

年俗的变迁与家乡记忆

每逢春节，家乡的街巷总是热闹非凡。随着社会的发展，许多传统年俗在时间的洪流中发生了变化。为了探寻这些民俗背后的故事，我走访了十余位七十岁以上的老人，以及几位长期研究民俗的传承人。

老人们回忆起小时候，家家户户都会贴春联、挂灯笼，还会准备丰盛的年夜饭。他们强调，祭祖是年俗中不可或缺的一部分，每年的大年初一，家族成员都会聚在一起，供奉祖先，祈求新年平安和顺利。随着时代进步，一些年轻人认为这些仪式繁琐，但老人们坚信，年俗不仅是节日的形式，更承载着家族的记忆与文化认同。

在访谈中，我还发现了年俗的地域差异。比如在乡村，仍然保留着舞龙、放鞭炮、送灶神等习惯，而在城市，更多家庭选择简单的拜年方式或通过线上视频与亲友互动。通过对地方志的查阅，我了解到这些习俗大多源于农耕社会的季节节庆和对自然的敬畏，逐渐演化为今天的新年文化。

此外，我收集了一些统计数据：在受访的50户家庭中，约有70%的家庭仍会进行某种形式的祭祖活动，而舞龙舞狮等表演性活动主要集中在60岁以上的老人中间。由此可见，传统年俗在现代社会中仍有其独特的文化价值和社会意义。

总体而言，年俗不仅是节日的装饰，更是家乡文化传承的重要载体。通过调研，我们能更好地理解家乡人的生活智慧与情感联系，也提醒我们在现代化进程中，不应轻易遗忘这些历史的印记。

The Evolution of New Year Customs and Memories of Hometown

During every Spring Festival, the streets of my hometown are lively and festive. With the development of society, many traditional New Year customs have changed over time. To explore the stories behind these customs, I interviewed over ten elders aged above seventy and a few long-term folk culture practitioners.

The elders recalled that in their childhood, every household would paste Spring Festival couplets, hang lanterns, and prepare lavish New Year's Eve dinners. They emphasized that ancestor worship was an indispensable part of the New Year customs. On the first day of the lunar year, family members would gather together to offer sacrifices to ancestors, praying for peace and prosperity. With modernization, some younger people feel these rituals are cumbersome, but the elders firmly believe that these customs are not just about celebration, they carry the memories and cultural identity of the family.

During the interviews, I also found regional differences. In rural areas, traditions such as dragon dances, firecrackers, and sending off the Kitchen God are

still practiced, while in urban areas, families prefer simpler greetings or online interactions with relatives. By consulting local gazetteers, I learned that these customs mostly originated from seasonal festivals in agricultural society and reverence for nature, gradually evolving into the New Year culture we see today.

Additionally, I collected some statistics: among 50 surveyed households, about 70% still perform some form of ancestor worship, while performance activities like dragon and lion dances are mostly preserved by elders over 60. This shows that traditional New Year customs continue to hold unique cultural value and social significance in modern society.

Overall, New Year customs are not merely festive decorations; they are important carriers of hometown cultural heritage. Through research, we can better understand the wisdom and emotional connections of local people, reminding us not to easily forget these historical imprints in the process of modernization.