I may not be the right person to tell you why it happened the way it happened, but I know that there are differences. For instance, Ethiopians, we have like... This year we are in 2014, not in 2021, we are like lagging eight years behind the Gregorian calendar. It is associated with Ethiopia heard about the news of the birth of Jesus Christ eight years after he was born, probably, but I'm not quite sure. So it is from exact time when they heard that, they start counting the new year. So it is related with that.

我可能不是向你們講解這個節日的最佳人選,但我知道這個節日存在很多不同的文化差異。例如,對埃塞俄比亞人而言今年是 2014 年,而不是 2021 年,我們與公曆日曆相差八年。據說埃塞俄比亞可能在耶穌基督出生八年後才聽說到他出生的消息。所以正是從他們聽到這個消息的確切時間開始,他們才開始計算新的一年。

我可能不是向你们讲解这个节日的最佳人选,但我知道这个节日存在很多不同的文化差异。例如,对埃塞俄比亚人而言今年是 2014 年,而不是 2021 年,我们与公历日历相差八年。据说埃塞俄比亚可能在耶稣基督出生八年后才听说到他出生的消息。所以正是从他们听到这个消息的确切时间开始,他们才开始计算新的一年。

Other festivities like the Christmas and others celebrated worldwide are associated with just Ethiopian calendar in that way, there's is that. And so we celebrate Ethiopian new year every 11th of September or 10th of September, because we don't normally we don't have like 31, 28, 29 days like we have them in Gregorian calendar. But we have like 30 strict days every month, but just know the remaining one is going to be the 13th month of five or six days only, between August and September. That is one of the unique differences we have in calendar in Ethiopia which influences our holidays and the festivities.

埃塞俄比亞也有慶祝活動,如聖誕節以及與世界各地類似的其他慶祝活動。除此之外,我們每年9月10日或9月11日還會慶祝埃塞俄比亞新年。埃塞俄比亞日曆與公曆不同,沒有一個月31、28、29天。我們每個月是30天,剩下的天數就是第13個月,也就是8月和9月之間的五、六天。這就是埃塞俄比亞日曆的獨特差異之一,這也影響了我們的假期和慶祝活動。

埃塞俄比亚也有庆祝活动,如圣诞节以及与世界各地类似的其他庆祝活动。除此之外,我们每年9月10日或9月11日还会庆祝埃塞俄比亚新年。埃塞俄比亚日历与公历不同,没有一个月31、28、29天。我们每个月是30天,剩下的天数就是第13个月,也就是8月和9月之间的五、六天。这就是埃塞俄比亚日历的独特差异之一,这也影响了我们的假期和庆祝活动。

And the other one is typical to my ethnic background. And we call I mean it is similar to America's Thanksgiving Day. It is celebrated around 1st of October every year, yeah 1st of October I think. I'm not sure because the days are changing. We can't tell exactly which days because sometimes I mean the 13th months goes for six or five. So it changes the exact day of the festivity. So we call it Irreecha in Afar Oromo. Irreecha is like similar to the American Thanksgiving and then.

另一個是我的種族背景的典型。我們稱之為,我的意思是,它類似於美國的感恩節。每年會 10 月 1 日左右 慶祝,我想是 10 月 1 日,我不確定,因為每年的日期都不同。我們無法準確說出是哪幾天,因為有時,我 的意思是,第 13 個月會有六天或五天,這改變了節日的確切日期。在奧羅莫,我們稱之為 Irreecha 。Irreecha 就像美國的感恩節一樣。

另一个是我的种族背景的典型。 我们称之为,我的意思是,它类似于美国的感恩节。每年 会 10 月 1 日左 右庆祝,我想是 10 月 1 日,我不确定,因为每年的日期都不同。我们无法准确说出是哪几天,因为有时,我的意思是,第 13 个月会有六天或五天,这改变了节日的确切日期。 在奥罗莫,我们称之为 Irreecha。 Irreecha 就像美国的感恩节一样。

Why is it celebrated in at the end of September? Because the summer season, too much of rain, too much of floods, it is dark, it is not comfortable. Because it's not comfortable because people are working in farms in rainy season, and it's too much. They are thankful that summer has gone peacefully, and thanking God for what happened for the rain the abundance of rain, because if there is no rain there is no life. That is Oromo's understanding about rain and the whole ecosystem.

為什麼要在九月底慶祝?因為夏季雨水太多,洪水頻繁出現,天色也比較黑暗了,讓人很不舒服,而且人們還要在農場工作。他們感謝夏天平靜地過去了,感謝上帝賜予了豐沛的雨水,因為沒有雨水就沒有生命。這就是奧羅莫對雨和整個生態系統的理解。

为什么要在九月底庆祝?因为夏季雨水太多,洪水频繁出现,天色也比较黑暗了,让人很不舒服,而且人们还要在农场工作。他们感谢夏天平静地过去了,感谢上帝赐予了丰沛的雨水,因为没有雨水就没有生命。这就是奥罗莫对雨和整个生态系统的理解。

And then they give thanks to God and the creator Waaqa or one God, and they believe that it is only him who gives life and continue the creatures to exist through rain giving them rain. Because they believe majority just know earthly life depends on rain and water, and water is the main source of living things according to the Oromo. They thank God they give thanks and they go to lakes, there are sacred lakes, and they go there with fresh grass on their hands and the flowers. And then they dip that fresh grass, and mix the fresh grass and the flowers together into water body, and they spray the water to different places and giving thanks just thanks.

奧羅莫人感謝上帝和創造者 Waaqa,他們相信只有祂才能賦予生命並通過雨水讓這些生物繼續生存。大多數人只知道地球上的生命依賴於雨水和水,而根據奧羅莫人的說法,生物源自於水。因此,他們會帶著新鮮的草和鮮花去神聖所在的湖泊,並把新鮮的草和花混合成一個水體,然後把水噴灑到不同的地方,以感謝上帝。

奥罗莫人感谢上帝和创造者 Waaqa,他们相信只有祂才能赋予生命并通过雨水让这些生物继续生存。大多数人只知道地球上的生命依赖于雨水和水,而根据奥罗莫人的说法,生物源自于水。因此,他们会带着新鲜的草和鲜花去神圣所在的湖泊,并把新鲜的草和花混合成一个水体,然后把水喷洒到不同的地方,以感谢上帝。

People are saying that the Oromo are worshipping the river, or worshiping the mountain, or something like that, but the issue is not that. They are recognizing God for giving them that water and appreciating him, and at the same time asking him for a better future. That he will continue to give them water, and continue to bless them, and continue to nourish them with all their needs.

人們說奧羅莫人崇拜河流,崇拜山等等,但該節日的目的並非如此。他們承認上帝給予了他們水並為此而 感謝上帝,同時他們希望上帝賜予他們更美好的未來,希望上帝繼續祝福他們,繼續滿足他們所有的需 要。

人们说奥罗莫人崇拜河流,崇拜山等等,但该节日的目的并非如此。他们承认上帝给予了他们水并为此而 感谢上帝,同时他们希望上帝赐予他们更美好的未来,希望上帝继续祝福他们,继续满足他们所有的需 要。

It is nowadays, it is being celebrated globally. The Oromo who are Oromo diaspora, wherever they are, whether in the North America, Australia or whatever Europe, if they're able they come to Oromo and they celebrate it, in millions.

如今,這個節日已經成為世界人民共同慶祝的節日。身為奧羅莫僑民的奧羅莫人,無論身在何處,無論是在北美、澳大利亞還是歐洲任何地方,如果他們有能力,他們就會前往奧羅莫,一同慶祝這個節日。

如今,这个节日已经成为世界人民共同庆祝的节日。身为奥罗莫侨民的奥罗莫人,无论身在何处,无论是在北美、澳大利亚还是欧洲任何地方,如果他们有能力,他们就会前往奥罗莫,一同庆祝这个节日。

Over the last five years now, not less than a million people, sometimes up to eight million, come to the same vicinity and worship, no give thanks. This is one of the major festivities and cultural festivities in Oromo, Ethiopia. 在過去的五年裡,不少於一百萬,有時甚至高達八百万奧羅莫人聚集在同一地區敬拜,感謝上帝。這是埃塞俄比亞奧羅莫的主要慶典和文化慶祝活動之一。

在过去的五年里,不少于一百万,有时甚至高达八百万奥罗莫人聚集在同一地区敬拜,感谢上帝。 这是埃塞俄比亚奥罗莫的主要庆典和文化庆祝活动之一。