

Well, I'm going to talk about the Èr yuè èr, lóng táitóu which is literally the dragon raising his head on the second of the Chinese February. The record of this day as a celebrated festival starts in the 14th century and in the Yuan Jin era. And my hometown Tianjin was built in that era about that century.

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About the origin of this festival, what accepted version is that the start of the Chinese February or equally during the second through fourth solar terms of the Chinese year, namely the spring showers, the insects awakening and vernal equinox. That is the generally this season when the climate on the earth, the climate in China get wetter. And this is crucial for a promising agricultural production.

關於這個節日的由來，公認的說法是中國二月的開始或農曆第二至第四節氣期間，即春雨、蟲鳴、春分，是中國較為潮濕的氣候，對農業生產至關重要。

关于这个节日的由来，公认的说法是中国二月的开始或农历第二至第四节气期间，即春雨、虫鸣、春分，是中国较为潮湿的气候，对农业生产至关重要。

And I think the Asian people would naturally imagine of a heavenly dragon. It raises his head and pours those showers down on that day. And that is possibly the reason for the name of this festival people calling is The Dragon Raising His Head.

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我想亚洲人自然会想到一条天龙。那天它抬起头，大雨倾盆而下。这可能就是人们称这个节日为“龙抬头”的原因。

And another version of the origin is that in the Chinese like like celestial theory there are 28 stars in the heaven and the area seven to the east. And this seven to the east would form a dragon like shape. It is called the Dōngfāng cānglóng, and in the, well literally it's just a white or pale dragon on the east. And this Dragon would change its shape in the start of every Chinese February. The head would emerge from above the horizon and its body would remain underneath.

另一個版本是，在中國的天象理論中，天上有 28 顆星星，東邊有 7 顆。這 7 顆星星形成一條龍形，被稱為“東方蒼龍”，即來自東方的一條白色或蒼白的龍。而這條龍會在每年二月初的時候改變它的形狀。頭會從地平線上方出現，而身體則會保持在下方。

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This phenomenon usually just accompanies the rainfall... the upsurge in the rainfall in the early spring. And that is possibly why the ancient people would relate dragons to those increased rain fall. And this, in the past, this festival would indicate many dragon related customs. Like giving sacrifices to the imaginary dragon or praying to it for a better rainfall and crop production in the following year. And there were also some accompanying activities like putting some seeds on the floor, all the way to the water thing. And people think that would attract the virgins or attract the wealth to their home.

這種現象通常會伴隨著降雨……早春降雨激增。這可能就是為什麼古代人會將龍與大量降雨聯繫起來。而這個節日在過去象徵著許多與龍有關的習俗。比如祭祀想像中的龍，或者祈求來年更好的降雨和農業生產。同時，還有一些伴隨著一些慶祝活動，比如在地上放種子，一直放到水上。人們認為這會吸引處女或將財富吸引到他們的家中。

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And actually nowadays Tianjin there's only trace of this festival left. One custom I am familiar with is eating bāozi is literally something stewed and it looks like a partially transparent soft cake. And in some other regions it is made from soft potato flour and in some regions from pork. But in Tianjin it's made from mung beans and water. It is later stewed and will become a semi-transparent. It is light green and somewhat elastic.

現在，只有在天津才能看到這個節日的踪跡。我熟悉的一個習俗是吃包子，字面意思是燉，看起來像半透明的軟糕。其他地區可能會用軟土豆粉，或使用豬肉製作。但在天津，它是用綠豆和水製成的，一直燉成半透明狀，呈淺綠色，有點兒彈性。

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Well, traditional Tianjin people would do the complete cooking step themselves at home. But now I think it's pretty natural to see on that day people go out to the street and buy some prepared ones from the sidewalks. There will be some little carts selling prepared ones or they will go to the market for some prepared ones.

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Now what we need to do is only take it home and slice it and stir fry, and maybe combine with some vegetables and seasonings and eat. I think many traditional and like borrowed customs have now reduced to just a day to eat a specific type of food. Or if it is like a legal holiday maybe people will go shopping. I think many festivals are reduced to just this, and I think that is kind of a pity. That's the end of my speech.

我們回家後將其切塊翻炒，也許再加上一些蔬菜和調味料就可以吃了。我認為許多傳統和引進的習俗現在已減少到每天只吃一種特定類型的食物了。或者，如果是法定假期，或許人們會去購物。很多節日都淪為這種情形，實在有些可惜。我的演講到此結束。

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