

家乡的舞狮与他乡的龙舟：民俗的地域差异

我出生在南方的一个小城，每年农历正月最热闹的时刻莫过于舞狮了。舞狮不仅是一种表演，更像是一种祈福仪式。街道两旁摆满了红灯笼，锣鼓喧天，狮子在锣鼓声中腾跃、翻滚，每一个动作都象征着驱邪纳福。小时候，我常常跟着父亲站在街头，看狮子舞动，心中充满了对新年的期待与喜悦。

而在北方一些水域丰富的城市，端午节的龙舟赛则是另一种风俗的精彩体现。每年五月初五，河道上龙舟竞速，参赛者奋力划桨，岸边的观众热烈欢呼。龙舟节强调的是集体协作与勇气精神，而舞狮则更侧重于祈福和驱邪。从这些风俗可以看出，不同地域的自然环境和历史背景塑造了人们不同的生活方式和文化表达。

我家乡的舞狮有其独特的形式：狮头多彩，动作轻快，舞者常常穿插小型的杂技动作，给观众带来惊喜。而龙舟比赛则以力量和速度见长，舟上节奏统一，力量感十足。两者虽然都属于传统民俗活动，但呈现出的审美与文化理念截然不同。舞狮体现了南方人对祥瑞和热闹的偏好，而龙舟则彰显北方人对团结和拼搏的重视。

现代社会中，舞狮和龙舟都面临传承的挑战。年轻人逐渐离开家乡，习俗的参与人数减少，但在节日期间，人们依然会通过社交媒体和社区活动传递这份文化记忆。有人在舞狮中加入现代音乐和灯光效果，使传统活动焕发新的生命力；有人将龙舟比赛融入城市文化节，让更多年轻人理解和参与。这说明传统民俗不仅是历史的遗存，也可以在现代社会中持续创新。

通过家乡的舞狮与他乡的龙舟比较，我深刻感受到地域文化的丰富性。每一个习俗背后都有深厚的历史底蕴和人文精神，它们影响着人们的生活方式和价值观。在这个全球化快速发展的时代，理解和尊重不同地区的民俗，不仅是对文化的保护，也是对多样化生活方式的赞美。

Lion Dance in My Hometown and Dragon Boat Festivals Elsewhere: Regional Differences in Folk Customs

I was born in a small town in the south, where the most lively moment of the lunar New Year is undoubtedly the lion dance. The lion dance is not just a performance; it is a ritual of blessing. Streets are lined with red lanterns, drums and gongs resound, and the lion leaps and rolls to the rhythm, each movement symbolizing the drive away of evil and the welcoming of fortune. As a child, I would often stand on the street with my father, watching the lion dance, filled with anticipation and joy for the new year.

In contrast, some northern cities rich in waterways celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival differently. Every year on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month, dragon boats race on rivers, rowers paddle with all their strength, and spectators cheer enthusiastically from the banks. The dragon boat emphasizes teamwork and courage,

while the lion dance focuses more on blessings and warding off evil. These customs reflect how natural environments and historical backgrounds shape different lifestyles and cultural expressions.

The lion dance in my hometown is unique: colorful lion heads, agile movements, and performers often incorporate small acrobatic tricks to surprise the audience. Dragon boat racing, on the other hand, emphasizes strength and speed, with synchronized paddling that showcases power. Although both are traditional folk activities, their aesthetics and cultural philosophies differ. The lion dance reflects southern people's preference for auspiciousness and festivity, while dragon boats highlight northern people's emphasis on unity and perseverance.

In modern society, both lion dances and dragon boat races face challenges in heritage preservation. As young people leave their hometowns, participation declines, yet during festivals, people still transmit these cultural memories through social media and community events. Some add modern music and lighting effects to lion dances, giving them new vitality; some integrate dragon boat races into urban cultural festivals, allowing young people to understand and engage. This shows that traditional customs are not merely relics of history but can also be innovatively preserved in modern society.

By comparing the lion dance in my hometown with dragon boat festivals elsewhere, I deeply appreciate the richness of regional cultures. Every custom carries profound historical and humanistic spirit, shaping people's lifestyles and values. In a rapidly globalizing world, understanding and respecting folk customs from different regions is not only a form of cultural preservation but also a celebration of diverse ways of life.

中秋拜月与北方赏花灯：传统节日的地域特色

在我的家乡，中秋节最重要的习俗是拜月。每到八月十五的夜晚，家家户户会在院子里摆上供桌，点上香烛，摆放月饼和水果，全家人一起祭拜明月，祈求平安与团圆。孩子们围着院子玩耍，大人们则静静凝望天上的圆月，心中充满感恩与希望。这一习俗不仅是对自然的敬畏，也体现了家乡人对家庭和睦的重视。

相比之下，北方一些城市在元宵节会有盛大的赏花灯活动。街道上挂满彩灯，各种造型的灯笼吸引着人们驻足观赏。赏灯不仅是一种视觉享受，更是一种社区互动，人们在观灯的同时交流情感，增进邻里关系。拜月的宁静与赏灯的热闹形成鲜明对比，也反映了不同地域的人文风格：南方更注重家庭和内心情感，北方则偏向集体活动与社会交流。

家乡的拜月习俗还有一个有趣的细节：孩子们会在月光下猜灯谜、吃月饼，长辈们则讲述嫦

娥奔月的故事。这个过程既传承了民间故事，也让文化通过家庭口口相传。赏花灯的北方则更强调创新与规模，许多城市会举办灯展比赛，灯笼造型现代化，融入科技元素，让传统习俗焕发新的生命力。

在现代生活节奏加快的今天，这些传统节日仍然影响着人们的生活方式。家乡的拜月让人们在忙碌中停下脚步，思考家庭与人生；北方的赏花灯则鼓励人们参与集体活动，增强社会归属感。无论形式如何变化，传统习俗都在潜移默化中塑造着人们的价值观和情感认同。

通过对比家乡的拜月和北方的赏灯，我明白了民俗不仅是表面的节日活动，更是文化精神的体现。它们记录了地域差异，传递了历史故事，也让现代人在传统中找到情感寄托。理解这些差异，有助于我们更好地认识自己的文化根源，同时尊重和欣赏其他地方的风俗传统。

Moon Worship in Mid-Autumn and Lantern Appreciation in the North: Regional Characteristics of Traditional Festivals

In my hometown, the most important custom during the Mid-Autumn Festival is moon worship. On the night of the fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month, families set up altars in their courtyards, light incense and candles, and place mooncakes and fruits to offer to the bright moon, praying for safety and family reunion. Children play around the yard while adults quietly gaze at the full moon, filled with gratitude and hope. This custom not only shows respect for nature but also reflects the importance of family harmony in my hometown.

In contrast, some northern cities host grand lantern appreciation events during the Lantern Festival. Streets are adorned with colorful lanterns of various shapes, attracting people to admire them. Lantern viewing is not just a visual delight but also a form of community interaction, where people connect and strengthen neighborhood ties. The quietness of moon worship contrasts sharply with the lively lantern festivals, reflecting different regional cultural styles: the south emphasizes family and inner emotions, while the north leans toward collective activities and social interaction.

An interesting detail of moon worship in my hometown is that children guess lantern riddles and eat mooncakes under the moonlight, while elders tell the story of Chang'e flying to the moon. This process preserves folk stories and passes culture through oral tradition. Northern lantern festivals focus more on innovation and scale, with city lantern exhibitions incorporating modern designs and technology, giving traditional customs new vitality.

In today's fast-paced life, these traditional festivals continue to influence

people' s lifestyles. Moon worship in my hometown allows people to pause and reflect on family and life, while northern lantern festivals encourage participation in community activities, enhancing social belonging. Regardless of changes in form, traditional customs subtly shape people' s values and emotional identity.

By comparing moon worship in my hometown with northern lantern viewing, I realize that folk customs are more than festive activities—they embody cultural spirit. They record regional differences, convey historical stories, and allow modern people to find emotional support in tradition. Understanding these differences helps us better recognize our cultural roots while respecting and appreciating customs from other regions.

春节的家乡味与西南泼水节的热情

每到春节，我家乡的街头巷尾都会弥漫着浓浓的年味。家家户户贴春联、挂灯笼，晚上燃放烟花爆竹，热闹非凡。除夕夜全家团圆，一边包饺子，一边观看春节联欢晚会，老人讲述过年的故事，孩子们则期待着压岁钱和新衣服。春节的习俗不仅是庆祝新年的方式，更承载了家乡人对团圆、幸福与希望的深切情感。

与此形成对比的是西南地区的泼水节。泼水节通常在四月举行，主要是傣族、景颇族等少数民族的传统节日。节日期间，人们互相泼水以祈福驱邪，街头充满欢笑和湿漉漉的热闹景象。泼水节强调集体参与和热情的互动，而春节更注重家庭聚会和内心情感的表达。这种差异体现了地域环境、历史背景和民族特色对民俗的影响。

家乡的春节还有许多细节文化：如祭祖、年夜饭的菜肴讲究寓意、走亲访友的礼仪等，每一个环节都体现了家庭和社会的联系。而泼水节的文化核心在于庆祝丰收与洗去过去的的不幸，仪式感强烈但形式更为开放和娱乐化。这些不同的习俗不仅反映了文化差异，也影响了人们对生活节奏和价值观的理解。

随着现代化的发展，春节和泼水节都面临创新和传承的问题。春节活动中出现了网络拜年、线上红包，而泼水节则在旅游业中融合了现代演艺和互动体验。这说明传统习俗在现代社会中仍具有生命力，可以通过创新形式吸引年轻一代参与，同时保持文化核心。

通过对比家乡春节与西南泼水节，我体会到民俗是地域文化和生活方式的映照。它们不仅让节日充满仪式感，也塑造了人们的情感与价值观。理解这些差异，有助于我们在现代社会中更好地保护和传承传统文化，使其在新的时代背景下焕发光彩。

The Taste of Spring Festival in My Hometown and the Passion of the Southwest Water-Splashing Festival

During the Spring Festival, the streets and alleys of my hometown are filled with the rich atmosphere of the new year. Families paste Spring Festival couplets, hang lanterns, and set off fireworks at night, creating a lively scene. On New Year's Eve, the whole family gathers to make dumplings while watching the Spring Festival Gala; elders tell stories of past New Years, and children look forward to red envelopes and new clothes. The customs of the Spring Festival are not only a way to celebrate the new year but also carry the deep emotions of reunion, happiness, and hope in my hometown.

In contrast, the Water-Splashing Festival in Southwest China takes place mainly among ethnic groups like the Dai and Jingpo, usually in April. During the festival, people splash water on each other to bless and drive away evil, filling the streets with laughter and lively wetness. The Water-Splashing Festival emphasizes collective participation and enthusiastic interaction, whereas the Spring Festival focuses more on family gatherings and emotional expression. This difference reflects how regional environment, history, and ethnic characteristics influence folk customs.

The Spring Festival in my hometown has many cultural details: ancestral worship, symbolic dishes for the New Year's Eve dinner, and visiting relatives and friends, each reflecting family and social bonds. The core of the Water-Splashing Festival, however, is celebrating harvests and washing away misfortunes, with rituals that are more open and entertaining. These differing customs not only reveal cultural variations but also affect people's understanding of life rhythm and values.

With modernization, both the Spring Festival and Water-Splashing Festival face challenges in innovation and inheritance. Online greetings and digital red envelopes have appeared during the Spring Festival, while the Water-Splashing Festival integrates modern performances and interactive experiences in tourism. This shows that traditional customs remain vibrant in modern society and can attract younger generations while maintaining their cultural essence.

By comparing the Spring Festival in my hometown with the Water-Splashing Festival in the Southwest, I realize that folk customs reflect regional culture and lifestyle. They make festivals full of ritual meaning and shape people's emotions and values. Understanding these differences helps us better preserve and pass on traditional culture in modern society, allowing it to shine in a new era.

端午龙舟与江南采茶节：民俗中的地域韵味

在我的家乡，端午节是每年最热闹的节日之一。最具代表性的活动莫过于龙舟赛。河道上，舟桨齐动，鼓声阵阵，参赛者奋力划桨，岸边观众呐喊助威，整个节日洋溢着竞争与激情。端午节的民俗还包括吃粽子、挂艾草菖蒲，这些活动不仅寓意驱邪避灾，也让人们在参与中感受到文化的延续。

而在江南地区的春季，采茶节成为当地的重要民俗活动。茶农和游客一同走进茶园，手采嫩芽，茶香四溢。采茶节不仅是农事活动的展示，更是一种生活美学的体现。与端午节的热闹相比，采茶节更显温婉与细腻，它强调人与自然的和谐关系，而龙舟赛则展现了人们拼搏和团结的精神。

我家乡的龙舟赛充满了竞技性和仪式感。每年赛前，舟队会举行祈福仪式，希望比赛顺利，平安健康。江南采茶节则充满生活气息，人们在茶园中穿行，享受春光和茶香，同时学习制茶技艺。两种活动虽然都是民俗，但呈现出的节奏、氛围和文化理念大相径庭，体现了地域文化的独特性。

现代社会中，这些传统节日正在经历创新与传承。龙舟赛加入了电子计时和直播，让更多人了解比赛过程；采茶节融入了茶文化体验和旅游活动，吸引年轻人参与。这表明，无论是竞技性的节日还是生活化的节日，都可以在现代社会中找到新的生命力，同时保持文化核心。

通过对比家乡的端午龙舟和江南采茶节，我深刻体会到民俗不仅是节日活动，更是地域文化和生活方式的映照。它们记录了历史、传递了价值观，也让现代人在参与中感受到文化的温度和魅力。尊重和理解不同地区的民俗，是我们在多元文化中保持文化认同的重要方式。

Dragon Boat Racing and Tea Picking Festivals: Regional Flavors in Folk Customs

In my hometown, the Dragon Boat Festival is one of the liveliest annual celebrations. The most iconic activity is the dragon boat race. On the river, oars move in unison, drums beat rhythmically, and rowers paddle with all their strength while spectators cheer from the banks. Other customs include eating zongzi and hanging mugwort and calamus, symbolizing the drive away of evil and the wish for safety. Participating in these traditions allows people to feel the continuity of culture.

In contrast, the tea-picking festival in Jiangnan during spring is an important local folk activity. Tea farmers and visitors walk through the tea gardens, plucking tender leaves, filling the air with the fragrance of tea. The tea-picking festival is not only an agricultural display but also an expression of life aesthetics. Compared with the excitement of dragon boat racing, the tea festival is gentle and refined, emphasizing harmony with nature, while dragon boat races highlight human perseverance

and unity.

The dragon boat race in my hometown is full of competitiveness and ritual significance. Before the race, the teams perform a blessing ceremony, praying for safety and success. The Jiangnan tea-picking festival, on the other hand, is full of daily life charm, with people enjoying the spring scenery, tea aroma, and learning tea-making skills. Although both are folk customs, their pace, atmosphere, and cultural philosophies are entirely different, reflecting the uniqueness of regional culture.

In modern society, these traditional festivals are undergoing innovation and inheritance. Dragon boat races now feature electronic timing and live broadcasts, allowing more people to follow the event, while tea festivals incorporate tea culture experiences and tourism activities, attracting younger participants. This shows that both competitive and leisurely festivals can find new vitality in modern society while preserving their cultural essence.

By comparing the Dragon Boat Festival in my hometown with the Jiangnan tea-picking festival, I deeply understand that folk customs are more than festival activities—they reflect regional culture and lifestyle. They record history, convey values, and let modern participants feel the warmth and charm of culture. Respecting and understanding folk customs from different regions is an important way to maintain cultural identity in a diverse world.

家乡的庙会与北国冰灯节：民俗的多样表达

我家乡的庙会是一年中最热闹的民俗活动。每逢节日，街道两旁摆满小吃摊和工艺品，戏台上演唱地方戏曲，香火缭绕，热闹非凡。庙会不仅是祭祀神灵的仪式，更是社区文化和经济活动的集合。孩子们在庙会中玩耍，老人们交流日常，整个城镇沉浸在一种浓厚的民俗氛围中。

北方的冰灯节则完全不同。冬季来临时，冰雕与彩灯相结合，河面和广场布满绚丽的冰灯。人们在寒冷中漫步欣赏冰雕艺术，感受光影交织的奇妙景观。冰灯节更强调视觉冲击与艺术性，而庙会则重在参与和互动。两种活动的差异体现了南北方气候、地理和文化传统的不同。

庙会的魅力在于参与感。无论是观看戏曲、打灯谜，还是品尝地方小吃，人们都融入其中，感受到社群的温暖。冰灯节则提供了一种观赏性的体验，人们更多是在欣赏艺术作品中获得愉悦。这种差异也反映了地域文化对人们生活方式和审美取向的影响：南方重视人际互动和节日热闹，北方则偏向自然景观与艺术享受。

随着社会发展，庙会和冰灯节都在探索新的形式。庙会结合现代演艺和网红经济，吸引年轻游客；冰灯节加入互动装置和灯光秀，使传统冰雕更具现代感。这说明民俗活动可以在保持文化

核心的同时，适应时代变化，满足现代人的审美和参与需求。

通过对比家乡庙会和北国冰灯节，我认识到民俗的多样性和地域性。每一种民俗活动都是历史与环境的产物，影响着人们的生活、情感和价值观。在全球化的背景下，理解和传承各地民俗，不仅是文化保护的责任，也是对多样化生活方式的尊重与欣赏。

Temple Fairs in My Hometown and Ice Lantern Festivals in the North: Diverse Expressions of Folk Customs

The temple fair in my hometown is the liveliest folk event of the year. During festivals, streets are lined with food stalls and handicrafts, local operas are performed on stages, and incense fills the air, creating a bustling atmosphere. Temple fairs are not only rituals for worshipping deities but also a combination of community culture and economic activities. Children play, elders chat, and the whole town is immersed in a rich folk atmosphere.

In contrast, the northern Ice Lantern Festival is entirely different. In winter, ice sculptures combined with colorful lights fill rivers and squares. People stroll in the cold, admiring the intricate ice artwork and the magical interplay of light and shadow. The Ice Lantern Festival emphasizes visual impact and artistry, whereas temple fairs focus on participation and interaction. These differences reflect the variation in climate, geography, and cultural traditions between the north and south.

The charm of temple fairs lies in engagement. Whether watching operas, guessing riddles, or tasting local snacks, people feel part of the event and experience community warmth. The Ice Lantern Festival offers a more observational experience, where enjoyment comes from admiring art. This difference also shows how regional culture shapes lifestyles and aesthetic preferences: the south values interpersonal interaction and festive liveliness, while the north leans toward natural scenery and artistic enjoyment.

With social development, both temple fairs and ice lantern festivals are exploring new formats. Temple fairs incorporate modern performances and influencer-driven attractions to draw young visitors, while Ice Lantern Festivals integrate interactive installations and light shows, giving traditional ice sculptures a contemporary touch. This indicates that folk activities can maintain cultural essence while adapting to modern times, meeting contemporary aesthetic and participatory needs.

By comparing temple fairs in my hometown with northern Ice Lantern Festivals, I realize the diversity and regionality of folk customs. Each activity is a product of

history and environment, influencing people' s lives, emotions, and values. In a globalized context, understanding and preserving local customs is not only a responsibility for cultural protection but also a way to respect and appreciate diverse lifestyles.