

English:

Hi. And I'm going to talk about a little bit about Halloween because the Halloween, in English, it's All Hallows' Eve or All Saints' Eve, but it's a Celtic festival and comes from a Gaelic word call "Samhain". Just funny spelling: S-A-M-H-A-I-N. Spelling in Gaelic is kind of a special skill. And it's kind of big because it implies sort of an aspect of Irish culture involved in it, which is immigration and globalisation, because it's popular now, because of the movement of Scots and Irish settlers to the United States. So it's a harvest festival denoting the end of the lighter part of the year, summer I guess in the Celtic sense. And the beginning of the darker part of the year which is winter. And it's a liminal period when the dead come back from the grave and the spirits of dead could be encountered, and the souls of the dead, were supposed to visit their old homes and relatives. And so this is where the tradition of like wearing costumes and masks arose in order to fool the dead, as it were, or disguise the living so as to prevent harm from spirits or, as were called "Púca" in Gaelic.

I personally remember like Halloween parties involving like the stereotypical things like apple bobbing, where you would dip your head into a basin filled with water and apples was attempting to pick out an apple with your teeth. You had to have your hands tied behind your back for this. It was a bit scary, as a child, I remember. There's also a tradition of a fruitcake we had called "a barmbrack". That's a B-A-R-M-B-R-A-C-K. This is kind of a fruitcake with sultanas and raisins. They contains baked within it, like items that had a symbolic resonance, like coins, which indicated good fortune. I think it was a bean or a pea, which unfortunately indicated the opposite. Or you could find a ring within this cake. This indicates an impending marriage is at work. So it was also associated with kind of divination or fortune teller.

Simplified Chinese

你好。我要谈谈万圣节，因为万圣节，在英语中，是万圣节前夜或万圣节前夕，但它是凯尔特人的节日，来自一个盖尔语单词“Samhain”。它的拼写非常有趣：S-A-M-H-A-I-N。盖尔语拼写是一种特殊技能。它有点大，因为它暗示了爱尔兰文化的一个方面，即移民和全球化，因为它现在很流行，因为苏格兰和爱尔兰定居者移居美国。所以这是一个丰收节，表示一年中较轻的部分结束，我猜是凯尔特人意义上的夏天。一年中较暗的部分是冬天的开始。这是一个临界期，亡者从坟墓里回家，可能会遇到亡者的灵魂，亡者的灵魂会去拜访他们的老家和亲戚。所以这就是穿着服装和面具传统出现的地方，以欺骗亡者，或者伪装生者以防止精神伤害，或者盖尔语中称为“Púca”。

在我个人的记忆中，比如万圣节派对，像苹果摆动这样的传统。你需要把头伸进装满水的盆子里，试图用你的牙齿挑出一个苹果，同时你必须将双手绑在背后。我记得小时候有点吓人。还有一种我们称之为“barmbrack”的水果蛋糕的传统，拼写是 B-A-R-M-B-R-A-C-K。这是一种带有苏丹娜和葡萄干的水果蛋糕。它里面会放有很多不同的东西东西，就像具有象征性共鸣的物品，例如象征着好运的硬币。我认为豆子或豌豆，不幸的是，事实恰恰相反。或者你可以在这个蛋糕里找到一个戒指。这表明即将到来的婚姻关系。所以它也与占卜或算命者有关。

Traditional Chinese

你好。我要談談萬聖節，因為萬聖節，在英語中，是萬聖節前夜或萬聖節前夜，但它是凱爾特人的節日，來自一個蓋爾語單詞“**Samhain**”。它的拼寫非常有趣：**S-A-M-H-A-I-N**。蓋爾語拼寫是一種特殊技能。它有點大，因為它暗示了愛爾蘭文化的一個方面，即移民和全球化，因為它現在很流行，因為蘇格蘭和愛爾蘭定居者移居美國。所以這是一個豐收節，表示一年中較輕的部分結束，我猜是凱爾特人意義上的夏天。一年中較暗的部分是冬天的開始。這是一個臨界期，亡者從墳墓裡回家，可能會遇到亡者的靈魂，亡者的靈魂會去拜訪他們的老家和親戚。所以這就是穿著服裝和面具傳統出現的地方，以欺騙亡者，或者偽裝生者以防止精神傷害，或者蓋爾語中稱為“**Púca**”。

在我個人的記憶中，比如萬聖節派對，像蘋果擺動這樣的傳統。你需要把頭伸進裝滿水的盆子裡，試圖用你的牙齒挑出一個蘋果，同時你必須將雙手綁在背後。我記得小時候有點嚇人。還有一種我們稱之為“**barmbrack**”的水果蛋糕的傳統，拼寫是**B-A-R-M-B-R-A-C-K**。這是一種帶有蘇丹娜和葡萄乾的水果蛋糕。它裡面會放有很多不同的東西東西，就像具有像徵性共鳴的物品，例如像徵著好運的硬幣。我認為是豆子或豌豆，不幸的是，事實恰恰相反。或者你可以在這個蛋糕裡找到一個戒指。這表明即將到來的婚姻關係。所以它也與占卜或算命者有關。