

# 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.