Okay, so one of the one of the most important festivals that's celebrated across Bangladesh is, of course, a religious festival, and it's Eid. So there are two types of Eid. So one is called Eid al-Fitr and the other is called Eid al-Adha. So the Eid al-Fitr is the Eid that you know Muslims fast for 30 days, and then after fasting for 30 days, they get one day Eid, one or two days Eid.

好的,所以孟加拉国庆祝的最重要节日之一当然是宗教节日,即"而德节"。而德节有两种。 所以一个叫做"开斋节",另一个叫做"宰牲节"。所以开斋节就是你所知道的穆斯林禁食 30 天的而德节,然后在禁食 30 天后,他们会举办一天或一、两天的而德节。

好的,所以孟加拉國慶祝的最重要節日之一當然是宗教節日,即"而德節"。而德節有兩種。所以一個叫做"開齋節",另一個叫做"宰牲節"。所以開齋節就是你所知道的穆斯林禁食 30 天的而德節,然後在禁食 30 天后,他們會舉辦一天或一、兩天的而德節。

In that day, they can celebrate, they can like eat. Finally, after 30 days, they can eat during lunchtime. They go to the prayers together. That's Eid al-Fitr, but that's not that exciting.

在那一天,他们可以庆祝,可以吃自己喜欢吃食物。最后,30天后,他们可以在午餐时间进食。他们一起 祈祷。那就是"开斋节",但事实上并没有那么令人兴奋。

在那一天,他們可以慶祝,可以吃自己喜歡吃食物。最後,30天后,他們可以在午餐時間進食。他們一起 祈禱。那就是"開齋節",但事實上並沒有那麼令人興奮。

But the Eid al-Adha is a bit more different. It's two, three months after Eid al-Fitr, is Eid al-Adha. We don't need to fast before that. It's just that we see the moon follow the lunar calendar or something like that.

然而,宰牲节有些不同。开斋节后的两三个月就是宰牲节。在此之前我们不需要禁食。 这只是月亮遵循阴 历或类似的算法而得来的。

然而,宰牲節有些不同。開齋節後的兩三個月就是宰牲節。在此之前我們不需要禁食。這只是月亮遵循陰 曆或類似的算法而得來的。

During Eid al-Adha, they slaughtered animals. So that's that's a festival and that's a tradition. Where does this tradition come from? This tradition comes from I think it's like probably a legend.

在宰牲节期间,他们会屠宰动物。所以那是······那是一个节日,是一个传统。这个传统从何而来?这个传统的出处,我认为它大概就像一个传说。

在宰牲節期間,他們會屠宰動物。所以那是······那是一個節日,是一個傳統。這個傳統從何而來?這個傳統的出處,我認為它大概就像一個傳說。

Yes. Some guy who is very important in Islam, he once dreamt that he was ordered by God to slaughter his son. So he went to slaughter his son because he thought he had no choice because that was God's order.

是的。一个在伊斯兰教中非常重要的人,他曾经梦见上帝命令他杀死自己的儿子。他认为自己别无选择,因为那是上帝的命令,所以他决心去杀死儿子。

是的。一個在伊斯蘭教中非常重要的人,他曾經夢見上帝命令他殺死自己的兒子。他認為自己別無選擇,因為那是上帝的命令,所以他決心去殺死兒子。

When he went to slaughter his son in broad daylight, he was crying. His son was crying. His son was saying that, "Yes, you can slaughter me because God says so." Then just a moment when he was about to cut his son's throat, some angel came and replaced his son with a lamb, so he slaughtered a lamb instead of his son.

当他大白天去杀儿子的时候,他哭了。他的儿子也哭了。他的儿子说,"是的,你可以杀我,因为上帝是这么说的。"就在他快要割断儿子喉咙的时候,有一位天使降临了,天使用一只羊代替了他的儿子,所以最后他宰了一只羊而没有杀自己的儿子。

當他大白天去殺兒子的時候,他哭了。他的兒子也哭了。他的兒子說, "是的,你可以殺我,因為上帝是這麼說的。"就在他快要割斷兒子喉嚨的時候,有一位天使降臨了,天使用一隻羊代替了他的兒子,所以最後他宰了一隻羊而沒有殺自己的兒子。

So that's where the tradition comes from. So now, we are allowed to slaughter lambs, cows, and goats, and other edible four leg animals, something like that.

这就是这个传统的来源。 所以,现在我们会在节日当天屠宰羔羊、牛、山羊和其他可食用的四足动物。

這就是這個傳統的來源。所以,現在我們會在節日當天屠宰羔羊、牛、山羊和其他可食用的四足動物。

So that's really ... I would say the story is interesting, but the process of slaughtering animals because like that's usually done by everyone because everyone every Muslim has to celebrate the festival. So if they are if they can afford the animal and if they can afford the process, every Muslim has to do it.

所以,那真的是······我想说这个故事很有趣,但是屠宰动物的过程,因为每个穆斯林都必须庆祝这个节日,因此通常每个人都会这样做。如果他们有经济能力屠宰动物,经济上能负担得起整个过程,那么每位穆斯林人都必须这样做。

所以,那真的是……我想說這個故事很有趣,但是屠宰動物的過程,因為每個穆斯林都必須慶祝這個節日,因此通常每個人都會這樣做。如果他們有經濟能力屠宰動物,經濟上能負擔得起整個過程,那麼每位穆斯林人都必須這樣做。

But in most of the Muslim countries that I have noticed even in Bangladesh, since everyone has to do it, so there's not a lot of space to actually slaughter the cow or slaughter the goat. So they usually do it on the roads or on their garage and that creates a lot of flood, a blood flood.

在我注意到的大多数穆斯林国家中,甚至在孟加拉国,因为每个人都必须这样做,但实际上,家中并没有太多空间可以让每个人都屠宰牛或宰羊。所以他们通常会在路上或车库里屠宰,从而造成街面出现一场血潮的现象。

在我注意到的大多數穆斯林國家中,甚至在孟加拉國,因為每個人都必須這樣做,但實際上,家中並沒有太多空間可以讓每個人都屠宰牛或宰羊。所以他們通常會在路上或車庫裡屠宰,從而造成街面出現一場血潮的現象。

Usually, it rains during Eid al-Adha because like for the past five, six years, the Eid festival was in June, July. So it rains in June, July, it creates blood flood. But now that I look back, it was quite fun, but it was also a bit horrific. That's a festival that celebrated widely across Bangladesh, also Pakistan, not that much in India because Indians don't actually Hindus don't actually eat cows that much and not that much in India.

通常,宰牲节期间会下雨,过去五、六年一直就是这样的。开斋节是在六月、七月,正值雨季,于是满街都是血水。现在回想起来,还蛮好玩的,但也有点儿恐怖。开斋节是一个在孟加拉举国庆祝的节日,还有巴基斯坦,在印度并不常见,因为印度教徒不吃牛。

通常,宰牲節期間會下雨,過去五、六年一直就是這樣的。開齋節是在六月、七月,正值雨季,於是滿街都是血水。現在回想起來,還蠻好玩的,但也有點兒恐怖。開齋節是一個在孟加拉舉國慶祝的節日,還有巴基斯坦,在印度並不常見,因為印度教徒不吃牛。

Also in Southeast Asia, Indonesia, this also happens in Saudi Arabia, probably in the Middle East. Yes, this also happens in the Middle East. Yeah, that's one festival that we celebrate by slaughtering cows in the remembrance of a guy who dreamt that God ordered him to slaughter his son.

同样,在东南亚,印度尼西亚,甚至在沙特阿拉伯,可能在中东也会庆祝这个节日。是的,这是一个通过 屠宰牛来庆祝的节日,以纪念一个梦见上帝命令杀死自己儿子的人。

同樣,在東南亞,印度尼西亞,甚至在沙特阿拉伯,可能在中東也會慶祝這個節日。是的,這是一個通過 屠宰牛來慶祝的節日,以紀念一個夢見上帝命令殺死自己兒子的人。