estuary. On the eastern shore of the ocean are the Huangpu and Xinsha Port areas of Guangzhou Port, stretching for miles with a vibrant scene of docks, colossal vessels, factories, warehouses, and towering cranes. In 2020, this place ranked fourth globally in cargo throughput, handling a staggering 6.36 billion tons, cementing its status as a world-class major port. On the western shore lies the national-level Panyu Fishing Port Economic Zone, where a quaint Lianhua Pagoda proudly graces Lianhua Mountain, and a golden statue of Guanyin adorns the Qianfo Temple. The island is cultivated with crops like bananas, while lush mangroves flourish in the wetlands. If one were to describe the eastern shore as a “symphony” of modern industrial civilization, echoing the rhythms of speed and power, then the western shore resembles “Nanyin” (one of the oldest existing music genres in China), playing the cultural history of the Pearl River Delta and traditional farming, and singing melodies of warmth and tenderness.



江面越发开阔，南沙大桥已在眼前。它化身狮子洋上巨大的“竖琴”，桥身飞卧百米江空，门形双塔高耸入云，悬索宛若琴弦轻挂桥面，日夜不停地弹奏着华丽的乐音。除了浪漫与美感，这座大桥还连接起广州南沙与东莞沙田，最高日通车量达20万辆，是全球最繁忙的大桥之一。

As we continued our journey, the river gradually broadened, revealing the magnificent Nansha Bridge. It stood tall and proud, resembling a colossal harp placed upon the Shiziyang Estuary. Its deck spanned the river over a hundred meters wide, while its twin towers reached for the sky. The suspension cables dangled like the strings of the harp, creating enchanting melodies day and night. Beyond its romantic and artistic charm, the bridge serves as a vital link connecting Nansha District in Guangzhou to Shatian Town in Dongguan. It handles a daily traffic volume of up to 200,000 vehicles, ranking among the world's busiest bridges.

狮子洋过后，便见“虎门大桥”横跨在入海口了。前国家主席江泽民题写的红色大字，醒目地刻印在门形塔上，吸引着过往人们的眼球。正是这片水域，书写了

太多中华民族近代史的懦弱与屈辱，也聚集了太多仁人志士的热血与忠魂，令人感慨万千！

As we sailed past the Shiziyang Estuary, we reached the Humen Pearl River Bridge, which guards the entrance to the sea. Prominently engraved on its gate-shaped towers were bold red characters 虎门大桥 handwritten by former Chinese President Jiang Zemin, catching the eye of all who passed by. This stretch of water bears witness to much of China's modern history, including its vulnerabilities and humiliations. It also served as the gathering place of numerous noble souls and patriots, evoking a range of emotions.

驶过广州海上新地标——广州南沙国际邮轮母港和南沙客运港，再顺流南下，过了龙穴岛，江面豁然开朗，进入伶仃洋了。

Continuing our journey, we encountered two prominent additions to Guangzhou's seascape: the Nansha International Cruise Home Port and the Nansha Passenger Port. Sailing southward with the current, we passed Longxue Island, where the river suddenly widened, and we entered the expansive Lingdingyang Bay.





船行近一小时，数不清的平台、吊臂、工程船、大型机械，以及深中通道（又称“深中大桥”）海上施工大工场构建组合成一部科幻大片，让人叹为观止，更让人振奋不已。这由无数中国工程师和建设者用智慧魄力、万千中国普通劳动者用勤奋勇毅共同创造的历史将不朽于天地。

After roughly an hour of sailing, a mesmerizing maritime landscape unfolded before us. Endless platforms, cranes, engineering vessels, massive machinery, and the ongoing construction of the Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link (also known as the Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge) combined to create a futuristic spectacle that left us in awe and exhilaration. This monumental feat, a collaborative effort by numerous Chinese engineers, builders, and construction workers, will undoubtedly etch its name into the annals of history.

伶仃洋像一只巨大的喇叭，将珠江水导向南中国海。在一望无际的碧涛上，船速越来越快。视线投向远方，海天交界处，竟是港珠澳大桥飘逸的身姿。未及遥想，船已东向驶入香港水域。青马大桥、汀九桥依次展露雄姿，前方便是终点站——中港城。

Lingdingyang Bay spreads out like a colossal trumpet, guiding the flow of the Pearl River into the South China Sea. As our boat cut through the waves with increasing swiftness, I found myself gazing into the horizon where the sea and sky converged, revealing the graceful silhouette of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge. In what felt like the blink of an eye, our boat charted a course eastward, entering the waters of Hong Kong. The Tsing Ma Bridge and the Ting Kau Bridge then unveiled themselves one after the other, marking the arrival of our destination — Zhonggang City.



几天后，再次回到中港城，搭乘返程的“海珠湖”号。溯流而上，从海到江，从香港经深圳、中山、东莞，回到广州，当“小蛮腰”（即广州塔）、猎德大桥、东西二塔又在眼前时，琶洲港便到了。

A few days later, people found themselves back in Zhonggang City, ready to embark on the “Hai Zhu Hu” boat for the return journey. This time, we would navigate in reverse, traveling from the sea to the river, passing through Hong Kong, Shenzhen, Zhongshan, Dongguan, and ultimately returning to Guangzhou. As the Canton Tower nicknamed Xiaomanyao (slim waist), the Liede Bridge, and the east and west towers [the Guangzhou International Finance Centre (west) and the Chow Tai Fook (Guangzhou) Center (east)] gradually appeared on the horizon, Pazhou Port was close at hand.



收藏起美好的记忆，带着满满的收获，登船上岸，回头道一声：“琶洲口岸，下回见！”

Carrying fond memories and a heart full of experiences, people disembarked from the boat. Turning back to the port, we could bid it farewell with a smile, saying, “Pazhou Port, until we meet again!” 📷





# 在岭南，感受潮汕的魅力

## Experience the Charm of Chaoshan in Lingnan

作者：张晓如 Zhang Xiaoru

翻译：杨祎辰 Yang Yichen

潮汕地区主要包括位于广东省东南沿海的汕头、揭阳、潮州、汕尾四个城市，其文化是岭南文化的重要组成部分。在几千年的历史发展进程中，潮汕的传统文化并没有被时代的洪流冲走，其形式和内涵都被较好地保留了下来，在今天依然熠熠生辉。

The Chaoshan region mainly includes four cities in the southeastern coastal area of Guangdong Province: Shantou, Jieyang, Chaozhou, and Shanwei. It is where important part of Lingnan culture is based. Thousands of years of historical development has not eroded the unique Chaoshan traditions. Its form and essence have been well preserved and are still refreshing today.

# 古韵之美——潮汕戏剧

## Ancient Charm: Chaoshan Opera

潮汕的戏剧，以潮剧为代表。潮剧是一个用潮汕话进行演唱的古老戏种，距今已有400多年的历史，是广东三大地方剧种之一。其传统剧目大多来自宋元时期的剧目和当地的民间传说，文辞优美，注重俚语、歇后语以及生活化语言的使用，唱腔婉转轻柔。潮剧的角色以生角、旦角和丑角最具特色。传统折子戏《扫窗会》《杨令婆辩本》《闹钗》等汇聚了传统潮剧的精华，用现实主义的手法展现出劳动人民与权贵斗智斗勇的智慧。作家老舍曾称赞她“一曲宋元遗韵在，冠山韩水此情长”。如今，潮剧已被列入国家非物质文化遗产名录。

Chaoshan Opera, a representative of the theatrical culture in Chaoshan, is an ancient art form sung in Chaoshan dialect. It has a history of more than 400 years and is one of the three major local operas in Guangdong. Most of its traditional repertoire can be traced back to the Song and Yuan dynasties and are inspired by local folklore. The language used in the plays is elegant, featuring the use of slang, idioms, and colloquialism, and is delivered through melodious and gentle singing. The most eye-catching roles in Chaoshan Opera are Sheng (the positive male role) and Dan (the positive female role) as well as Chou (the clown role). Classic excerpts such as *Reunion Through Window Sweep*, *Mother Yu's Defence of General Yang*, and *A Misunderstanding Caused by a Hairpin* embody the essence of traditional Chaoshan Opera, showcasing through realistic artistic expression the wisdom of the grassroots battling wits with the privileged ones. The celebrated writer Lao She (1899–1966) once praised it in a poem: “The charm of the Song and Yuan dynasties lingers here, and the sentiment of Guanshan (Guanshan Village in Changhai City of Chaoshan area) and Hanshui (Hanjiang River of Chaoshan in the name of Han Yu, Chaozhou prefectural governor in the Tang Dynasty) reaches deep.” Today, Chaoshan Opera has been recognized as a national intangible cultural heritage.



## 传统“3D 工艺”——潮绣、木雕

### Traditional “3D Crafts” : Chaoshan Embroidery and Wood Carving

在漫长的历史长河中，潮汕人民用智慧孕育出了一批非物质文化遗产，潮绣、木雕、泥塑等工艺都是弥足珍贵的文化瑰宝。最负盛名的潮绣和木雕，因为多层立体的特点，具有独特的3D效果。

The local intangible cultural heritages, such as embroidery, wood carving, and clay sculpture, are products of Chaoshan people's wisdom. The most famous ones among them are Chaoshan embroidery and wood carving, both featuring multi-layering crafts that give the artefact unique 3D effects.



潮绣，是中国四大名绣粤绣的一种，有着1000多年的历史，以浓烈的色彩、丰富的针法、金绒相配为特点，别具一格的立体效果傲然于中国刺绣的众多流派中，被广泛应用于宗祠装饰和日常生活。潮绣作品从远处看，仿佛一件件浮雕；走近看，则更像是一个个精雕细琢的丝线世界，栩栩如生的飞禽走兽、花卉植物和形形色色的人物形象在一块小小的布上呼之欲出，呈现出强烈的生命力。

One of the four most celebrated embroideries in China, Chaoshan embroidery, as a subcategory of Yue embroidery, has a history of over a thousand years. It is characterized by rich colors, diverse stitching techniques, and the use of golden floss to match the threads. Its distinctive 3D effects allows it to stand out among various genres of Chinese embroidery. Chaoshan embroidery is widely used in the decoration

of ancestral temples and in daily life. From a distance, Chaoshan embroidery works resemble reliefs, but up close, they are meticulously crafted universes made of silk threads. On a small piece of fabric are vivid images of birds, animals, flowers, plants, and various human figures, all coming to life.

另一具有代表性的潮汕工艺是潮州木雕。作为中国三大木雕之一，潮州木雕以精细雕刻著称，多层镂空是它最大的特点之一，同时常用金漆进行装饰。“龙虾蟹篓”是潮汕木雕中最具代表性的作品。一块平平无奇的木头，经过匠人的手，变得活灵活

现、华丽精致。无论从哪个角度，我们都能欣赏到其中角色的生动形象。在今天，木雕多用于祭祀或装饰，表达潮汕人对宗族先贤的怀念。

Another representative craft in Chaoshan is wood carving. As one of the three major wood carvings in China, Chaoshan wood carving is renowned for its exquisite carving techniques, especially multi-layered hollowing. Another feature is the decoration of the pieces often with gold lacquer. “Lobster and Crab Basket” is the most representative theme of Chaoshan wood carving. A plain piece of wood, in the hands of a craftsman, becomes a vivid and exquisite depiction of the fishermen's harvest. These lively artifacts can stand the test of close examination from any angle. Nowadays, wood carving is mainly used for worship and decoration, expressing the Chaoshan people's respect for their ancestors.





## 中华战舞——潮汕英歌舞

### Chinese Battle Dance: Chaoshan Yingge Dance

潮汕英歌舞已有300多年的历史，集戏剧、舞蹈、武术于一体，取材于中国四大名著之一的《水浒传》中梁山好汉起义的故事，通常在游神（过年习俗之一）或庆典时表演。英歌舞的表演不局限于舞台，队伍通常有36人、72人或108人，每位表演者都绘上不同的人物角色脸谱，身穿戏服，手持双木棍，走街串巷，敲锣打鼓。表演者并非专业演员，但其雄浑有力的口号声和气势如虹的鼓声，让英歌舞十分震撼人心，因此，英歌舞也被称为“中华战舞”“民间街舞”。英歌舞所到之处，人们的喝彩声不绝于耳。

Chaoshan Yingge Dance (literally: the Chaoshan song and dance of heroes) has a history of more than 300 years. The art form, which combines drama, dance, and martial arts, tells stories of the uprising of the Liangshan heroes depicted in *Shui Hu Zhuan* (*Water Margins*), one of the Four Great Classical Novels of China. The dance is usually performed for the You Shen

Festival (one of the customs during the Chinese New Year) or other celebrations.

The performance is not confined by a stage.

Instead, the troupe, which usually consists of 36, 72, or 108 people, would parade in costumes through the streets, beating gongs and drums, with their

faces painted according to their given roles and with double sticks in hand. The performers are not professional actors, but their vigorous and powerful slogans and the thunderous drum beats make the dance extremely heartening. This is why the dance is also known as “Chaoshan Battle Dance” and “Folk Street Dance”. Wherever the troupe goes, spectators’ cheering would follow.



## 原汁原味——舌尖上的潮汕

### Pursuit of Original Flavor: A Bite of Chaoshan

美食是潮汕地区的另一张“名片”。在中国八大菜系中，潮汕美食以其原汁原味独树一帜。

Chaoshan is also famous for its numerous delicacies. Among the Eight Great Cuisines of China, Chaoshan cuisine stands out because of its unique pursuit of preserving the original flavor of the ingredients.

一头牛从离开养殖场到送上餐桌不过半个小时，不同部位的牛肉被切成大小不同、厚薄不一的形状，放入牛骨汤烫熟后迅速捞起，在牛肉片和沙茶酱的交融中，味蕾和神经之间产生“电光火石”般的碰撞，这就是潮汕牛肉火锅。新鲜牛肉经过“千锤百炼”，成为一颗颗弹牙劲道、爽口爆汁的潮汕牛肉丸，其口感劲爽，像乒乓球一样弹力十足。



According to the standard of Chaoshan cuisine, it should take less than half an hour for the beef to leave the farm and to reach the dining table. Different parts are cut into various shapes and sizes, quickly blanched in beef bone soup, and then swiftly scooped up. In the mouth, beef slices and satay sauce collide, awaking the taste buds and creating a sensation that electrifies the nerves. This is what Chaoshan beef hotpot is like. The freshest beef, its major ingredient, would undergo meticulous pounding and be turned into tender and flavorful and chewy beef balls as bouncy as ping-pong balls.

大米研磨成浆，炊熟成潮汕粿条，塑造出大米的另一番清香味道。在潮汕人的餐桌上，三餐有它，祭祀有它，聚会也有它。颜色多彩、口味丰富的“粿”成了出镜率最高的食物。

*Guo* (Chaoshan rice rolls) are made of rice grounded into a paste. The cooked paste has a distinct fragrant taste of rice. On the dining tables of a typical Chaoshan family, the rolls are served with every meal, and during sacrificial ceremonies and gatherings as well. The colorful and richly flavored *guo* is the most frequently seen food in Chaoshan.

鲜活的海鲜用白酒浸泡后进行腌制，成了入口即化的美食——潮汕生腌海鲜。

The Chaoshan people often soak fresh seafood white wine. This magical process creates a melt-in-your-mouth delicacy: Chaozhou marinated raw seafood.

肥美的大鹅经过传统方法卤制后，肉质鲜嫩肥美，入口顺滑，汁水饱满，鹅的鲜味和卤料的香味在舌尖徘徊，这就是香气醇厚的澄海“狮头鹅”。

Another famous dish that involves marinating is the braised goose. Fat geese, having been marinated and stewed in the traditional fashion, are particularly tender and juicy. The meat enters the mouth smoothly, with flavorful juice dripping, leaving behind the aroma of the goose and the braising sauce. Such a dish is known as the fragrant “Lionhead Goose” of Chenghai (a district under Shantou City of Chaoshan).

这一道道鲜美的潮汕美食，都是一张张潮汕最好的“名片”。

With every bite, the charm of Chaoshan is best savored.



# 茶道一绝——潮汕工夫茶

## Unrivaled Tea Art: Chaozhou Gongfu Tea

潮汕人嗜茶如命，茶是家家户户日常自饮、待客的重要部分。潮汕工夫茶的冲泡流程多，讲究的细节也多。工夫茶的茶具手拉壶、茶杯、茶盘、茶洗、龙缸等数十种，冲泡包括煮水、烫杯、纳茶（茶叶由粗到细放置）、冲茶、刮沫（刮走茶沫）、洒茶等程序。在潮汕，茶通常由主人冲泡，以示对客人的尊重。冲泡时，第一泡茶含有杂质须倒掉；斟茶时，潮汕人会遵循先长者后晚辈、先宾客后自家人的顺序；倒茶时，茶杯不可倒满；宾客接过茶杯时，要用“叩手礼”表示感谢，同时要轻拿轻放。如果茶色变淡了，要及时换茶叶，否则就是在下“逐客令”。或一家老少，或三五知己，围炉品茗，喝的是茶，传递的却是浓浓的人情。

Chaoshan people adore tea, which is an essential part of their daily life. Tea is served to entertain themselves or to treat guests. The brewing process of Chaoshan Gongfu Tea is complex. Attention needs to be paid to every detail. A Gongfu tea set includes a hand-pulled pot, teacups, a tea tray, a tea wash, a dragon pot, and dozens of other utensils. The process involves boiling water, warming cups, placing tea leaves (from thicker ones to thinner ones), brewing the tea, scraping off the foam, and sprinkling the tea. In Chaoshan, it is usually the host who brews the tea to show respect to the guests. During the brewing process, the first steeping of tea containing impurities needs to be poured out. Chaoshan people serve tea to the elders first and then to younger generations, followed by guests and then family members. When pouring tea, the host should never fill the cup to the brim, and guests should express gratitude with a “knocking finger gesture” when receiving the cup. The cups are handled gently. The tea leaves need to be changed when the tea color turns light; otherwise, the guests might assume the host is asking them to leave. With the passing of cups, whether it is between family members or between friends, the ties between people grow stronger.

潮汕地区见证着潮汕人坚守传统又勇于探索的故事和对生活的热爱。在这里，一山一海，一歌一舞，闪耀着极具表现力的文化光辉；一雕一刻，展现出巧夺天工的岭南工艺；一茶一饭，满足了人们对美食的美好想象。



The Chaoshan region witnesses the stories of Chaoshan people, who are determined in observing their traditions while courageous in exploring their future, as well as their love for life. Here, the mountains and the sea, the songs and the dances, all speak to the splendiddness of the local culture. Each carving and engraving showcase the exquisite Lingnan craftsmanship. Every seep of the tea and each bite of the food would delight even the toughest connoisseur. ☞

供图 / 张晓如



## 我在墨西哥讲“粤港澳大湾区”的故事

Telling Stories of China's Greater Bay Area in Mexico

供稿：中山大学 Sun Yat-sen University

作者：许长青 Xu Changqing

翻译：杨祎辰 Yang Yichen

2022年9月，我被任命为中山大学墨西哥尤卡坦自治大学孔子学院第四任中方院长。我所在的城市叫梅里达，位于尤卡坦半岛，临近墨西哥湾。梅里达给我的第一印象——既有现代化的气息，也有古典文明的底色，体现着古典与现代的融合。

In September 2022, I was appointed as the fourth Chinese Dean of the Confucius Institute co-established with Sun Yat-sen University at the Autonomous University of Yucatán, Mexico. The city I was stationed in is called Mérida, located on the Yucatán Peninsula, near the Gulf of Mexico. My first impression of Mérida is that it has a modern atmosphere while cherishing its classical culture, reflecting the fusion of classical and modern times.



但比起广州，梅里达显得格外“小”，而且出奇地“安静”。距离梅里达约30分钟高速车程的港口城市普罗格雷索（Progreso），是墨西哥尤卡坦州的一个大型邮轮港口，渔业、集装箱业发达，也是新兴的旅游度假胜地。这里风景优美，体现了湾区的独特魅力。身在其中，我不由地将粤港澳大湾区与之进行对比，并向同事们介绍它的情况。

Compared with Guangzhou, Mérida seems particularly “small” and surprisingly “quiet”. Progreso, a port city about 30 minutes away from Mérida by highway, is a large cruise ship port, featured by its well-developed fishing and container industries, and is also an emerging tourist resort. The scenery here is beautiful, showcasing the unique charm of a bay area.

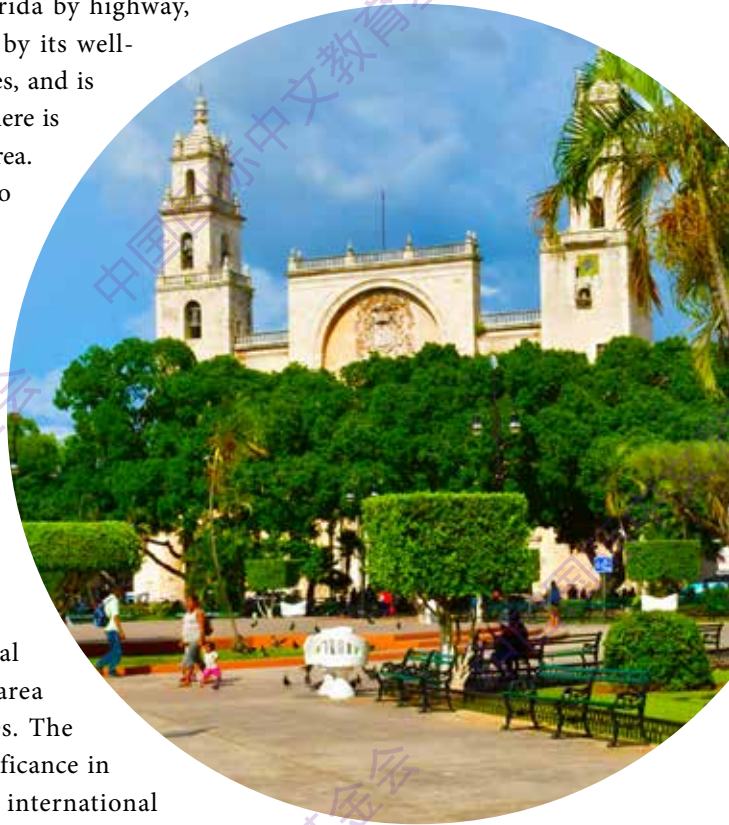
It reminds me of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (or “the Greater Bay Area”), and I couldn’t help but compare the two and introduce our bay area to my colleagues in Mérida.

“湾区”是一个地理学概念，也是一个经济学概念，更是一个文化概念。湾区以其独特的陆海地势、特殊的区位优势 and 稳健的发展态势，在全球经济活动中占据重要地位。湾区经济的发展更是对推动一个国家的经济增长、提升国际竞争力尤其是创新能力，具有重要意义。

The bay area is a geographical concept, an economic concept, and even a cultural concept. With its unique land and sea geography, special regional geographical advantages, and stable development trend, the bay area plays an important role in global economic activities. The development of the bay area economy is of great significance in promoting a country’s economic growth, enhancing international competitiveness, especially in terms of innovation capacity.

中国的粤港澳大湾区是国际著名湾区。包括广东省的广州、深圳等九个城市，以及香港、澳门特别行政区。建设粤港澳大湾区是中国的国家战略，未来将建设成为国际一流湾区，着力打造充满活力的世界级城市群。

China’s Greater Bay Area is internationally renowned. It consists of nine cities in Guangdong Province, including Guangzhou and Shenzhen, and the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions. The construction of the Greater Bay Area is one of China’s national strategies. In the future, it will be a world-class bay area hosting a vibrant cluster of world-class cities.



## 结业典礼上的湾区故事

### Story of the Greater Bay Area at Graduation Ceremony



尤卡坦自治大学孔子学院 2023 年结业典礼优秀学员合影  
Group photo of outstanding students at the 2023 Graduation Ceremony of the Confucius Institute of the Autonomous University of Yucatán

尤卡坦自治大学孔子学院有一个优良的传统——每学年结束都要举办结业典礼，并评选出本学年优秀学员。在今年的毕业典礼上，我以徐志摩的诗歌《再别康桥》和两首中国歌曲《再回首》《明天会更好》为线索，将中国文化与孔院学习经历很好地结合起来。最后合影留念时，我问学生：“为什么喜欢中文”，他们的回答令人感动：“中文虽难，但在今后的生活和事业发展中非常有用。”“我希望去中国留学。”“我希望与中国进行国际贸易。”我说：“广州欢迎你们，粤港澳大湾区欢迎你们。”

The Confucius Insitute at the Autonomous University of Yucatán has a good tradition: At the end of each academic year, it holds a graduation ceremony and honors its most outstanding students. At this year's ceremony, I connected the rich Chinese culture and the students' learning experience at the Confucius Insitute, using Chinese poet Xu Zhimo's poem "Saying Goodbye to Cambridge Again" and two songs known to every Chinese household, "Looking Back Again" and "Tomorrow Will Be Better", as intros. When taking a group photo at the end, I asked the students, "Why do you like Chinese?" Their answers were touching: "Although Chinese is difficult, it is

very useful for life and career development." "I hope to study in China." "I hope to engage in international trade with China." I said, "Welcome to Guangzhou, and to the Greater Bay Area."

我告诉学生：“一流的湾区拥有一流的大学，这是国际湾区建设的成功经验。”我给他们介绍世界几大著名湾区的一流大学，也告诉他们，粤港澳大湾区高校整体实力雄厚，香港、广州、深圳拥有如香港大学、香港科技大学、香港中文大学、香港城市大学、香港理工大学、中山大学、华南理工大学等世界知名学府。其中，中山大学、华南理工大学位于广州，欢迎他们来游学与交流。

I told the students, "A first-class bay area must be home to first-class universities. This is one of the experience we have drawn from the prestigious bay areas in the world." I talked about the top universities in several famous bay areas around the world, and told them that the overall strength of the universities in the Greater Bay Area is also remarkable. There are world-renowned institutions such as the University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, the City University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Sun Yat-sen University, and South China University of Technology. The last two are located in Guangzhou. I welcomed them to come and study in the Greater Bay Area.



## 学术交流中的湾区故事

### Story of Academic Exchanges in the Greater Bay Area

尤大孔院理事会成员路易斯·拉米雷兹·卡里略教授 (Prof Luis Ramírez Carrillo), 是尤卡坦历史学家, 也是一位研究中国问题的专家。他曾到访中山大学珠海校区, 那里依山傍水, 非常漂亮, 他很期待能再次拜访。

Professor Luis Ramírez Carrillo, a member of the council of the Confucius Institute at the Autonomous University of Yucatán, is a historian specializing in Yucatán and an expert on China-related issues. He had been to Sun Yat-sen University's beautiful Zhuhai campus once, which is located by the mountains and sea. He is looking forward to visiting again.



时任校长侯塞·德·赫苏斯·威廉姆斯 (José de Jesús Williams) 与卡里略教授为展览开幕剪彩

Former University President José de Jesús Williams and Professor Luis Ramírez Carrillo cut the ribbon for an exhibition opening

## 戴维斯杯： 体育场上的湾区故事

### Davis Cup: Story of the Greater Bay Area on Sports Field

2023年9月16日, 戴维斯杯 (Davis Cup) 在梅里达举行。一位当地朋友、孔子学院学生恩里克·莫拉莱斯 (Enrique Morales) 邀请我观看墨西哥队与中国队的比赛。落座后, 朋友们谈起了中国的发展。莫拉莱斯说, 他是做贸易的, 与中国交流频繁, 为了更好地发展, 特意选择每周六来孔子学院学习中文。交流中, 他表示孔院的中文教师特别厉害, 他收获颇多。随后, 他给我展示课堂视频中中国突飞猛进的基础建设, 并感叹北京、上海、广州的基建水平令人震撼。紧接着, 他又聊起了粤港澳大湾区。

The Davis Cup was held in Mérida on September 16, 2023. A local friend and student of the Confucius Institute, Enrique Morales, invited me to watch the match between Mexico and China. During the match, we talked about China's development. Morales said he, a tradesman, has to





2023 年戴维斯杯在梅里达举行  
Davis Cup held in Mérida in 2023

exchange with his Chinese counterparts frequently. In order to better develop his business, he comes to the Confucius Institute every Saturday to learn Chinese. During our conversation, he mentioned that the Chinese teachers at the Confucius Institute are particularly skillful, and that he has learned a lot from them. He then showed me videos of China's rapid infrastructure development, which he first saw in his class, and expressed his admiration for the construction of Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou. He then mentioned the Greater Bay Area.

他惊叹于粤港澳大湾区建设的日新月异：湾区“血脉”日益畅通，港珠澳大桥、广深港高铁、南沙大桥开通，深中通道建设提速，大湾区正迈入“一小时生活圈”；港口群、机场群密集，通达全球各地；科技创新高地迅速崛起，逾四万家高新技术企业蓬勃发展……

He said he was amazed by the rapid development of the Greater Bay Area: The “blood vessels” of the bay area have become clearer and wider, with the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong High-Speed Railway, and the Nansha Bridge open to traffic, and the construction of the Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge accelerating. The Greater Bay Area has now created an “one-hour living circle” for its people. The port cluster and airport cluster have become denser, making the world and the area more connected. High-tech innovation hubs are rising expeditiously, with over 40,000 high-tech companies thriving...

作为孔院的一员，我很高兴能在墨西哥听到粤港澳大湾区的故事，希望自己能帮助更多的墨西哥人学好中文，帮助更多墨西哥人到中国寻梦，同时进一步了解、学习国外湾区的建设，以促进中墨两国的人文交流。

As a member of the Confucius Institute, I am delighted to hear the stories of the Greater Bay Area in Mexico. I hope to help more Mexicans learn Chinese, assist more Mexicans in pursuing their dreams in China, and further understand and learn from the construction of international bay areas to promote cultural exchanges between China and Mexico. 孔

供图 / 许长青



# 电影文化精彩纷呈

## ——中国（广东）影展活动花絮

### Cinematic Delights from the Chinese (Guangdong) Film Screening Event

供稿：中山大学

Sun Yat-sen University

作者：冯伟乐 Feng Weile

翻译：李睿 Li Rui

2023年8月18日，南非开普敦大学孔子学院成功举办了中国（广东）电影展映活动。在开幕致辞中，开普敦大学国际处处长蒋鲲腾博士（Dr. Quinton Johnson）表示，电影是一种文化传播媒介，通过该活动，开普敦大学国际处将进一步拓展和丰富中南双方在不同层面、领域的文化交流。

On August 18th, 2023, the Confucius Institute at the University of Cape Town (UCT) in South Africa successfully hosted the China (Guangdong) Film Screening Event. In the opening address, Dr. Quinton Johnson, Director of UCT's International Office, underscored the significant role films playing in cultural dissemination. Through this event, his office aspired to foster and enrich cultural exchanges between China and South Africa across a wide spectrum of sectors and levels.



蒋鲲腾博士致欢迎辞

Dr. Quinton Johnson delivering a welcoming speech



广东省电影局局长崔朝阳提出，广东和南非在电影制作领域的合作蕴藏着新的机遇，他真诚欢迎南非电影人和影视企业到广东创作拍摄、落户发展。

Cui Chaoyang, Director-General of Guangdong Provincial Film Administration, emphasized new opportunities for collaboration in film production between Guangdong and South Africa. He extended a warm invitation to South African filmmakers and film companies to engage in film production and set up studios in Guangdong.



崔朝阳先生讲话  
Mr. Cui Chaoyang giving remarks

孔子课堂的学生代表莱拉（Ongezwa Mlata）为大家呈现了一场引人入胜的中文影视剧配音及舞蹈表演。莱拉对《甄嬛传》的配音惟妙惟肖，表演的传统舞蹈更是令人陶醉，她的精彩演出展现了南非青少年对中国文化的兴趣和热爱。

The event continued with a captivating Chinese TV drama dubbing performance and a dance presentation by Ongezwa Mlata, a talented student of the Confucius Classroom. Her dubbing for the TV drama *Empresses in the Palace* was impeccably executed, and her traditional dance performance exuded enchantment. Her performance showcased the proficiency and enthusiasm of South African youth in embracing Chinese culture.



莱拉表演中文影视剧配音及舞蹈  
Ongezwa Mlata performing Chinese drama dubbing and dancing

活动上还放映了电影《雄狮少年》。这部电影讲述了一位广东少年的励志寻梦之旅，精彩地描绘了主人公坚韧不拔的毅力和追求梦想的决心，引发了来自不同文化背景观众的强烈共鸣。

A Chinese film titled *I Am What I Am* was also screened at the event. The film tells the inspirational journey of a young boy from Guangdong, vividly depicting his unwavering resilience and determination to pursue his dream. It deeply resonated with the audience from diverse cultural backgrounds.



放映影片《雄狮少年》  
Screening of *I Am What I Am*



放映结束后，主办方别出心裁地为观众们准备了丰富多彩的中国传统文化体验活动。大家不仅可以在现场品尝正宗的中国点心，试穿中国旗袍，还能体验舞狮，感受中国传统文化的魅力。

Following the screening, the event organizer arranged a diverse range of traditional Chinese cultural experiences for the audience. They had the opportunity to savor authentic Chinese snacks, try out traditional Chinese cheongsam, and immerse themselves in the lion dance, thereby gaining firsthand insights into the charm of Chinese traditional culture. 孔



观众体验舞狮文化  
Participants experiencing lion dancing culture



# 动态播报

## Live Updates

### 中国国际中文教育基金会 工作团出访泰国、柬埔寨 和马来西亚

CIEF Delegation Visits Thailand,  
Cambodia, and Malaysia

作者：中国国际中文教育基金会  
Chinese International Education Foundation  
翻译：李睿 Li Rui



2023年10月25日至11月3日，中国国际中文教育基金会理事长杨卫应邀率团出访泰国、柬埔寨和马来西亚。这是中国国际中文教育基金会成立以来的首次出访，旨在主动深入海外孔子学院和孔子课堂，优化孔子学院的品牌运营。

From October 25 to November 3, 2023, Yang Wei, President of the Chinese International Education Foundation (CIEF), led a delegation on an official visit to Thailand, Cambodia, and Malaysia. The journey marked CIEF's inaugural visit abroad since its establishment, with a strategic focus on engaging with overseas Confucius Institutes and Confucius Classrooms while optimizing their overall brand performance.

工作团在泰国访问了五所孔子学院（课堂）的外方合作机构，与海上丝路孔子学院（Maritime Silk Road Confucius Institute）、博仁大学（Dhurakij Pundit University）、朱拉隆功大学（Chulalongkorn University）、华侨崇圣大学（Huachiew Chalermprakiet University）、易三仓大学（Assumption University）以及明满学校（Sawangboriboonwittaya School）相关负责人举行会谈。

In Thailand, the delegation conducted visits to the partner institutions of five Confucius Institutes (Classrooms) and held substantive discussions with representatives from the Maritime Silk Road Confucius Institute, Dhurakij Pundit University, Chulalongkorn University, Huachiew Chalermprakiet University, Assumption University, and Sawangboriboonwittaya School.





工作团出席第十二届“诗琳通杯”泰国大学生中文演讲比赛开幕式。

The delegation also attended the opening ceremony of the 12th “Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Cup” Chinese speech competition for Thai university students.

工作团走访柬埔寨首家孔子学院——王家研究院（Royal Academy of Cambodia）孔子学院，了解柬埔寨中文教育发展情况。

In Cambodia, the delegation paid a visit to the Confucius Institute at the Royal Academy of Cambodia, which happens to be the first of its kind in the country. This visit provided them with valuable insights into the development of Chinese language education in Cambodia.



工作团访问马来西亚期间，走访马来亚大学（University of Malaya）与彭亨阿苏丹阿都拉大学（Universiti Malaysia Pahang Al-Sultan Abdullah），了解两校开办的中文特色课程与中马高校交流合作项目。

In Malaysia, the delegation visited the University of Malaya and Universiti Malaysia Pahang Al-Sultan Abdullah. This engagement provided valuable knowledge of the Chinese language courses offered by both universities and the exchange programs between higher education institutions in China and Malaysia. 孔



## 《孔子学院》征稿函

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We run regular columns — “**Cultural Horizons**” “**Learning Chinese**” “**China Now**” and “**Confucius Institute Links**” in each issue. “Cultural Horizons” introduces the customs, cultures, and intangible cultural heritages of diverse Chinese regions. “China Now” showcases the latest developments in China, portraying the lives, trends, and fashions of the Chinese people. In 2024, we will sequentially highlight **Shandong Province, Hubei Province, Zhejiang Province, Gansu Province, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, and Fujian Province**. “Learning Chinese” covers various aspects of international Chinese language education. “Confucius Institute Links” features stories of Chinese language teachers and learners in teaching and learning the language.

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