Hakka is a name given by the local Cantonese people, means that guest family that fled from Northern China to avoid wars, famine, or political uprisings. Massive migrations have been documented from 11th century in Song Dynasty all the way to the establishment of the CPC. And today, we also find their footprint in Southern China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, India, Jamaica, to name a few.

"客家"是當地廣東人的名字,意思是為了躲避戰亂、飢荒或政治起義,從中國北方逃離的客家人。從 11 世紀宋朝一直到中國共產黨成立,有大量遷徙記錄。而今天,我們還在華南、台灣、香港、馬來西亞、印度、牙買加等地發現了他們的足跡。

"客家"是当地广东人的名字,意思是为了躲避战乱、饥荒或政治起义,从中国北方逃离的客家人。 从 11 世纪宋朝一直到中国共产党成立,有大量迁徙记录。 而今天,我们还在华南、台湾、香港、马来西亚、印度、牙买加等地发现了他们的足迹。

Hong Kong people are well known for being poor, humble, farm-based, and thrifty. So in the past, as guest to the local, they remained very humble. They treated other people or strangers very polite and generous. Although since the age of six, my family moved to a big city in Guangzhou, our family's lifestyle remain very traditional. 香港人以貧窮、謙遜、以農場為基礎、節儉著稱。所以過去,作為當地的客人,他們仍然非常謙虛。他們對待其他人或陌生人非常有禮貌且慷慨。雖然六歲起,我就隨家人就搬到了廣州的一個大城市,但我們的家庭生活方式仍然很傳統。

香港人以贫穷、谦逊、以农场为基础、节俭着称。所以过去,作为当地的客人,他们仍然非常谦虚。他们 对待其他人或陌生人非常有礼貌且慷慨。虽然六岁起,我就随家人就搬到了广州的一个大城市,但我们的 家庭生活方式仍然很传统。

So next, I'm going to talk about my own experience with Hakka culture in food, economy, and language. So about food, as people were uncertain about wartime and weather in the coming years in the past, so they like to preserve salty and fatty meats in the winter for preparation. So I grew up eating a lot of salty sausages, smoked meat

那麼接下來,我將談談我自己對客家文化在飲食、經濟和語言方面的體驗。關於食物,在過去由於人們無法確定戰時和未來天氣,所以他們喜歡在冬天保存鹹肉和肥肉以備不時之需。所以我小時候吃了很多多鹹香腸、熏肉。

那么接下来,我将谈谈我自己对客家文化在饮食、经济和语言方面的体验。关于食物,在过去由于人们无 法确定战时和未来天气,所以他们喜欢在冬天保存咸肉和肥肉以备不时之需。所以我小时候吃了很多多咸 香肠、熏肉。

And for economies, they usually planted their own vegetables and raised domestic livestock. My grandparents had chicken, goose, pigs, buffalo, and farming land. We sow stuff that we have on the site in the town fair, which was held every lunar calendar day that landed on 3, 6, or 9.

在經濟方面,他們通常會自己種植蔬菜,飼養家畜。我的祖父母曾養過雞、鵝、豬、水牛,同時還會耕種農田。每月的農曆三、六、九日我都會把農產品拿到集市去賣。

在经济方面,他们通常会自己种植蔬菜,饲养家畜。 我的祖父母曾养过鸡、鹅、猪、水牛,同时还会耕种农田。每月的农历三、六、九日我都会把农产品拿到集市去卖。

And for language, because the Hakka lived in mountains, so language variants are very drastic. For me, I only speak the Hakka language that I picked up from my own clan. I have big difficulties understanding people who are three kilometers away from my village, not to mention in different towns.

在語言方面,因為客家人住在山區,因此方言變種非常不同。對我而言,我只會說從我自己的氏族中學到的客家話,很難聽懂離我們村三公里外的人說的客家話,更不用說不同城鎮的了。

在语言方面,因为客家人住在山区,因此方言变种非常不同。对我而言,我只会说从我自己的氏族中学到的客家话,很难听懂离我们村三公里外的人说的客家话,更不用说不同城镇的了。

With massive migration to other countries, there are big varieties in languages too. For example, people Hakka people speaks Hakka that is very similar to Cantonese. In fact, Hakka is an official language in some cities in Taiwan, and it is an official language in the Republic of Suriname in South America.

隨著大量客家人遷移至不同的地方,客家話也發生了很大的變化。例如,部分地區的客家話與廣東話非常相似。事實上,客家話在台灣一些城市被視為是官方語言,在南美蘇里南共和國則是官方語言。

随着大量客家人迁移至不同的地方,客家话也发生了很大的变化。例如,部分地区的客家话与广东话非常相似。事实上,客家话在台湾一些城市被视为是官方语言,在南美苏里南共和国则是官方语言。

Although Hakka language is widespread out around the world, it is sadly not promoted in its own land. Kids today communicate in Mandarin only, same to Hong Kong Hakka speakers.

儘管客家語在世界各地廣泛傳播,但遺憾的是它並沒有在自己的故土上推廣。現今,客家孩子們只用普通話交流,包括香港在內。

尽管客家语在世界各地广泛传播,但遗憾的是它并没有在自己的故土上推广。现今,客家孩子们只用普通 话交流,包括香港在内。 So my experience shared here only represent the time and background 20 years earlier. Today, everything is quite different.

今天,我在這里分享的是20年前的生活描述。現在,一切都完全不同了。

今天,我在这里分享的是20年前的生活描述。现在,一切都完全不同了。