

### Traditional Chinese:

我的家鄉是湛江，湛江有很多本地的民俗節日。在這裡最大的民俗節日，對中國人而言，當然就是春節。湛江有一個特色的慶祝春節的方式叫做年例。在香港有「冬大過年」的說法，而在湛江有「年例大過年」的說法。年例這種傳統的賀歲方式，不僅在湛江才有，在粵西包括茂名、吳川等地方都有類似的慶祝習俗。傳統的年例活動包括起年例、正年例和年例尾。這個習俗淵源流傳統，代表著一些信仰。這些信仰跟與海有關的神明相連，蘊含著祝福和對來年的期待。在年曆中很重要的一個環節迎神。迎神包括在自己的祖廟裡迎接神進入到自己的家。第二個是飄色花車遊行。一些小朋友穿著戲劇的服裝，化很濃的妝。他們固定在花車裡，也就是在整個過程中他們無法移動。他們會圍繞著城市裡比較主要的街道進行巡遊。有人會對他們拜一拜，或者會給巡遊的人一些辛苦錢。另外有一個很重要，就是他們會邀請客人到自己的村裡或自己家裡吃大餐。大餐非常豐盛。那說起春節，我們會想到發紅包。但是如果朋友邀請你到村裡吃年例，是沒有發紅包這個禮節的。那麼在雷州，也就是我的家鄉，有一個特色的藝術叫做雷劇。它和粵劇很相似，只是語言不同。人們會特別邀請唱雷劇的戲班過來，他們通常會在村裡的戲樓上表演。以上就是湛江年例的節日介紹。

### Simplified Chinese:

我的家乡是湛江，湛江有很多本地的民俗节日。在这里最大的民俗节日，对中国人而言，当然就是春节。湛江有一个特色的庆祝春节的方式叫做年例。在香港有“冬大过年”的说法，而在湛江有“年例大过年”的说法。年例这种传统的贺岁方式，不仅在湛江才有，在粤西包括茂名、吴川等地方都有类似的庆祝习俗。传统的年例活动包括起年例、正年例和年例尾。这个习俗渊源流传统，代表着一些信仰。这些信仰跟与海有关的神明相连，蕴含着祝福和对来年的期待。在年历中很重要的一个环节迎神。迎神包括在自己的祖庙里迎接神进入到自己的家。第二个是飘色花车游行。一些小朋友穿着戏剧的服装，化很浓的妆。他们固定在花车里，也就是在整个过程中他们无法移动。他们会围绕着城市里比较主要的街道进行巡游。有人会对他们拜一拜，或者会给巡游的人一些辛苦钱。另外有一个很重要，就是他们会邀请客人到自己的村里或自己家里吃大餐。大餐非常丰盛。那说起春节，我们会想到发红包。但是如果朋友邀请你到村里吃年例，是没有发红包这个礼节的。那么在雷州，也就是我的家乡，有一个特色的艺术叫做雷剧。它和粤剧很相似，只是语言不同。人们会特别邀请唱雷剧的戏班过来，他们通常会在村里的戏楼上表演。以上就是湛江年例的节日介绍。

### English:

My hometown is Zhanjiang. There are many local festivals in Zhanjiang. The biggest festival here, for Chinese people, is of course the Chinese New Year. Zhanjiang has a special way to celebrate the Chinese New Year which is called "Nianli". In Hong Kong, there is a saying that Winter Solstice Festival is more important than the Chinese New Year, while in Zhanjiang, it is Nianli that matters more. Nianli as a traditional way of celebrating the New Year is popular not only in Zhanjiang, but also in West Guangdong, including Maoming, Wuchuan and other places have similar celebration customs. Nianli's activities include "Qi Nianli"(the start), "Zheng Nianli" (the middle) and "Wei Nianli" (the end). It has roots in tradition and represents some beliefs which are associated with gods connected with the sea. It shows blessings and expectations for the coming year. "Greeting the Gods" is an important part of Nianli. It involves

welcoming God into one's home at one's ancestral temple. The second event is the Piu Sik parade. Some children wear theatrical costumes and a lot of makeup. They are on the float, and they can't move around on it. They parade around the main streets of the city. Some people pay them a courtesy or give money to the people on the parade for their efforts. Another important thing is that they invite guests to their village or home for a big dinner. The feast is rich. So when we talk about the Chinese New Year, we think of giving red envelopes. But if a friend invites you to the village for dinner during Nianli, there is no need to do it. Regarding Leizhou, which is my hometown, there is a local opera called Leiju. It is similar to Yueju (Cantonese Opera), but the language is different. People specially invite troupes who sing Leiju plays, and they usually perform in the village opera houses. The above is the introduction of Nianli in Zhanjiang.