

English

The Vietnamese Lunar New Year

Lunar New Year is the most important occasion in Vietnam. Lunar New Year, according to the Vietnamese called Tet Nguyen Dan. "Nguyen" is to start, "Dan" is a new day. "Tet Nguyen Dan" is to start a new year, to welcome Spring with everything in its newest appearance. A new year comes with goodluck and in the mean time, all of the badluck will be gone, together with the passed year.

The Vietnamese concept that everything in Lunar New Year must be very new and soon. So before Tet more than 2 weeks, the family prepare to celebrate. They are usually cleaning, decorating their house with apricot blossom, peach blossom, kumquat, couplets or festival painting. Preparation-work for the day of the Vietnamese New Year usually starts from December 23, the day that the Vietnamese dedicate Kitchen God. Some rural families still keep the tradition planting named "Neu", while in the city, this custom has been forgotten. According to tradition, the tree is raised up against the devil and the ominous. the tree is often referred to hang or decorate what is considered to scare the devil as: garlic, cactus, effigies and Pandan. Before Tet, the Vietnamese also prepare "Chưng" cakes, "Dày" cakes and hearty dishes to dedicate to their ancestors.

New Year's Day may be the 30th December (for full year) or December 29 (for shortage year). This day family reunite dinner together for the New Year. Between the 30th (or 29th) of December and 1 January, is the most important moment of the festival. It marked the transfer of the old year and new year, called Eve (Giao Thua). In recognition of this moment, people often make two trays. A tray of worship to ancestors at the altar in his house and a tray of worship Heaven and Earth in the front yard. Arrangements the altar of Vietnamese families usually have an altar ancestors, grandparents. The decoration and altar arrangements vary according to each house. However, on the altar every home always display two cane on either side as to the instrument for carrying on with the grandchildren and leading spirits from the sky on the lower boundary. At the same time on the altar also has a tray of five fruits expressed desire of the owner by the name, colours and their arrangement.

One of the beauties of the traditional Tet holiday is wishing to people nice things. On New Year's Day, in addition to gifts, people also give each other best wishes. Not only young people wish the adults New Year but adults also wish Tet for younger people. In Vietnam, some popular New Year wishes such as: Happy new year, everything goes well, Safety good health prosperity. In addition, with each different age, there will be different wishes. For the elderly, people often wish "Wishing you a hundred years old". In middle age, they are wished for family and career, such as: "Wishing you have many healthy, good work, and prosperous businesses.". Children often receive wishes about learning with lucky money. For example: "I wish you will be better, do better studies". In general, each person has different Tet greetings depending on the circumstances. Wishing on Tet is not only a custom, but also shows the Vietnamese tradition of "When drinking water, think of its source".

Tet is a special and meaningful occasion to all Vietnamese. It is the time for people reunite with their family after a long time not seeing each other and take a rest after a hard-working year. To every Vietnamese, Lunar New Year is always a tradition that no one can break down, and they will do everything to protect and develop it.

Simplified Chinese

越南农历新年

农历新年是越南最重要的节日。农历新年，据越南人称为 Tet Nguyen Dan。“Nguyen”是开始，“Dan”是新的一天。“Tet Nguyen Dan”即将开启新的一年，以全新的面貌迎接春天。新的一年带来了好运，与此同时，所有的厄运都将与过去的一年一起消失。

越南人的观念是农历新年的一切都必须是非常新的和很快的。所以在春节 2 个多星期之前，一家人就会开始准备庆祝节日。他们通常会打扫卫生，用杏花、桃花、金橘、对联或节日画装饰他们的房子。越南新年的准备工作通常从 12 月 23 日开始，即越南人祭祀灶神的日子。一些农村家庭还保留着名为“Neu”的传统种植，而在城市里，这种习俗已被遗忘。根据传统，这棵树是为了对抗恶魔和不祥之物而竖起的。这棵树通常被称为悬挂或装饰被认为是吓唬魔鬼的东西：大蒜、仙人掌、肖像和班兰。在春节之前，越南人也会准备“Chung”蛋糕、“Dày”蛋糕和丰盛的菜肴来祭祀祖先。

元旦可能是 12 月 30 日（全年）或 12 月 29 日（短缺年）。这一天，一家人会聚餐，一起过年。12 月 30 日（或 29 日）至 1 月 1 日之间，是节日最重要的时刻。它标志着旧年和新年的交替，称为夏娃（Giao Thua）。为了纪念这一刻，人们经常制作两个托盘。一盘在祭坛上祭祖，一盘放在前院，以祭天地。越南家庭通常有一个拜祭祖先、祖父母的祭坛，其装饰和布置因每个家庭而异。然而，每家每户的祭坛上都会两边摆上两根拐杖，作为与孙子接续的工具，并从天上向下界引灵。同时祭坛上还有一盘包含五种水果的水果盘，并通过其名称、颜色和排列方式来表达主人的愿望。

传统春节假期的美好之一是希望人们得到美好的事物。元旦，除了送礼，人们还互相送上祝福。不仅年轻人向大人送上祝福，大人也向年轻人送上祝福。在越南，一些流行的新年祝福，如：新年快乐，万事如意，安全身体健康。此外，对不同年龄会有不同的愿望。对老人，人们常说“祝你一百岁”。中年人，则是对家庭和事业寄予厚望，如：“祝你身体健康，工作顺利，生意兴隆”。孩子们经常会有关于学习使用压岁钱的愿望。例如：“我希望你会更健康，学习更好”。一般来说，每个人都有不同的春节问候，视情况而定。春节许愿不仅是一种习俗，也体现了越南“饮水思源”的传统。

对于所有越南人来说，春节是一个特殊而有意义的日子。一年多的辛苦劳作之后，是人们久别重逢，与家人团聚、放松身心的时候。对每一位越南人来说，农历新年一直是一个没有人能打破的传统，他们将竭尽全力保护和发展这一传统。

Traditional Chinese

越南農曆新年

農曆新年是越南最重要的節日。農曆新年，據越南人稱為 Tet Nguyen Dan。“Nguyen”是開始，“Dan”是新的一天。“Tet Nguyen Dan”即將開啟新的一年，以全新的面貌迎接春天。新的一年帶來了好運，與此同時，所有的厄運都將與過去的一年一起消失。

越南人的觀念是農曆新年的一切必須是非常新的和很快的。所以在春節 2 個多星期之前，一家人就會開始準備慶祝節日。他們通常會打掃衛生，用杏花、桃花、金橘、對聯或節日畫裝飾他們的房子。越南新年的準備工作通常從 12 月 23 日開始，即越南人祭祀灶神的日子。一些農村家庭還保留著名為“Neu”的傳統種植，而在城市裡，這種習俗已被遺忘。根據傳統，這棵樹是為了對抗惡魔和不祥之物而豎起的。這棵樹通常被稱為懸掛或裝飾被認為是嚇唬魔鬼的東西：大蒜、仙人掌、肖像和班蘭。在春節之前，越南人也會準備“Chung”蛋糕、“Dày”蛋糕和豐盛的菜餚來祭祀祖先。

元旦可能是 12 月 30 日（全年）或 12 月 29 日（短缺年）。這一天，一家人會聚餐，一起過年。12 月 30 日（或 29 日）至 1 月 1 日之間，是節日最重要的時刻。它標誌著舊年和新年的交替，稱為夏娃（Giao Thua）。為了紀念這一刻，人們經常製作兩個托盤。一盤在祭壇上祭祖，一盤放在前院，以祭天地。越南家庭通常有一個拜祭祖先、祖父母的祭壇，其裝飾和佈置因每個家庭而異。然而，每家每戶的祭壇上都會在兩邊擺上兩根拐杖，作為與孫子接續的工具，並從天上向下界引靈。同時祭壇上還有一盤包含五種水果的水果盤，並通過其名稱、顏色和排列方式來表達主人的願望。

傳統春節假期的美好之一是希望人們得到美好的事物。元旦，除了送禮，人們還互相送上祝福。不僅年輕人向大人送上祝福，大人也向年輕人送上祝福。在越南，一些流行的新年祝福，如：新年快樂，萬事如意，安全身體健康。此外，對不同年齡會有不同的願望。對老人，人們常說“祝你一百歲”。中年人，則是對家庭和事業寄予厚望，如：“祝你身體健康，工作順利，生意興隆”。孩子們經常會有關於學習使用壓歲錢的願望。例如：“我希望你會更健康，學習更好”。一般來說，每個人都有不同的春節問候，視情況而定。春節許願不僅是一種習俗，也體現了越南“飲水思源”的傳統。

對於所有越南人來說，春節是一個特殊而有意義的日子。一年多的辛苦勞作之後，是人們久別重逢，與家人團聚、放鬆身心的時候。對每一位越南人來說，農曆新年一直是一個沒有人能打破的傳統，他們將竭盡全力保護和發展這一傳統。