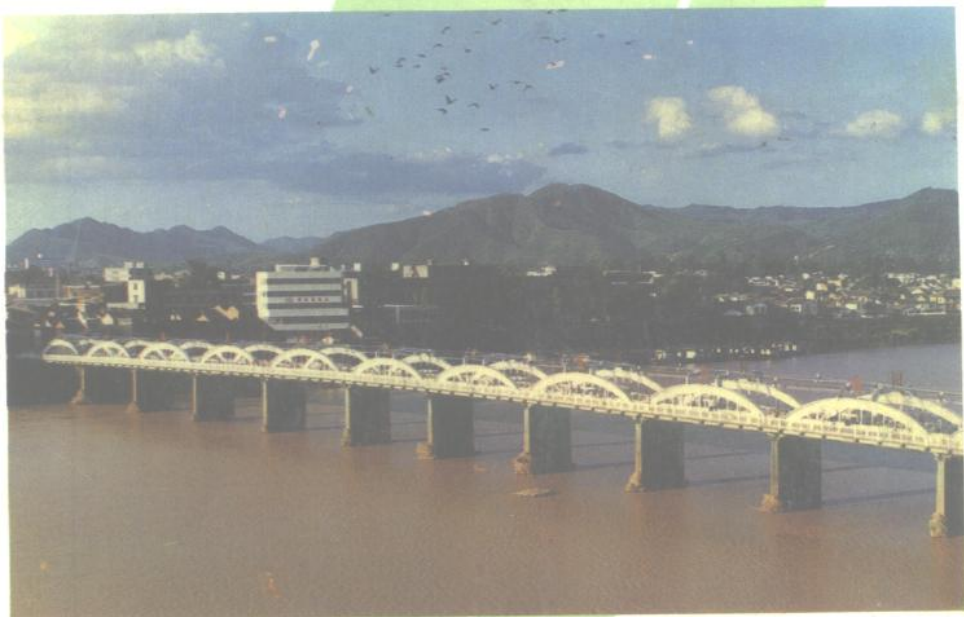


# 華客文化



CHINESE-HAKKA CULTURE

张维耿 潘小洛 编著



中山大学出版社

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## 出版说明

据不完全的资料，全世界客家人总数在 5000 万以上，其中至少有 700 万人散居在海外各地，以东南亚最为集中。从海外回祖籍探亲访友的客属华人，大多抱有寻根问祖的动机，对中华文化和客家文化表现出浓厚的兴趣。随着中外经济、文化交流的日益扩展，海外客属华裔中学习汉语的青少年越来越多；他们在学习汉语的同时，也需要了解中华文化和客家文化。

为了满足海外客属华人学习汉语，了解中华文化和客家文化的需求，我们编写了《华客文化》一书。这是一部中级汉语阅读教材，是供掌握了《汉语水平等级大纲》所列甲、乙级词和甲、乙级语法项目的读者使用的，也可作海外通晓英文的读者粗略了解中华文化和客家文化之用。

本书共 25 课，每课按课文、生词、专名、例解、练习、译文的体例编排。课文内容既有反映中华文化共性的，又有反映客家文化特点的。每篇课文 1000 多字，力求写得通俗，生动，有趣。生词部分对超出甲、乙级范围的词语给以普通话注音和英语解释。全书生词约 5000 个，平均每课 60 个，不到课文总量的 10%。专名部分对专用人名、地名、国名等作普通话注音和英语说明。例解部分每课列有五项语法点或习用格式，尽可能取自丙级语法项目，适当联系客家人学习普通话注意之点，举例说明之。例解的文字解释部分有汉英对照，方便读者理解。练习部分包括正误判断、填空、选择、造句、回答问题等项，让读者通过适量的练习巩固学习所得。将课文英译，是为了让中文程度不高，但能看懂英文的海外华人较易理解课文内容。

本书的编写和出版得到国家对外汉语教学领导小组办公室的大力支持和具体指导。广东省省长朱森林为本书题签。新加坡华文研究会主席卢绍昌先生应聘为顾问，对本书样稿提了很好的建议。梅州市和梅县地方志编辑部及一些热心人士给我们提供了许多有关资料，李柏林先生还送给我们数幅珍贵的照片。在此一并表示谢忱。

**编 者**

## NOTES ON PUBLICATION

According to incomplete statistics, the total of the Hakkas throughout the world is over 50 million, 7 million of them, at least, inhabit outside China, mainly in the Southeast Asia. Most of the overseas Hakkas who come back to visit their native places conceive a desire to grope for the knowledge of their origin. They cherish a keen interest in the Chinese culture and the Hakka culture. Along with the increasing development of the economic and cultural exchanges between China and other countries, more and more young people of the overseas Hakkas begin to pick up the Chinese language; they need to acquaint themselves with the Chinese culture and the Hakka culture while they learn the language.

We compile this "Chinese-Hakka Culture" to meet the needs of the overseas Hakkas who want to learn the Chinese language and, at the same time, know the Chinese culture and the Hakka culture. It is a reading textbook of intermediate level for those who have acquired mastery of the elementary and secondary words and grammar categories listed in "Standard and Outline for Classification of Chinese Proficiency". The book can also be used by those who know English and who want to get knowledge of the Chinese culture and the Hakka culture.

There are altogether twenty-five lessons in the book. Each lesson is arranged in the order of a text, vocabulary, proper

nouns, explanatory notes, exercises and an English version of the text. Some of the texts present the common characteristics of the Chinese culture while others present the peculiarities of the Hakka culture. The texts, about a thousand words for each, are presented with easy, vivid and interesting wordage. The words which are beyond the elementary and secondary vocabulary are listed in the vocabulary part with phonetic notations of Putonghua and their explanations in English. There are about 1500 of them in the book, about 60 on average for each lesson, accounting less than 10 percent of all the texts. In the part for the proper nouns, phonetic notations of Putonghua and English equivalents are given to all the names of people, places and countries. There are five explanatory notes on grammar of idiomatic usage in each lesson; most of them are chosen from the grammatical items for the third level, and some of them are indications that the Hakkas should note when they learn Putonghua. For the sake of convenient comprehension, all the explanatory texts are written in both Chinese and English. The exercises include judging right from wrong, filling in blanks with proper words, choosing proper words, making sentences with certain words, and answering questions. Doing these exercises will help consolidate what the reader has studied. To translate the texts into English is to make it easier to comprehend the text for those whose Chinese is not very good but who know English quite well.

The compilation and publication of this book have obtained great support and explicit instructions of the office of the State Leading Group for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language. We



were honored with the inscription for the title of this book from Mr. Zhu Senlin, Governor of Guangdong Province. Mr. Lu Shaochang, Chairman of the Chinese Language Society of Singapore, was engaged as the adviser who made valuable suggestions. Staff of the Editorial Departments of Meizhou and Meixian Local Chronicles and some warmhearted persons have provided a great deal of information for us. Mr. Li Bailin even sent us some precious photos . We would like to thank them all in the production of this book.

Compilers

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# 第一课 中华<sup>(1)</sup>民族的摇篮<sup>(1)</sup>

## ——黄河<sup>(2)</sup>

### 一、课 文

黄河在中国的北方，发源<sup>(2)</sup>青海<sup>(3)</sup>，流经<sup>(3)</sup>九个省区，从山东<sup>(4)</sup>流进渤海<sup>(5)</sup>，全长5400多公里。黄河上游<sup>(4)</sup>流过黄土高原，水势<sup>(5)</sup>很急，冲下来大量泥沙，河水都成了黄色的，所以人们把它叫做黄河。

早在80多万年以前，黄河一带就有了原始人<sup>(6)</sup>。5000多年前，中华民族的祖先<sup>(7)</sup>，在黄帝<sup>(6)</sup>和炎帝<sup>(7)</sup>两位首领<sup>(8)</sup>的带领下<sup>(9)</sup>，就在黄河流经的中原<sup>(8)</sup>地区定居<sup>(10)</sup>下来。中原地区土地肥沃<sup>(11)</sup>，资源丰富，人们就在那里发展农耕<sup>(12)</sup>，建造<sup>(13)</sup>房屋<sup>(14)</sup>，制作<sup>(15)</sup>兵器<sup>(16)</sup>，还发明了车船等交通工具。几千年来，黄河流域<sup>(17)</sup>一直是中国政治、经济、文化的中心，中华儿女经过不知多少代人的辛勤<sup>(18)</sup>劳动，在这片辽阔<sup>(19)</sup>的大地上创造了灿烂<sup>(20)</sup>的历史文化，黄河也就成了中华民族的摇篮。

黄河源远流长<sup>(21)</sup>，大河两岸至今还保留着许多名胜古迹。最有代表性的要算西安<sup>(9)</sup>。西安古时叫做长安<sup>(10)</sup>，是中国有名的古都<sup>(22)</sup>。往东30公里处有座高山，叫做骊山<sup>(11)</sup>，秦始皇<sup>(12)</sup>的陵墓<sup>(23)</sup>就在山脚下。离陵墓不远是著名的兵马俑<sup>(24)</sup>博物馆。中间有个华清宫<sup>(13)</sup>，为风景秀

丽<sup>[25]</sup>的皇家<sup>[26]</sup>花园；里面的华清池<sup>(14)</sup>，是唐代<sup>(15)</sup>杨贵妃<sup>(16)</sup>经常洗温泉浴<sup>[27]</sup>的地方。西安城区<sup>[28]</sup>还有大雁塔<sup>(17)</sup>、小雁塔<sup>(18)</sup>、碑林<sup>(19)</sup>等名胜，古时的城墙<sup>[29]</sup>及钟楼<sup>[30]</sup>、鼓楼<sup>[31]</sup>保留得十分完好<sup>[32]</sup>。洛阳<sup>(20)</sup>也是中国的古都之一。城南的龙门石窟<sup>[33]</sup>，从第4世纪开始，历经<sup>[34]</sup>400多年的开掘<sup>[35]</sup>，现在保存下来的各个时代的大小石窟，共有1300多个。龙门石窟<sup>(21)</sup>，与敦煌石窟<sup>(22)</sup>、云冈石窟<sup>(23)</sup>一起，并称为中国的3大石窟。洛阳还有个白马寺<sup>(24)</sup>，建于公元68年，是中国最早的一座佛寺<sup>[36]</sup>。

黄河流域哺育<sup>[37]</sup>了中华儿女，成为中华文化的发祥地<sup>[38]</sup>，但是奔腾<sup>[39]</sup>咆哮<sup>[40]</sup>的黄河，也给两岸人民带来了深重<sup>[41]</sup>的灾难<sup>[42]</sup>。在过去的岁月<sup>[43]</sup>里，平均每3年就发两场大水<sup>[44]</sup>，要是碰上黄河决堤<sup>[45]</sup>改道<sup>[46]</sup>的话，更不知有多少人流离失所<sup>[47]</sup>！古往今来<sup>[48]</sup>，人们一直在想办法征服<sup>[49]</sup>黄河，古代就有过大禹<sup>(25)</sup>治水的故事。相传<sup>[50]</sup>四五千年以前，黄河发生了一次大水灾<sup>[51]</sup>，洪水<sup>[52]</sup>冲毁<sup>[53]</sup>了田地和房屋，淹<sup>[54]</sup>死了很多人。大禹结婚才4天，便接受了治理<sup>[55]</sup>黄河的使命<sup>[56]</sup>。他决心带领人们凿<sup>[57]</sup>开龙门山<sup>(26)</sup>，疏通<sup>[58]</sup>河道<sup>[59]</sup>，把黄河水引到大海去。他忙着治理黄河的事业，多次路过自己的家门，都没有工夫踏进门口。就在他儿子出生的那天，他在门口听到了儿子的哭声，也没有进去看看。就这样，经过整整<sup>[60]</sup>13年的努力，终于把黄河治好了。当然，这个故事毕竟<sup>[61]</sup>是人们美好理想的反映；认真治理黄河，那还是近半个世纪的事。人民做了黄河的主人，修建<sup>[62]</sup>了拦河坝<sup>[63]</sup>和水库<sup>[64]</sup>，还修

筑<sup>[65]</sup>和加固<sup>[66]</sup>了下游<sup>[67]</sup>2000多公里长的坚固<sup>[68]</sup>大堤<sup>[69]</sup>,把黄河水利用起来灌溉<sup>[70]</sup>和发电<sup>[71]</sup>,水患<sup>[72]</sup>大大<sup>[73]</sup>减少了。

放眼<sup>[74]</sup>未来,在中华儿女的共同努力下,彻底治理黄河的夙愿<sup>[75]</sup>必定<sup>[76]</sup>会实现,黄河水一定能更好地利用起来造福<sup>[77]</sup>子孙后代<sup>[78]</sup>。

## 二、生 词

[1] 摇篮	(名)	yáolán	cradle
[2] 发源	(动)	fāyuán	to rise; to originate
[3] 流经	(动)	liújīng	to flow by or through
[4] 上游	(名)	shàngyóu	upper reaches
[5] 水势	(名)	shuǐshì	flow of water
[6] 原始人	(名)	yuánshǐrén	primitive
[7] 祖先	(名)	zǔxiān	ancestry; ancestors
[8] 首领	(名)	shǒulǐng	chief
[9] 带领	(动)	dàilǐng	to lead
[10] 定居	(动)	dìngjū	to settle down
[11] 肥沃	(形)	féiwò	fertile
[12] 农耕	(名)	nónggēng	farming
[13] 建造	(动)	jiànzhào	to build; to construct
[14] 房屋	(名)	fángwū	houses; buildings
[15] 制作	(动)	zhìzuò	to make; to manufacture
[16] 兵器	(名)	bīngqì	weapons
[17] 流域	(名)	liúyù	valley; river basin
[18] 辛勤	(形)	xīnqín	industrious; hardworking
[19] 辽阔	(形)	liáokuò	vast; extensive
[20] 灿烂	(形)	cànlàn	brilliant

[21] 源远流长	(词组)	yuǎn yuǎn liú cháng	a distant source and a long stream; of long standing and well established
[22] 古都	(名)	gǔdū	ancient capital
[23] 陵墓	(名)	língmù	mausoleum; tomb
[24] 兵马俑	(名)	bīngmǎyǒng	wood or clay figures of war- riors and horses buried with the dead
[25] 秀丽	(形)	xiùlì	beautiful; pretty
[26] 皇家	(名)	huángjiā	imperial family
[27] 温泉浴	(名)	wēnquányù	hot spring bath
[28] 城区	(名)	chéngqū	the city proper
[29] 城墙	(名)	chéngqiáng	city wall
[30] 钟楼	(名)	zhōnglóu	bell tower
[31] 鼓楼	(名)	gǔlóu	drum tower
[32] 完好	(形)	wánhǎo	intact; in good condition
[33] 石窟	(名)	shíkū	rock cave; grotto
[34] 历经	(动)	lìjīng	to go through; to undergo
[35] 开掘	(动)	kāijué	to dig; to exploit
[36] 佛寺	(名)	fósi	Buddhist temple
[37] 哺育	(动)	bǔyù	to nurture; to foster
[38] 发祥地	(名)	fāxiángdì	place of origin; birthplace
[39] 奔腾	(动)	bēnténg	to surge forward; to roll on in waves
[40] 咆哮	(动)	páoxiào	to roar
[41] 深重	(形)	shēnzhòng	extremely serious
[42] 灾难	(名)	zāinàn	disaster; calamity
[43] 岁月	(名)	suìyuè	years
[44] 大水	(名)	dàshuǐ	flood
[45] 决堤	(动)	juédi	to burst the bank
[46] 改道	(动)	gǎidào	to change its course

[47]	流离失所	(成语)	liú lí shī suǒ	to become destitute and homeless
[48]	古往今来	(词组)	gǔ wǎng jīn lái	through the ages
[49]	征服	(动)	zhēngfú	to conquer
[50]	相传	(动)	xiāngchuán	according to legend
[51]	水灾	(名)	shuǐzāi	flood
[52]	洪水	(名)	hóngshuǐ	floodwater
[53]	毁	(动)	huǐ	to destroy; to ruin
[54]	淹	(动)	yān	to drown
[55]	治理	(动)	zhìlǐ	to harness; to bring under control
[56]	使命	(名)	shǐmìng	mission
[57]	凿	(动)	záo	to cut or dig
[58]	疏通	(动)	shūtōng	to dredge
[59]	河道	(名)	hé dào	river course
[60]	整整	(形)	zhěngzhěng	whole; full
[61]	毕竟	(副)	bìjīng	after all; all in all
[62]	修建	(动)	xiūjiàn	to build; to erect
[63]	拦河坝	(名)	lánhébà	a dam across a river
[64]	水库	(名)	shuǐkù	reservoir
[65]	修筑	(动)	xiūzhù	to build; to put up
[66]	加固	(动)	jiāgù	to reinforce; to consolidate
[67]	下游	(名)	xià yóu	lower reaches
[68]	坚固	(形)	jiāngù	firm; sturdy
[69]	堤	(名)	dī	dike; embankment
[70]	灌溉	(动)	guàngài	to irrigate
[71]	发电	(动)	fādiàn	to generate electricity
[72]	水患	(名)	shuǐhuàn	flood; inundation
[73]	大大	(副)	dàdà	greatly; enormously
[74]	放眼	(动)	fàngyǎn	to take a broad view



[75] 夙愿	(名)	sùyuàn	long-cherished wish
[76] 必定	(副)	bìdìng	be bound to
[77] 造福	(动)	zàofú	to bring benefit to
[78] 后代	(名)	hòudài	later generations

### 三、专 名

(1) 中华	Zhōnghuá	Chinese, China
(2) 黄河	Huánghé	the Huanghe (Yellow) River
(3) 青海	Qīnghǎi	Qinghai Province
(4) 山东	Shāndōng	Shandong Province
(5) 渤海	Bóhǎi	the Bohai Sea
(6) 黄帝	Huángdì	name of a person
(7) 炎帝	Yándì	name of a person
(8) 中原	Zhōngyuán	Central Plains
(9) 西安	Xi'ān	Xian City
(10) 长安	Cháng'ān	Changan City
(11) 骊山	Líshān	the Lishan Mountain
(12) 秦始皇	Qínshihuáng	the first emperor of the Qin dynasty
(13) 华清宫	Huáqīnggōng	Huaqing Palace
(14) 华清池	Huáqīngchí	Huaqing Pool
(15) 唐代	Tángdài	the Tang dynasty (618—907)
(16) 杨贵妃	Yáng Guifei	Concubine Yang
(17) 大雁塔	Dà yàntǎ	the Big Wild-Goose Pagoda
(18) 小雁塔	Xiǎo yàntǎ	the Small Wild-Goose Pagoda
(19) 碑林	Beilín	the Forest of Steles
(20) 洛阳	Luò yáng	Luoyang City
(21) 龙门石窟	Lóngmén Shíkū	the Longmen Grotto
(22) 敦煌石窟	Dūnhuáng Shíkū	the Dunhuang Grotto