



用春節搭建文明對話橋樑



摘錄自1月31日香港《文匯報》：今年春節是「申遺」成功後首個春節，全球華人和外國人士都喜氣洋洋地參與慶祝活動。全國各地慶新年的文旅活動火爆，老字號年貨銷量亦飆升。值得注意的是，「00後」青年族群踴躍參與這個傳統節日。

在香港，新春氣氛也毫不遜色，新年花車巡遊、煙花匯演等都吸引了八方旅客，年初一入境旅客人數創疫後新高。春節得到國際社會重視，香港應把握時機，擔當建設中外文化藝術交流中心的使命，向海外弘揚新春節慶文化，向外展示萬家團圓、社會包容、重視家庭情感的中華優秀價值，搭建中外文明對話的橋樑。

春節蘊含和平、和睦、和諧的價值追求。我國2023年起着手推動春節「申遺」，至2024年12月4日「春節—中國人慶祝傳統新年的社會實踐」成功通過評審，列入聯合國教科文組織人類非物質文化遺產代表作名錄，其內容包括聯習俗、年畫、廟會等全國各地的春節文化習俗。

「非遺」所包羅的，全是人類文明的瑰寶，是人類智慧的結晶。在列入「非遺」之前，春節已為世界所普遍接受，有近20個國家將春節作為法定節假日，全球約五分之一的人口以不同形式慶祝春節，至近年聯合國也將春節列為假日。春節慶祝活動，除了展現歷史悠久的習俗之外，更不斷吸納結合現代文化藝術的發展，不斷創新。

在內地的春節廟會中，有人工智能(AI)剪紙；今年中央電視台的「春晚」節目，有運用機器狗表演的創意融合舞蹈，也有武打巨星以太極武術結合絢麗的電子布景展現中國傳統書法美感；視頻網站哩哩哩也開設「春晚」專頁，直播春晚，吸引常訪這平台的青年透過「彈幕」功能留言進行互動，用海量的互聯網對話為春節活動進行新的演繹，呈現活潑非常

的氛圍。以上種種活動，無不蘊含着我國科技和資訊網絡的實力，也證明了科技的實踐，是離不開人文情懷的內涵。春節文化與現代生活模式的結合，印證跨世代、跨國界對話空間的存在。

作為「申遺」成功後首個春節，今年「非遺」年味遊的熱度空前高漲。內地旅遊平台最新數據顯示，自1月1日以來，「春節旅遊」整體搜索量同比上漲328%，其中「非遺」相關搜索量同比增長174%，充分顯示了消費者對「非遺」文化的濃厚興趣和熱情參與。不少



●「申遺」成功後首個「春晚」，由機器人表演的東北二人轉節目深受全國乃至全世界觀眾喜愛。圖為舞蹈演員與人形機器人H1互動。資料圖片

顧客更傾向於打卡「非遺」體驗活動，計劃一個地道的「年味遊」。

列入「非遺」，春節的「中國風」吹遍國際社會，作為弘揚中華文化平台的香港，須持之以恆，繼續展現中國多彩的文化。例如元宵、車公誕市場等類似廟會的市集，裏面售賣的貨

品、進行的表演，還有轉風車、求籤等宗教儀式，當中蘊含的中國文化典故與故事引人入勝。讓海外朋友認識，不單同享歡慶，更可打破隔閡壁壘，促成文明互鑒。

福蛇迎春，家和年豐。期望香港能夠運用「申遺」成功的春節，搭建一條文明對話的橋樑。

Leveraging the Spring Festival to foster intercultural dialogue



This year's Spring Festival, the first since its successful inclusion on the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage list, was celebrated by Chinese and foreigners around the world with great joy. Festive cultural and tourism activities are thriving nationwide, and sales of traditional New Year goods from established brands have surged. Notably, the Generation Z are actively participating in this traditional festival. In Hong Kong, the festive atmosphere is equally vibrant, with Chinese New Year Night Parade and Chinese New Year Fireworks Display attracting numerous visitors. The number of inbound tourists on the first day of the Lunar New Year reached a post-pandemic high. The international community's recognition of the Spring Festival presents an opportunity for Hong Kong to embrace its role as a hub for cultural and artistic exchange between China and the world. By promoting the celebration of the Chinese New Year abroad, Hong Kong can showcase the values of family unity, social inclusiveness, and the importance of familial bonds, thereby fostering dialogue between Chinese and international civilisations.

The Spring Festival embodies the values of peace, harmony, and unity. Since 2023, China has started the application for the Spring Festival to be inscribed on the UNESCO Representative

List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. On 4 December 2024, the "Spring Festival — Social Practices of the Chinese People in Celebration of Traditional New Year" successfully passed the evaluation and was inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, which includes the practice of couplets and scrolls, New Year's paintings, temple fairs, and other Spring Festival cultural practices from all over China.

The Intangible Cultural Heritage encompasses all the treasures of human civilisation and is the crystallisation of human wisdom. Prior to its inscription on the Intangible Cultural Heritage list, the Spring Festival was already widely accepted around the world. Nearly 20 countries recognising it as a statutory holiday, and approximately one-fifth of the global population celebrates the Spring Festival in various forms, and in recent years, the United Nations has also designated it as a holiday. In addition to showcasing time-honoured customs and traditions, Spring Festival celebrations continue to incorporate and innovate with modern cultural and artistic developments.

During the Spring Festival temple fairs in mainland China, there are AI paper-cutting displays. This year's CCTV Spring Festival Gala featured a creative fusion dance performed by robotic dogs, as well as a martial arts superstar

showcasing the beauty of traditional Chinese calligraphy through a combination of Tai Chi and dazzling electronic backdrops. The video website Bilibili also launched a special Spring Festival Gala page, live-streaming the event and attracting young users who frequently visit the platform. They could interact by leaving "pop-up" comments using the "bullet screen" feature, creating a lively atmosphere with a multitude of internet conversations that offered a new interpretation of the Spring Festival activities. All these events reflect the strength of our country's technology and information networks, demonstrating that the practice of technology is inseparable from humanistic values. The integration of Spring Festival culture with modern lifestyles confirms the existence of cross-generational and cross-cultural dialogues.

As the first Spring Festival following the successful UNESCO heritage application, this year's enthusiasm for Intangible Cultural Heritage themed New Year trips has reached unprecedented heights. According to the latest data from mainland travel platforms, overall searches for "Spring Festival travel" have increased by 328% year-on-year since January 1st, with searches related to "Intangible Cultural Heritage" rising by 174%. This clearly demonstrates consumers' strong interest in and enthusiastic participation

in Intangible Cultural Heritage culture. Many customers are keen to check in at Intangible Cultural Heritage experience activities, planning trips with an authentic "Chinese New Year flavour".

With its inclusion in the list of Intangible Cultural Heritage, the "Chinese style" of the Spring Festival is spreading across the international community. As a platform for promoting Chinese culture, Hong Kong must remain steadfast in continuing to showcase the vibrant culture of China. For example, markets similar to temple fairs, such as the Lunar New Year fairs and the Che Kung Festival Fair, feature a variety of goods for sale, performances, and religious rituals like spinning the wheels of fortune and drawing fortune sticks. These activities are rich with fascinating Chinese cultural stories and traditions. Introducing these to our friends overseas not only allows them to share in the celebrations but also helps to break down barriers and promote mutual understanding between civilisations.

The Year of the Snakes brings fortune, harmony and prosperity. It is hoped that Hong Kong can leverage the success of the Spring Festival's UNESCO heritage designation to build a bridge for intercultural dialogue.

● Tiffany

欣賞泰拳激情 細味悠閒文化

獲泰國旅遊局之邀，我們於本年伊始，1月18日至22日到華欣及曼谷進行泰拳及悠閒文化的交流與考察活動，獲益匪淺。這次旅行讓我們親身體驗泰拳的魅力，深入了解泰國的悠閒文化，令人難忘。

泰拳 (Muay Thai) 是源自泰國的傳統武術，歷史悠久，不僅是自衛術，也是文化象徵。泰拳技術融合了拳、肘、膝、腿的攻擊方式，形成全方位的格鬥技術。在參加泰拳訓練課程時，我們學習了基本動作，並了解每個動作的意義。例如，直拳 *mat trong* (straight punch)、刺拳 (前手直拳) *mat jep* (jab)、後直拳 (後手直拳) (cross)、平勾拳 (左右勾拳) *mat hook* (hook) 及上勾拳 (上擊拳) *mat uppercut* (uppercut)。這些術語的翻譯，不僅幫助我們理解技術，也讓我們感受到語言的魅力。

在泰拳比賽中，伴隨的音樂 (Sarama) 具有重要的文化意義，增添比賽氛圍，幫助選手進入狀態。專業音樂家在交流活動中演奏了這種獨特的音樂，讓我們更深入感受到泰拳的文化底蘊。當聽到 *phleng muay* (Muay Thai music) 時，內心油然而生起對這項運動之古典情懷與熱愛。

華欣是一個充滿亞熱帶風情的海濱城市，以悠閒的生活方式而聞名。我們體驗了當地市場、海灘和傳統美食，鼓勵人們慢活，享受生活的每一刻。華欣的悠閒文化與泰拳的激烈形成鮮明對比，讓我們體會到泰國文化的多樣性。在華欣的市場中，我們品嚐了新鮮海鮮和熱帶水果。當我問攤販「這個多少錢？」時，使用泰文「*nīi raa-khaa thāo-rūi?*」how much is this? 讓我感受到語言的互動魅力。我們品嚐了經典菜餚如「冬蔞功湯 *tom yum*



●圖為2010年中泰拳王爭霸賽。資料圖片

goong」(spicy shrimp soup) 和「青咖喱 *gaeng khiao wan*」(green curry)。這讓我們在享受美食的同時，加深了對泰國語言和文化的理解。

作為一名從事英語、翻譯及法律教學的專業人士，我深刻體會到語言在文化交流中的重要性。在旅程中，我不僅用英語與當地人交流，還嘗試學習一些基本的泰語，這讓我更加融入當地文化。

例如，當我用英語說「Thank you」時，對方會回應「*khàawp khun*」。我們也學會了許多常用的泰語短語，如：你好 *sawasdee* (hello)、再見 *laa-gòdn* (goodbye)、對不起 *khàaw-thót* (sorry)。

在翻譯泰拳的技術、歷史及伴樂與華欣的悠閒文化的過程中，我體會到翻譯的挑戰與樂趣。如何將文化的精髓用另一種語言表達，既要忠實於原意，又要考慮語境和文化差異，這是一個挑戰重重的過程。

於此，再次對泰國旅遊局提供這寶貴機會，不勝銘感。期望在中泰建交50周年之際，祝願兩國文化交流更頻繁，更大大促進兩地的融合，增進彼此之間的濃情厚誼。

(註：文中斜體所示為泰語讀音)

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心，即是心臟，是人或動物體內掌管血液循環的器官。古人以為心可以控制思維，把思想、感情都歸因於心，於是出現了心亂如麻、心事重重、心懷不軌等等的成語。其實英文亦一樣，英文 heart 指的是心臟，以前的人認為感覺和思維來自於心，所以 heart 亦指想法、感覺、情緒和性情，一些日常用語中出現的 heart 就包含了這些意思。

其中一個例子是 open one's heart，敞開心扉，跟中文一樣，即是公開坦率說出自己內心的想法和感受，open/pour one's heart to someone，是對某人有信心，誠實地告訴他們一些秘密、私隱，傾訴心事。這一用語流行多時，都是基於心是感情思想的源頭的觀念。

此外，open one's heart 也可解釋作擴闊胸懷，對人仁慈慷慨一些，多一點善心，都是與性情意有關。

She opened her heart for the first time and talked about the death of her sister. 她第一次敞開心扉，談及她姊姊的死訊。

Students often open their hearts more easily to social workers and tell them about problems in families and schools. 學生通常比較願意與社工傾訴心事，吐露他們在家裏和學校遇到的困難。

Why don't we open our hearts and do something to help the people in need? 為什麼我們不敞開胸襟，做些實事幫助有需要的人？

還有一個亦是出現多時的用語，set one's heart on something，把心放在某些事或東西上，就是說一心想要，決意得到的意思。心經常等同於內心、想法、感覺，把心放在某一處就是非常渴望、一心一意要獲得或達成某事某物。

He set his heart on a career in playing football when he was just a small boy. 他還是小孩子的時候，便已經決心以踢足球為事業。

The couple sets their hearts on buying a house by the seaside. They like a view of the ocean. 那對夫婦渴望買一棟在海邊的房屋。他們喜歡



●「心」已經成為文化的一部分。圖為消防員向群眾比心，表達資料圖片

看海。 She has set her heart on a local university. She is not going elsewhere. 她把目標放在本地一所大學，不會去其他地方。

另一個有趣的用語是 wear one's heart on one's sleeve，字面上是把心穿戴在衣袖上。這裏，心也是指情感、感情，真正意思是沒有隱藏自己的感情，把情感流露出來，容易讓身邊的人知道自己的想法和感受。據說中世紀時，武士穿的盔甲，覆蓋保護手臂的部分亦稱為 sleeve，武士在馬匹上進行長矛或長劍比賽的時候，會把心儀女士的物件，如圍巾、絲帶等佩戴在袖子上，觀眾看到了，便知道誰是武士心儀的女士。有猜測這是 wear one's heart on one's sleeve 的來源，相關用語亦曾經出現在莎士比亞的劇作當中。

I wear my heart on my sleeve. I am not used to hiding my feelings. 我為人坦率，不習慣掩飾自己的感情。

She never wears her heart on her sleeve. It's hard to know what she thinks. 她從不表露真心意，很難知道她在想什麼。

He didn't wear his heart on his sleeve but the divorce had really hurt him badly. 他沒有流露內心感受，但是離婚確實令他大受傷害。

今天，大家都知道思想感情由大腦控制，並非由心臟主管，不過情緒、情商已被證實可以影響心臟，故此以心代表思慮和感受也不無道理，而且這個觀念也已經深入人心，中國人也有「用心」、「粗心」等表達，成為文化的一部分。

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恒大譯站