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* 要 Contents 目 *

Message From the Editor 稿约 2

Learning 学生园地

我刚发现的新年习俗 3

在香港过年 4

在香港过春节、在中国过春节 5

Research 语言与文化研究

黄石老师 — 由“攒盒”说起 6-7

Activities & News 动态与信息

★ 舞狮庆新春 8

★ 中国民族舞 — 西藏舞“谐舞” 9

★ 学术讲座 ★ “HSK 应试练习”工作坊 10

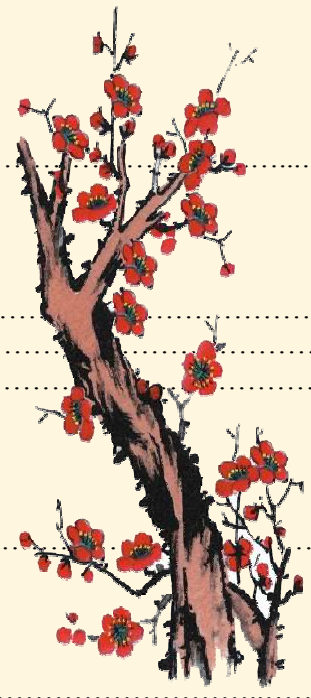
★ 新春晚会 ★ 新春晚会花絮 11-12

★ 足球友谊赛 ★ 第三届中大演讲比赛 13

★ 黄飞鸿 — “如何促进跨文化交流” 14

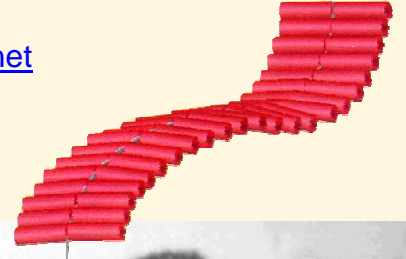
★ 学生茶聚 ★ 课外活动 15

★ 最新消息 16



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恭贺新禧 Happy New Year!



Language Matters is a CLC Newsletter, which is

- a student corner for Chinese learners to share their experience and concerns
- a platform for teachers at CLC and other similar institutions to share views
- a research corner to share notes on language and culture
- a bulletin board to publicize CLC activities and related news in our field

Learning / 学生园地

For CLC students and alumni to share their learning experience.

Teaching / 教师园地

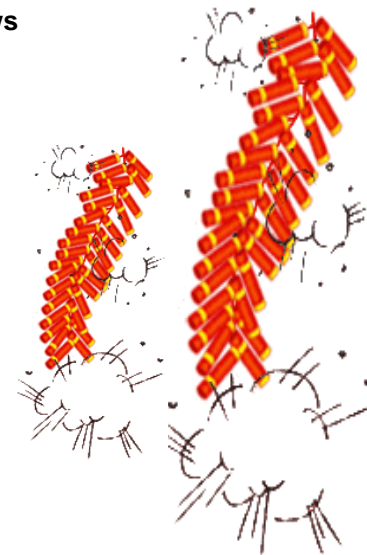
For Chinese teachers to exchange views.

Research / 语言与文化研究

For discussions on language and culture.

Activities & News / 动态与信息

CLC activities and news in teaching CFL.



本刊文章均为作者一得之见，不一定代表中心观点
What is expressed by individual contributors only represents the writer's perspective

From the Editor

Starting in 2006, Language Matters(LM) is published regularly 3 times a year. Submissions for publication are welcome from all CLC teachers, students and alumni, as well as those who are involved with either teaching or learning Chinese (including Putonghua and Cantonese). All submissions should be sent to:

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Fong Shu Chuen Building
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong

Please note the following when sending us any submissions:

1. Language : Either in English or in Chinese.
2. Length : Between 300 to 500 words, no longer than 800 words in any case.
3. Focus : Should be related to either learning or teaching Chinese, including cultural aspects of language learning.

LM is distributed to about 500 to 800 programs and individuals in the field of teaching Chinese as a Second or Foreign Language, both local and international, in either electronic or printed form.



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春節



香港是东西文化交汇的都市，对此，每个人的看法或许不同；但说到香港的公众假期，确实能体现香港是个融合中西文化的地方。香港的节假日包括不少代表中国传统文化的节日，比方说端午节，中秋节和重阳节，同时也包括具西方宗教色彩的圣诞节和复活节，而在这些节日当中，春节还是最受重视的节日。

香港这个现代化的大城市里仍保留了多少中国传统的春节习俗？在香港过春节和在中国大陆有什么不同？请看看初次在香港过春节的同学怎么说。

Not everyone agrees that the city of Hong Kong blends together the cultures of the East and the West. However, no one will disagree that Hong Kong blends together Western holidays with those of the Chinese tradition. One impression newcomers have of Hong Kong is the variety of public holidays, from the traditional Chinese holidays like the double ninth festival, also known as Chung Yeung Festival, to the Easter holiday. Among these holidays the Chinese New Year is considered to be the most important festival of all. How many Chinese New Year traditions are still in practice in modern Hong Kong? What are the differences between celebrating the Chinese New Year in Hong Kong and in mainland China?

Let's find out from the following remarks by CLC students.

我刚发现的**新年习俗**

Things I have recently learned about Chinese New Year!

戴慧珍 Jennifer Whittington

PTH 4409

我是加拿大人，今年刚到香港来，我对中国人的新年习俗知道得不多，今年在香港过春节时我发现一些有趣的习惯。

新年食品：华人吃很多对外国人来说很奇怪的东西。我在香港，看见各种各样的年货。他们常吃的是零食，比方说，瓜子，花生，糖葫芦，糖冬瓜，开心果，等等。我觉得跟西方文化有一点不同。在北美什么节日都得吃饱，所以要吃好多好多丰富的食品，可是，好像在亚洲，过节的食品都是小吃。

新年娱乐：对华人来说，春节是团聚和庆祝的时候。那时，街上人很多，很热闹。除夕前几天大城市会举行一个很大的夜市，在香港被称为“花市”，这正是因为在这个夜市他们有很多新鲜花。其中很多种花，我从来没见过。一种有很特别的样子，有很漂亮的粉红色花苞可是没有树叶的花，很有意思。除了鲜花，还有小吃和很多摊档卖买着玩儿的东西。



I am a Canadian just arrived in Hong Kong this January. I have found some interesting things about the Chinese New Year customs.

New Year's Treats: During Chinese New Year, many unusual and delicious treats can be found. I've noticed most special food eaten for New Year are small snacks, not the continuous 2 week feast I'm used to in Canada for Christmas! These small snacks are things like watermelon seeds, peanuts, candied hawthorn fruits, candied winter melon, pistachios, and lots of other little goodies.

Things to do during the New Year holiday: for Chinese people, New Year's is a time for getting together and celebrating with friends and family. During the Holiday, the streets are full of the hustle and bustle of travelers and locals alike. In the days before the New Year, many cities will hold a special New Year night market, referred to as a "Flower Market", as many vendors are set up to sell fresh flowers for the New Year. Among the many fresh flowers there, there were many varieties I had never seen before. In particular, a very interesting type had many small pink buds but no leaves!



在香港过年

Spending Chinese New Year in Hong Kong

尤素安 Susan Urkevich

PTH 4609

我是一个美国人，但我已经在香港连续住了十三年多了，所以已经习惯过年的传统。我的家跟其它的香港人一样准备新年的到来：我们打扫房子，还债，也在除夕，注意避免触犯新年禁忌。我们也参加香港传统的活动。比方说，去维多利亚公园逛年宵市场，买花或者橘子树。新年时，我也喜欢跟本地朋友去黄大仙算命。

除夕几天前，每年我也到银行去换红包钱。今年，为了不让政府印刷更多新钞票，我按照财政司司长的话做，我请银行的人给我“新的旧钞票”。我还记得，第一次在香港过年时，我给未婚人或者下属红包有不好意思的感觉。（在美国，我们给朋友礼物，钱是给乞丐的。）现在我喜欢看到收到红包的香港人十分高兴的样子。让我觉得我将来有很多好运气。但是无论我许多准备多少红包，总是不够！

有的外国朋友抱怨在香港没有过年的气氛。因为不少商店和饭店关门，许多香港人跟家里人在一起，在街上不那么热闹。所以很多外国朋友常常去外国旅行。他们说的有道理，但是，我不知道如果他们在香港该去哪儿过年？香港岛比不上香港的离岛那么热闹！如果我们家在香港过年，我们去人多的地方。2005年，我们在大屿山露营。从早到晚我们都听到鞭炮声。睡不好觉可是热闹极了！这就是过年的气氛，所以我们都满足。

The streets are deserted. “Closed” signs hang from the windows of popular restaurants. Ten meter high neon lights blink “Kung Hei Fat Choi” from across the harbor but there is no one to see. My expatriate friends grumble that any major Western city’s Chinatown has more atmosphere than Hong Kong during Chinese New Year. Being here they are unable to “experience” Chinese New Year since Hong Kong people stay

huddled over hotpots at home with family and friends. So, many expats

I know head straight for Chep Lap Kok and take the first flight out—to Hanoi, Beijing, Seoul. Their efforts are rewarded when they walk the streets and hear sounds of multiple chopsticks colliding, smell the lingering odor of a lit firecracker, see children with rouge colored cheeks in bright red New Year dresses. Every smile given is greeted with an even larger one in return.

Having myself lived 13 years in Hong Kong, so much of my Chinese New Year experience has already been internalized. Days before the New Year, I work through the rooms of our flat in my mind to make sure I have put all my closets in order. I feel a hint of anxiety that I have not yet settled all debts, and must pick up my last batch of dry cleaning before the week is up. I scour Victoria Park looking for just the right size mandarin orange tree, the freshest cut-flowers. On New Year’s Day, I remind my husband not to wash his hair, feeling that no good luck should be wasted, and ask my daughter to remember to keep a good temperament less she wish to be fighting all year round. Days later, I work my way to Wong Tai Sing with a local friend to have my fortune told for the coming year.

The annual trip to the bank to pick up “lucky money” now gives me a feeling of excitement. This year, I civil-mindedly asked for “new old money” after I had read that the Hong Kong government spends millions printing new money each year to feed the red packet monster. But the lucky money is still an art I have not yet mastered. For no matter how many times I work it out, I never seem to make up enough packets or in the right denomination. Like a magician’s trick, I marvel at the people who make these red packets appear at each turn, without a fumble and with impeccable timing. When I first came to Hong Kong, I felt embarrassed handing over a lai see to a colleague or unmarried friend. (In America, we give friends presents and beggar’s money.) Now, I search the face of a red packet recipient, looking for the expression of joy which reveals I have brought back some happy childhood memory. I too feel a sense of joyous anticipation, knowing that the Lai See not only brings luck to the recipient but flows back to the giver, ensuring I too can look forward to an auspicious year. It is in these moments that I feel a part of--as opposed to apart from-- this centuries old tradition. It is in these moments that Hong Kong becomes my home.

洪于汉 Thethan Soe

P-IAS 2141B

在香港过新年期间，中国人会给老人家拜年、派利是给小孩……因此在街上都常常见到小孩的可爱笑容，他们很幸福，充满活泼天真的一面。

我的姑妈和表哥都给了我红包，我们一起吃团年饭，很高兴。

我希望明年能再到香港过年，因为我很想感受热闹、快乐、和和气气的春节。

During the Chinese New Year Holidays at Hong Kong, the Chinese people gave respect to the elder people at home,

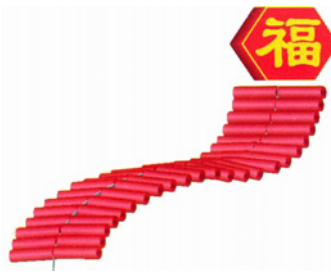
gave money to the children. It is really wonderful and pleasant to see the children out there, who are just smiling and happy, at that time.

My aunt and my cousin also gave me money, and we had dinner together. We were all very happy. Second day after the New Year, I saw the fireworks on TV, which were very beautiful to watch. There were a lot of people on the road watching that too.

I hope to come back to Hong Kong next year to have fun during the New Year Holidays because I would like to experience again the happy and peaceful spirit I had during those days.



在香港过春节



村濑麻由美 Mayumi Murase

P-IAS 2141B

我和朋友一起过春节的假期，我到过的地方都有春节的装饰。在沙田，我看见又大又可爱的狗，而广场也挂上红色的桔子、「福」、和「恭喜发财」的红纸装饰，很漂亮。我觉得中国的春节和日本的最大分别是在颜色。中国的春节有很多红颜色，像在告诉大家：春天快到了。

中山优子 Yuko Nakayama

P-IAS 3101

春节以前，我觉得在哪里都是热闹的。商店都有减价的优惠折扣，所以有很多人。但是在春节时，在街上逛的人比较少，所以走路时我竟然没有撞到人！这是我对香港春节的印象。

町田香织 Kaori Machida

P-IAS 3101

我认为香港的春节跟日本的差不多。在除夕与家人一起吃饭，然后一边聊天儿，一边看电视。有的人看烟花，有的人去寺庙。大部分的商店都关门，不过在超市里有很多人。

相川知世 Chise Aikawa

P-IAS 3101

我觉得日本与香港新年不同的是，日本的红包和香港的红包很不一样。日本大概在二十岁前，可以拿红包，而香港是要在结婚以前才可以拿红包。而且，在日本只有家人才会给红包，但在香港，就算是邻居、朋友也会给红包。所以我很羡慕香港人可以拿很多红包。

井上麻美 Asami Inoue

P-IAS 3101

我觉得香港的新年非常吵、人也太多。除夕那天，我到了逛花市。那里的人太多了，我在人群里的时候看不见前方。在花市里，我的朋友买了很多东西，所以她很高兴。但是我往后还是不去花市了。

平井香子 Kyoko Hirai

P-IAS 3101

听说中国人过新年的时候会吃饺子，因此我跟朋友一起举办了饺子晚会。但晚会以后，我才听香港人说，在香港过新年是不会吃饺子的。那时候，我再一次觉得中国很大，每个地方的文化都不一样。明年春节，我想在北京过新年，因为我今年看过了中国南方的春节，下一次我想看北方的春节。

山川晴那 Haruna Yamakawa

P-IAS 2141B

我很喜欢香港的春节。在日本，我常常在我家跟父母、妹妹过新年。可是，在香港会跟很多人一起吃饭、打麻将，真痛快！我想每年春节都能在香港度过呢！

梅木雄介 Yusuke Umeki

P-IAS 3101

在日本没有春节，所以我对香港新年的第一印象是觉得有点儿奇怪。

初一、初二，我的朋友请我到他的家去。他家里人有很多很多，我真的很吃惊！在日本没有那么大的家庭。我跟他们一起吃饭、玩耍，玩得痛快极了！

我觉得日本的新年很宁静，香港的新年则非常热闹，两者都令人觉得很舒服。

亚力山大 Alessandro Pagella

P-IAS 2141B

今年的春节，我虽然只是一个人度过，可是我一点儿都不寂寞。很多中国同学邀请我参加中国式的聚会，从中让我更深入地了解中国的传统文化。



在中国过春节

孙洁明 Jamie St. Laurent

P-IAS 2141A

春节的时候，我去中国旅行。我坐火车去了桂林，跟一个老朋友见面。他在江永当英文老师。他带了另外一个英文老师来，所以我们三人一起去了桂林和阳朔。我们在路上多吃了很多东西，也买了很多东西。可是，回家的时候，我生病了。因为生病的原故，所以我很想回家，在回到家时感到很高兴。

大西隆仁 Takahito Onishi

P-IAS 3101

过新年的时候，我跟朋友一起到了澳门。在澳门，一家大小去旅行的人很多。我在澳门塔看澳门街道时，我看到了很多烟。这烟是由爆竹所引起的，可是我没有想到会有那么浓的烟。所以，在新的一年里，最深刻的印象就是点爆竹和热闹。

狄安诺 Arnaud Despierre

PTH 2215A

一个月以前我跟我的女朋友一起去中国过新年。我的女朋友是中国人。我们在湖南跟他的家人一起过新年。这是我第一次在中国过新年。

我们想买从香港到湖南的火车票，不过新年的时候买火车票，可难了。我们买不到去湖南的票，所以我们先坐火车到广东，然后坐飞机去湖南。

我们在湖南住了一个星期。每天都吃很辣的菜。我很喜欢吃湖南菜。我常告诉我女朋友的家人，“我是湖南人！”

我女朋友有两个弟弟，他们也跟我们一起过年。其中一个弟弟的女孩子八岁，我觉得她很有意思，因为她的普通话又容易又清楚。我们常常聊天，她帮我做作业，也给我听写。她是很好的中文老师，不过我不知道汉字怎么写的时候，她觉得我很笨。现在我知道我的中文没有八岁的小孩子那么好。

新年前一天晚上，大家吃晚饭。吃饭以后我们一起看电视或者打麻将。我觉得打麻将很有意思，可是我不聪明，别人总是拿我的钱，所以他们都喜欢跟我打麻将。我非常喜欢在中国过新年，我想再去中国！

由“攒盒”说起

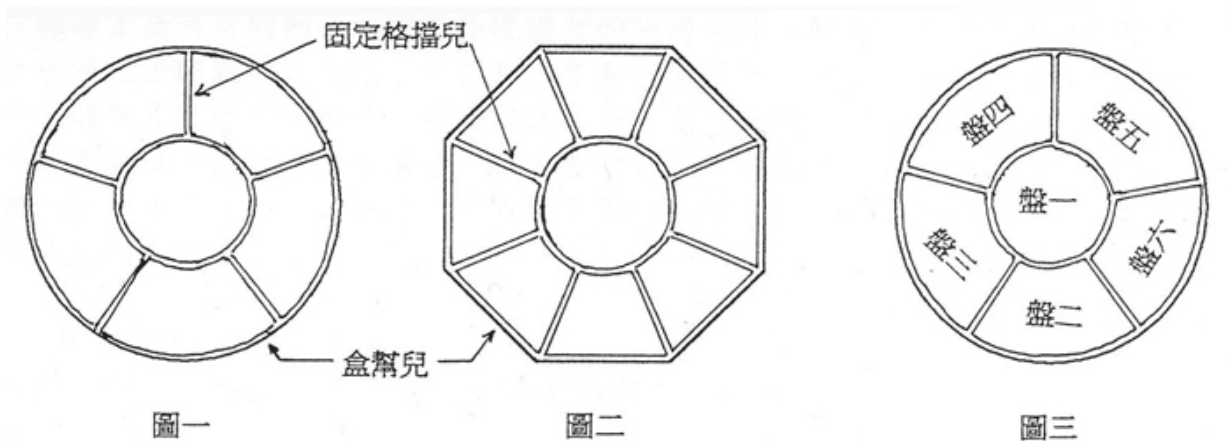
每逢春节，老百姓们都有置办年货以供自家享用及招待亲朋的习俗。好些家庭都会把瓜子儿、果脯等应节的食物放在一种特制的盒子里捧出奉客，这种盒子就是“攒（cuǎn）盒”。笔者家里有这一年一用的东西；也曾在广州和香港的年货摊儿上见过它，还瞧见过有个牌子上写着“全盒”，那想必是因为“攒”和“全”在广州话里同音，才造成的误笔吧！

攒盒多为圆形，也有正八边形的。现在的攒盒以塑料制品居多，传统的木漆制品越来越少了。攒盒内一般分好几个格儿，典型的是正中央有一个圆形格儿，其它的格挡儿朝中心呈辐辏状。常见的式样儿见下面的图例（掀盖儿后的俯视图）。



格挡儿一般是固定的（见图一和图二）；可是也有的攒盒内部没有固定的格挡儿，而是摆有几个特定形状的瓷碟子，分则可单独使用，合则可依范组合成一个“拼盘”（见图三），这样的构造更便于使用跟洗刷。

攒盒这个词在《红楼梦》的第 44 回和《金瓶梅》的第 42 回都使用了，因而《红楼梦语言词典》和《金瓶梅词话辞典》都据此列出了词条。但是根据《现代汉语方言大词典》的《广州方言词典》分



卷第 356 页“攒盒”一条中的解释，攒盒这个东西在北京有“捧盒”的叫法。这个叫法可以从集北京话之大成的《儿女英雄传》中找到，在该书的第 28 回中就有：

1. “（安太太等）进门便放下金盞银台，行交杯合卺礼。接着扣铜盆，吃子孙饽饽，放捧盒，挑长寿面。”

2. “（何玉凤姑娘）才到上房，便有两个女人捧着两副新红捧盒在廊下伺候。姑娘进门见过翁姑，那两个人便端进盒子来，张姑娘帮她打开，姑娘一看，只见一个盒子里面放着五个碟子：一碟火腿，一碟黄闷肉，一碟榛子，一碟枣儿，一碟栗子；那一个里面是香喷喷热腾腾的两碗热汤儿面。”



另据笔者研读发现，攒盒这种东西还有一个“果盒”的叫法。近的可在《中华文摘》2002年2月号第56—57页赵蓉女士写的『儿时春节』一文中见到，远的则可在《金瓶梅》的许多章回中见到，比如：

1. “俺两个帐子里放着果盒，看牌饮酒，……。”（14回）
2. “秋菊掇着果盒，盒子上一碗冰湃的果子。”（27回）
3. “迎春拿了四碟小菜，……，一个果盒，都是细巧果仁儿，……。”（44回）
4. “西门庆道：『明日好日期，备羊酒花红果盒，早差人送去。』”（77回）
5. “西门庆坐厅上，看着打点礼物：果盒、花红、羊酒、……。”（77回）

根据以上的几个例子可以看出，它们都对应了《汉语大词典》中“攒盒”这个词条的解释：“一种分成多格用以盛糕点果肴等食物的盘盒。”

综合上面所有的例子，还能发现攒盒的使用功能，随着时代的变迁也悄然发生了一些变化，那就

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7. 《中华文摘》2002年2月号
8. 《现代汉语词典》修订本 中国社会科学院语言研究所词典编辑室编 商务印书馆 北京 1996年7月修订第三版

是古人经常拿它来放置各种荤素食物，以供饮宴及送礼之用；而现代人则主要在过年过节时，才用它盛放果仁儿、果脯、糖果之类的东西，以便款客及自己解馋。至于攒盒的构造方面，古今的式样儿似乎没有甚么根本的差别，比方说，把瓷碟子从图三那种式样儿的盒子里拿出来，不是照样儿能在里边儿放“两碗热汤儿面”吗？

“攒”这个字有两个发音：

1. 念“cuān”的时候，是聚拢；拼凑和组装的意思。所以口语可以说：

自己买零部件攒计算机费事吗？
仨人儿攒钱就够喝一顿的了！

2. 念“zǎn”的时候，有积聚；储蓄的含义。所以口语可以说：

这小伙子平常手太松，老攒不下钱来娶媳妇儿。

积攒的资料不够，可怎么写论文呢？

往后的日子长着哪！大伙儿攒足了劲儿一块儿往前奔吧！



舞狮庆新春

Celebrating the Spring Festival with a Lion Dance



在中国，舞狮是常见的一种庆祝喜庆的活动。表演者穿着特别的服装模仿狮子的动作来表演。中国幅员辽阔，不少风俗习惯南北不同，就连舞狮表演也有南狮和北狮之别。两者的最大分别在于外表，从表演服装和动作上就能看得出来，北狮比较形象，体形较小；而南狮从外形到表演都是比较抽象的，五彩缤纷的狮头，会活动的大眼睛和大嘴，为南狮增添了趣味性。在香港，逢年过节以及新店开张等的喜庆日子会安排南狮表演。在热闹的锣鼓声中，表演者灵巧地摘采代表「生财」的生菜。人们相信这样做能驱邪避凶，带来好运。

揭开今年国际春节晚会序幕的就是由王浩勃、李兆麟和张冠雄老师指导的南狮表演，同学们的精彩表演赢得了观众的热烈掌声。

以下是几位参加表演的同学的感想。

The lion dance is an important tradition in China, usually performed on auspicious occasions, in which the performers mimic the lion's movements in a lion costume. China stretches across a vast land from north to south where people inherited a similar culture but with different practices in many aspects of life. As a result, even the famous lion dance has different styles, namely the southern lion dance and the northern lion dance.

The major differences between the two types lay in the appearance of the lions and their movements while performing the dance. In Northern China, the body of the lion is covered with golden hair and is more life-like. The dance is very acrobatic and is mainly performed as entertainment. The southern lion exhibits a wide variety of color and has a distinctive head with large eyes. The dance is more symbolic in nature. Both styles of dance are accompanied by a gong, a drum and a cymbal. A good performance is believed to scare away evil spirits and bring good luck to the audience.

On February 17, we opened the CLC International Spring Party with a southern lion dance. A loud applause from the audience showed their appreciation to the performers.

Thanks to Mr. Wong Ho-put, Dr. Lee Sin Lun, Mr. Chang Kwun Hung and the CLC lion dance team.

文紫霏 Man Chi Fei

PTH 4415

舞狮是中国一种很有特色的风俗和艺术，原来的目的是赶走不吉利的事物，但是现在主要是为了增加新年的热闹气氛，而且也是很好的运动。一般的舞狮表演是有故事性的，而且多数是找东西吃的过程，常见的包括下列几个步骤：

1. 点睛：用毛笔把红色的颜料点在眼睛上，还有其它部位。这时狮子会开始眨眨眼睛、动动耳朵，表示醒了。
 2. 敬礼：向观众表示问候。
 3. 活动：到处走动，跑跑跳跳，和同伴玩耍。
 4. 觅食：饿了就找吃的，吃的通常是附有红封包的青菜，找到后把红封包收下，把代表祝福的青菜向观众吐出来。
 5. 休息：累了就睡一觉。
 6. 清理：睡醒后整理毛发。
- 舞狮通常在一系列兴高采烈的动作后结束。在舞狮的过程中，我们学到了不少传统中国文化。

梁雅达 Albert Leung

PTH 2215A

在学校的新春晚会上，同学们要表演舞狮。学以前，我觉得舞狮很容易，现在我才知道学舞狮是非常难的事。因为如果想舞得好，动作要快，有的时候也要夸张一点儿。每个动作都要跟着鼓的节奏。在新春晚会上，我打大钹。我觉得打大钹没有舞狮那么难，不过打大钹也要跟着鼓的节奏。

Mr. Wong taught us how to perform the lion dance so we could perform it at the Spring Party. Before I learned how to lion dance I thought it would be very easy to learn. However, I found out that in order to do it well I needed to follow the rhythm of the drum. In addition, the movements need to be fast and a bit exaggerated. During the performance I played the cymbals. I think playing the cymbals isn't as hard as doing the lion dance. However, I need follow the rhythm of the drum as well.

胁田智晴 Tomoharu Wakita

PTH 4515

舞狮的时候，我有一种兴奋的感觉。表演时，我基本上看不到观众，但还是能感受到他们的注视。虽然我们练习的时间很仓促，还不到二十个小时，但是舞狮队员们之间建立了互信，所以我们可以充满勇气地表演。表演的最后一个动作是我跟我的搭档一起做一个 360 度的转身，把狮子翻过来。我们配合得完美无瑕，那实在是一个令人难忘的结束。当我看到观众们为我们拍手喝彩时，感到非常骄傲、自豪。



中国民族舞—西藏舞 “谐舞”

Chinese Folk Dance — Tibetan Dance “Xie Dance”

每年在新雅中国语文研习所的新春国际晚会上都有不少来自不同国家和地区的同学表演民族舞，而其中深受同学们欢迎的是中国的民族舞蹈。今年也不例外，由普通话组韩晨宇老师利用课余时间指导的“西藏舞”，在晚会上赢得好评。参加表演的同学，不论是否有舞蹈基础，都表演得非常精彩，十分投入。

以下是几位参加过演出的同学的感想。

Each year, many CLC students from different countries perform their national folk dances at the International Spring Party held by the New-Asia--Yale-in-China Chinese Language Center of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. The Chinese folk dance performed by foreign students always attracts the most attention. This year, the Tibetan Dance, directed by Miss Han Sun Yu, CLC's Putonghua teacher, received great acclaim from the audience. The dance was performed by Akiko Arai, Fidelis Hardjo, Yukiko Hirayama, Kang Mi Hyang, Lee Hwa Sop, Yukari Ohno, Kumiko Ota and Yoko Sato.

The following remarks express the performers' feelings about the experience:

太田久美子 Kumiko Ota PTH 2215A

我跟同学们练习跳舞的时候，我觉得很开心。

佐藤阳子 Yoko Sato PTH 2215B

真是令人难忘的一天！跳舞真有趣。

新井晶子 Akiko Arai PTH 2215A

我最喜欢跳中国舞！谢谢您 HAN 老师！

平山由纪子 Yukiko Hirayama CAN 3115

韩老师教跳舞教得又好又好玩。我识咗学普通话嘅学生，都好开心！

大野由加里 Yukari Ohno CAN 3115

我有机会学中国的舞蹈跟认识多些朋友。多谢韩老师！多谢跳舞班的同学！



Remark from instructor Miss Han:

从 2000 到 2006 年，我的印象中只有一年没教同学中国民族舞。今年表演的西藏舞是同学们利用短短几个小时的午饭时间学会的。虽然练习的时间不长，但大家都非常努力、认真，一下子就学会了，有的同学还把跳舞的音乐带回家自己练习。在这里，我想感谢练中国舞的同学们，能让大家从不同的角度了解中国文化是我的荣幸。

关于西藏舞：

中国的少数民族藏族大约有 46% 居住在西藏，其余的藏族人分布在青海、甘肃、四川、云南等地。藏民族不论男女老少，个个能歌善舞，每个地区的藏民也都有他们自己的舞蹈。研习所的同学所表演的西藏舞叫做“谐舞”，“谐”在汉语里称为“弦子”，是一种在西藏和青海一带的藏民所跳的舞蹈。这种舞蹈的特点是舞者以甩长袖，拉拖舞步和踢踏步来表达感情。表演的同学所穿着的服装是传统的藏族服装，长袖，斜襟，和色彩斑斓的围裙。衣衫主体采用单一色调，袖口和领边则以多种颜色拼接而成。

The majority of the Tibetan in China, about 46%, inhabit Tibet with the rest scatter between Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan. Nearly every Tibetan, young and old can sing and dance well. The Tibetan Dance performed by CLC students is called “Xie Dance”, which in Chinese means a dance to the accompaniment of a stringed musical instrument.

It is popular in some areas of Tibet and in Qinghai. The movements of the dance are characterized by sleeves waving with broad, slow steps and pointing of the foot toward the ground. All the performers dressed in traditional Tibetan costume with has long sleeves and a colorful apron.

学术讲座 Teacher Training

为提高教学质量，研习所每年都会邀请来自大学内外，不同地区的专家学者前来主持讲座及工作坊。零六年一月五日，华南师范大学国际文化学院副院长方小燕教授为本所老师主持了关于汉语言教学的研究与实践的讲座，与老师们交流了教学经验和研究心得。方教授从事对外粤语教学及研究多年，在普通话与粤语对应规律以及粤语区普通话教学方面都有深入研究。二月十一日，来自香港中文大学学能提升研究中心的 Camel McNaught 教授为研习所老师办了一个提高教学质量的工作坊。对与会老师而言，整个工作坊的安排本身已为老师们提供了不少促使学习者主动学习的技巧。

To enhance the quality of language teaching, CLC regularly invites guest speakers of related fields from universities and institutions world-wide to conduct workshops and deliver lectures to CLC teachers. On 5 January, Professor Fang Xiaoyan, Assistant Director of College of International Culture at South China Normal University, came to CLC to share her experiences in teaching Chinese as a foreign language and her viewpoints on conducting research in relation to language learning. On 11 February, Professor Camel McNaught at the Centre for Learning Enhancement and Research of CUHK conducted a successful workshop by demonstrating several effective strategies for active learning.



方小燕教授(后左)与主持人吴伟平博士(后右)。主讲的题目是“汉语言教学的研究与实践”。Seminar - January 5, 2006.



中文大学学能提升研究中心的 Camel McNaught 教授(站立者)主讲的工作坊。Workshop - February 11, 2006.

‘HSK应试练习’工作坊 HSK Preparation Workshops

这次‘汉语水平考试(HSK)应试练习’工作坊，分别在2月24号、3月10号和24号举行，共有37人报名，学生从初班到高班的都有。在三次的工作坊中，主持人王琪老师分别介绍了HSK考试的级别类型及要求、如何准备、答题技巧、练习答疑、基础级和初中级水平的模拟考试等，目的是让学生了解HSK不同水平的考试内容，如何应试以及准备重点。通过模拟考试，让学生清楚知道自己的弱项，以便有的放矢地准备。学生们都希望日后能有系统地复习和有专人指导。

The Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi, also known as HSK, is the national standardized test of Chinese as a foreign language. There are two levels, Beginning-Intermediate and Advanced, of HSK testing offered in Hong Kong each year. To help CLC students know more about the test, Miss Wang Qi, CLC Putonghua instructor, conducted 3 HSK preparation workshops for current students. All the participants have found the workshops really helpful.



王琪老师(中)。Miss Wang Qi, CLC Instructor.

新春晚会 Spring Party

一年一度的国际新春晚会已于二月十七日圆满结束。当晚出席的嘉宾有副校长郑振耀教授以及邵逸夫堂的艺术行政主任蔡锡昌先生，此外还有不少校友前来叙旧。

晚会上除了有春联和猜字谜等文化活动外，老师和同学们亦携来各国美食，让我们大快朵颐！饱餐过后，就是最精彩的表演节目环节，包括有舞狮、一人一句祝福语、藏族舞、唱歌等等。重温当晚的片段可在以下网址浏览 (http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc/06_springparty.htm) 或向办公室购买光盘。

The annual CLC International Spring Party always attracts a lot of attention on CU campus. The party offers something for everyone. For students, it is a good chance to learn more about Chinese culture and to practice Chinese in a relaxed environment. Returning alumni appreciate meeting old friends and getting to know more people with a common interest in learning Chinese. Guests enjoy eating delicious dishes from various countries and watching lion dance, folk dances of different countries and other memorable performances. Those who are interested can view photos of the spring party at http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc/06_springparty.htm.



左起：普通话组组长王浩勃老师、副校长郑振耀教授、司仪舒智勇同学、安藤美贵同学、研究所所长吴伟平博士，广东话组组长李兆麟博士。

From left: Mr. Johnathan Wong; Prof. Cheng Chun Yiu, CUHK Pro-Vice-Chancellor; Mr. Shuja Ul Haq (M.C.); Ms. Miki Ando (M.C.); Dr. Wu Weiping, CLC Director, CUHK & Dr. Cedric Lee.



邵逸夫堂艺术行政主任蔡锡昌先生(左 3)及吴伟平博士(左 4)。Mr. Tsoi Sik Cheong, Arts Administrator of Sir Run Run Shaw Hall (left 3) & Dr. Wu Weiping (left 4).



目前在香港从事影视工作，粤语和普通话都流利的校友河国荣先生，在晚上和同学分享学习语言的心得，并表演中文歌曲。

CLC alumnus, Mr. Christopher Rivers, fluent in both Cantonese and Putonghua shared his language learning tips with participants.



所长吴伟平博士在晚上颁发毕业证书给予刚从美国回来的广东话组学生魏蔼莉(左)。

Dr. Wu Weiping, CLC director, presented a certificate to Cantonese Program graduate Ms. Elizabeth Veldman (left).



Guess Riddle



International Cuisine



Calligraphy



Cantonese song



Chinese song



Chinese New Year Greetings



Cantonese song



Chinese song

新
春
晚
会
花
絮



Chinese song



Vietnamese song



Tango

足球友谊赛 Friendly Soccer Match

二月二十五日，本所的师生、校友和英国驻港领事的官员于何文田佛光街球场进行了一场精彩的足球友谊赛，赛后同学表示在球场上他们也得靠中文来沟通，确实是寓学于乐。

On February 25, the CLC soccer team formed by teachers, students and alumni had a friendly match against the Hong Kong British Consulate team at Ho Man Tin football pitch. Win or lose, all the CLC team players agreed that speaking a common language is important for good team work.



本所的师生、校友队员(穿白色球衣)与英国驻港领事队员(穿红色球衣)一起合照。
The CLC (dress in white) & the Hong Kong British Consulate soccer team (dress in red).

第三届中大演讲比赛 The 3rd CU Speech Contest

以“如何促进跨文化交流”为题的第三届中大演讲比赛已于3月3日举行。该比赛是由新雅中国语文研习所联合中大其它6个部门举办的。比赛分为粤语、普通话和英语三个组别。大学组范玲老师为普通话决赛担任司仪，大学组陈凡老师，粤语组李兆麟博士，所长吴伟平博士分别出任初赛以及决赛评判。

本所学生施雅仪、欧阳慧以及来自国内的于海雯、林有为，来自日本的竹口春菜和来自美国的黄飞鸿均进入决赛，黄飞鸿同学更荣获粤语（非母语）组的冠军，可喜可贺。想知道黄同学的演讲内容，请看第14页。

The 3rd CU Speech Contest jointly organized by CLC and six other departments and units at CUHK was held on 3 March at Sir Run Run Shaw Hall auditorium of CUHK. “What can we do to enhance cross-cultural communication?” was the topic for all three language categories, Cantonese, Putonghua and English.

Six of the final contestants, Miss Yu Haiwen and Mr. Lin You Wei from Mainland China, Miss Haruna Takeguchi from Japan, Mr. Brian Willis from the United States, Miss Sze Nga Yi and Miss Viona Au Yeung are taking language courses at CLC. We are proud to learn that Mr. Willis won the first prize in the Cantonese / Non-native Speakers category. Congratulations to Mr. Willis! If you want to know what Mr. Willis talked about at the contest, you can find the text based on his speech in Cantonese Romanization/Chinese and English on page 14.



左至右：本所导师王淑秋老师、范玲老师、陈凡老师、欧阳慧同学、竹口春菜同学、林有为同学、研习所所长吴伟平博士、黄飞鸿同学及李兆麟博士的大合照。Group photo of CLC Director, instructors and students.

如何促进 跨文化交流

What can we do to enhance cross-cultural communication?



黄飞鸿 Brian Willis

Cantonese Program Division

我后生嘅时候系喺美国西南面嘅一个好细嘅城市长大。而家谗返我细个嗰阵时，我记得嗰度连一个中国人都有！所以呢，我嗰阵时对中国一啲了解都有。但系呢，四年前开始，我开始对中国嘅了解完全改变。四年前我嘅教会派我去澳洲悉尼传教两年。去悉尼之前，我嘅教会就话俾我听我要开始学广东话。我就话：「广东话？乜嘢嚟嘅？澳洲人唔系讲英文咩？」。我第一个印象系广东话系一种澳洲土著嘅语言。去到悉尼之后见到咁多中国人先至知道系一种中国嘅方言。

咁样就开始咗我学中文嘅痛苦经验。我喺悉尼认识咗好多香港人，佢哋乐意攞我嘅广东话嚟取笑我添！譬如有一次，我同一个澳门嚟嘅男仔倾计，我哋啱啱识咗，所以我哋讲吓我哋屋企嘅事。我就问佢：「你有冇细妹呀？」佢话：「冇，我嘅屋企冇细妹。」我就话：「冇细妹呀？噉，你有冇『大妹』呢？」……好彩佢冇打我，因为我话佢嘅细妹好「大」。就系噉，我好快学识家姐同「大妹」有分别。

我喺澳洲作为一个传教士，我有机会参与好多唔同社区服务嘅活动。其中一个活动系教一个免费英文班。我班里嘅学生大部份都系香港同中国内地嚟嘅，我同佢哋就变成好朋友。我哋嘅关系令到我对佢哋嘅文化产生兴趣。虽然我系佢哋嘅老师，我喺佢哋嘅身上学咗好多嘢，呢个经验完全改变我嘅生活同埋我嘅世界观，广东话就变成一个可以帮我更有效嘅帮助其它人嘅工具。

所以呢，我哋点样可以促进文化交流呢？我相信第一步系服务社会。社区服务使我哋忘记自己，使我哋注意其它人，包括注意佢哋嘅生活文化同佢哋嘅语言。每一年，中文大学会安排好好多文化交流嘅机会。社区服务就系呢啲交流活动当中最重要嘅部份。社区服务俾人一个深层次嘅文化交流嘅经验，提供参与嘅人机会同唔同嘅人沟通，同时会令到人对学外语有更大嘅兴趣。香港系一个揉合中西文化、华洋共处嘅社会，好多来自唔同文化背景嘅人都以香港为家。由于呢个原因，我认为，任何一个住喺香港嘅人都可以促进跨文化交流。

As a young boy I grew up in a small town in the South-Western part of the United States in a state called New Mexico. Thinking back now, I don't think there was a single Chinese person living there. Consequently, my knowledge of China was completely non-existent. However, that changed completely four years ago. Four years ago I was called to serve for two years as a missionary for my church in Sydney Australia. Before I arrived in Sydney, my church told me that I needed to start learning Cantonese. I was like – Cantonese? What in the world is that? My first impression was that Cantonese was an Australian aboriginal language! I didn't realize that it was a Chinese language until I arrived in Sydney and saw so many Chinese people.

Thus began my painful journey to learn Chinese. I came to know very many Chinese people in Sydney, and also a lot of Hong Kong people who very willing to make fun of my Cantonese! For example, there was one time that I was talking with a guy from Macau. We had just met so we were talking about our families and I asked him if he had a younger sister. He replied that he didn't, so my next question, I thought, was if he had an older sister. It sounded like a fine question in my mind in English, but to him it came out more similar to "Well, do you have a fat younger sister? He laughed, and luckily he didn't do more than that. I quickly learned that there was a difference in "older sister" and "fat little sister."

As a missionary in Australia, I had the chance to participate in many community service activities. One of these activities was teaching a free English class. The majority of the students in my class were from mainland China and Hong Kong. As I began to serve them, I became great friends with them, and developed a strong desire to continue to serve them. Our relationship led me to have a great interest in learning about their culture and language. This experience completely changed my life and my view of the world. Through

serving the community, learning Cantonese did not appear to be such an obstacle as it was before, however, Cantonese became a tool that allowed me to be better able to serve others.

So how can we enhance cross cultural communication? I believe the first step is through service. Community service inspires us to forget ourselves and focus on others, their lives, cultures, and their language.

Every year, the Chinese University will coordinate very many exchange opportunities for students. These exchange programs are an essential part of enhancing cross cultural communication. If participating students are able to have a greater understanding of the community they visit, then the exchange opportunity will be so much more valuable. Therefore, community service is an essential part of these exchange programs. No matter if the exchange program last one semester or one week, setting aside time for planned community service is extremely beneficial. Doing community service is actually very simple! Such things as visiting a retirement center and talking with older people, or going to a school to help students read and learn language can provide wonderful experiences for all. Service can greatly influence others to have a greater respect towards cultures and societies different from their own. Community service also provides many opportunities to communicate with others. These experiences will influence the participant to continue to study foreign languages more diligently. Students who participate in exchange activities should be sure to take time to do community service in their host country. Those who do will discover a deeper relationship with that country and the country's people.

Hong Kong is a city that blends together the people and cultures of the East and the West. Many different people from various cultural backgrounds call Hong Kong home. Anyone living in Hong Kong can also promote cross-cultural communication.

学生茶聚 Tea gathering for Mainland students

研习所于去年十二月二日在方润华堂举办粤语茶叙，为来自内地的学习粤语的学生提供一个和老师轻松的气氛下练习广东话的机会。掌握粤语发音对说中国其它方言的人来说并非易事，但在短短两个多月的时间里，有不少同学已说得相当流利，殊为难得。茶叙照片可在以下网址浏览或下载。

(http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc/CantoneseTable_05.htm)

Each year, CLC organizes various extra curricular activities, such as language tables, school outings for students to practice Cantonese or Putonghua outside of the classroom. On 2 December last year, we organized a tea gathering for Cantonese students from Mainland China. During the gathering, teachers and guests were impressed by the good pronunciation and fluency of the students who attended.



国内生摄于聚会内的“搅笑”照片。
The funny photo.



李兆麟博士(后左 1)、张冠雄老师(后左 2)、吴伟平博士(后左 3)与本所的国内生合照。
Dr. Lee Siu Lun, Mr. Chang Kwun Hung & Dr. Wu Weiping (left 1-3, back row) take photo with the Cantonese students from Mainland China.

课外活动 Outing - Extra Curricular Activities



小组活动 - 普通话组

The photos of Putonghua Program Division at Cheung Sha, Lantau Island on March 18, 2006.



小组活动 - 广东话组



The photos of Cantonese Program Division at Tai Mei Tuk, Tai Po on March 18, 2006.



最新消息 Updated Information

Chinese Language Center 3-4 Weeks Summer Programs (including Bilingual Programs)

Learning the language you want (Putonghua or Cantonese) while having fun in Hong Kong, visiting cities on the Pearl River Delta and experiencing life as a university student on the beautiful campus of the Chinese University of Hong Kong,these are just a few good reasons to participate in one of our summer programs. Go over the details provided below to learn more about our summer programs, visit our web site for more background information about the New Asia--Yale-in-China Chinese Language Center and contact us any time if you still have any questions.



Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The largest tertiary Chinese language learning center in Hong Kong• Over 40 years of experience• Close to 10,000 international students have learnt to speak Putonghua/Cantonese from us
Teaching staff	Experienced and well qualified teachers, many with MAs in language related fields.
Features	Teaching in small groups, 10 - 20 students. That means more attention and assistance from instructors and more opportunities for practice in class.
Placement	Based on language proficiency, free evaluation before class if needed.
University credits	A certain amount of credits can be transferred to CUHK or to other selected schools with a Chinese program.
Certification	Course-end certificate for all participants who have attended at least 80% of total course hours.
Location	CUHK campus.
Class schedule	3 sessions per day, 5 days per week (Monday-Friday), for a total of 15 sessions per week.
Course, Cost and Fees	See detailed program descriptions: http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc/sumcalendar06.htm
Application Procedure (either 1 or 2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Download the application form from our web site (http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc/doc/SSPform.doc), fill it in and send it back by mail;2. Contact our office to obtain an application form, fill it in and send it back by mail: Summer Program, The New Asia--Yale-in-China Chinese Language Center, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong SAR Tel:(852) 26096727; Fax:(852) 26035004; Email:clc@cuhk.edu.hk Web site: http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc



For more information, please check the web site at <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc/sum06.htm>.