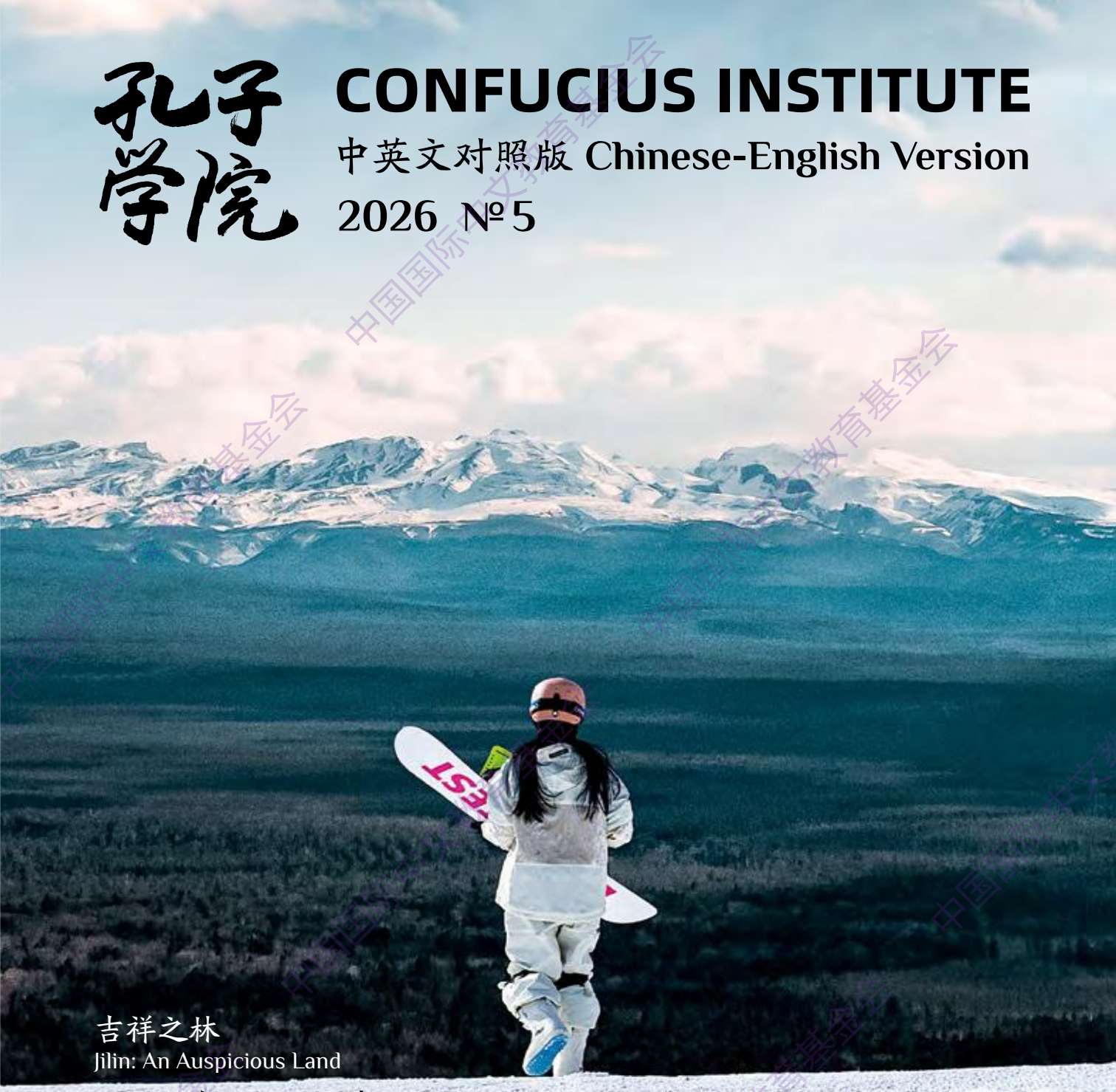
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2026 №5



吉祥之林
Jilin: An Auspicious Land

听听长春的工业故事
Changchun's Industrial Stories

智启新程：数智化赋能孔子学院转型的创新与突破
——“孔院云”系统与数智化生态建设
A Smart Start to a New Era: Innovating and Transforming Confucius Institutes with Digital Intelligence
— Building the CI Cloud System and Digital-Intelligent Ecosystem

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主编：张雪梅
副主编：张逸岗　王丽
编辑：李晶　于帆
主审：孙会军　翁静心
审校：张梦泽　张丽丽　马晓晔

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Associate Managing Editor: Zhang Yigang, Wang Li
Editor: Li Jing, Yu Fan
Peer Reviewer: Sun Huijun, Rachel Weng
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目录 CONTENTS

No.5 2026



文化视窗
CULTURAL HORIZONS

04 吉祥之林
Jilin: An Auspicious Land

12 查干湖渔把头的一天
A Day in the Life of a Chagan Lake Yubatou

18 山里的仪式：长白山寻参
Rituals of the Mountains: Searching for Ginseng in the Changbai Mountains

22 不需要纸的剪纸
Papercuts Without Paper

26 三道菜里的吉林味道
The Flavors of Jilin in Three Dishes



国际中文教育研究专栏
INTERNATIONAL CHINESE EDUCATION RESEARCH COLUMN

30 智启新程：数智化赋能孔子学院转型的创新与突破
——“孔院云”系统与数智化生态建设
A Smart Start to a New Era: Innovating and Transforming Confucius Institutes with Digital Intelligence
—Building the CI Cloud System and Digital-Intelligent Ecosystem

汉语学习
LEARNING CHINESE

38 古诗文赏读
Classical Poetry and Prose Appreciation

40 文创里的吉林
Jilin Through Cultural and Creative Products



中国国际中文教育基金会

当代中国
CHINA NOW

44 听听长春的工业故事
Changchun's Industrial Stories



50 红旗：从手工敲制到智能制造
Hongqi: From Hand-Built to Smart Manufacturing

56 2027 冰雪之约
A Rendezvous with Snow and Ice in 2027

60 长白山下的足球梦
Football Dreams Beneath Changbai Mountain

64 大学里的“智慧食堂”
The “Smart Canteen” at the University

孔院链接
CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE LINKS

68 孔子学院与中国海外企业
The Confucius Institutes and Chinese Enterprises Overseas

74 “中文 + 钢铁”趣味数字中文课
“Chinese + Steel”: A Fun Lesson on Numbers

78 跨越山海的“汉语缘”
A Chinese Bond Across Mountains and Seas



封底图片



汉 错金银“丙午神钩”铜带钩

吉林省博物院 收藏

带钩是一种古老的束衣扣具，自新石器时代就已经出现。此件带钩是汉中央王朝赐予夫余国贵族的，得名于“丙午神钩，君必高迁”八字错金铭文。钩首为一龙头，钩体上铸一鸟喙神人，双手抱鱼于怀中，眼为蓝宝石，额镶绿松石。带钩器身布满错金银丝各式纹饰，有鸟、文字、如意云头纹等，绮丽的花纹、各色宝石相互映衬，精美绝伦。

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吉祥之林

Jilin: An Auspicious Land

文/徐家军 Xu Jiajun
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中国国际中文教育基金会



中国国际中文教育基金会

从“吉林一号”卫星俯瞰，长白山巍然耸立，绵延在中国东北的版图之上；松花江蜿蜒流淌，滋养着广袤的黑土地。这白山松水之间，便是吉林省——中国东北地区中部的一片热土，东北亚腹地的一颗明珠。

Viewed from one Jilin-1 satellite, Changbai Mountain stands towering over the landscape of Northeast China, while the Songhua River (whose name derives from the Manchu phrase “Songari Ula,” which means “Heavenly River”) winds its way across the landscape, nurturing the expansive black earth. Nestled among the white mountains and bountiful waters is Jilin Province—a vibrant land in the central part of Northeast China like a pearl in the heart of Northeast Asia.

农业之稳
Agricultural Backbone

吉林省位于世界三大黑土带的核心区，被誉为“黑土地之乡”。凭借这份得天独厚的自然禀赋，吉林以中国约4%的耕地，生产了全国近6%的粮食，全省粮食总产量稳居全国第四位。这里不仅是世界的“黄金玉米带”和“黄金水稻带”，更是保障中国粮食安全的坚实后盾。

Jilin Province lies at the heart of one of the world’s three major black soil belts and is known as the “Land of Black Soil.” Because of this exceptional natural endowment, Jilin produces nearly 6% of China’s grain with about 4% of the country’s arable land, and its total grain output consistently ranks fourth in China. It is not only known as the world’s “Premium Corn Belt” and “Premium Rice Belt,” but also serves as a solid pillar safeguarding China’s food security.

吉林农业的发展，既得益于黑土地的肥沃，也仰赖长白山山林的馈赠。稻谷、玉米、杂粮、杂豆在黑土地上广泛种植，人参、鹿茸、食用菌则从山林间走向各地市场。“吉林大米”“长白山人参”等已成为代表性品牌。其中，长白山人参已发展为千亿级特色产业，梅花鹿产业规模居中国首位。

Jilin’s agricultural development benefits not only from the fertility of its black soil, but also from the bounty of the Changbai Mountains’ forests. While rice, corn, miscellaneous grains, and miscellaneous beans are widely grown on the black soil, ginseng, deer antlers, and edible mushrooms travel from the forests to markets across the country. “Jilin Rice” and “Changbai Mountain Ginseng” have become iconic brands of the province. Among them, the Changbai Mountain Ginseng has grown into a hundred-billion-yuan industry, and the region’s sika deer industry ranks first in scale in China.





除了大自然的赐福和黑土地上人们辛勤的耕耘，吉林农业还有一位太空“帮手”——“吉林一号”卫星。它是中国首个自主研发的商用遥感卫星，被形象地称为“给地球做CT”。它的一项主要任务就是服务于这片土地上的农事与林间生态：农民用它看庄稼长势；护林员靠它在三天之内锁定受灾林区；环保部门用它追踪河流污染。

In addition to the blessings of nature and the hard work of the people on the black soil, Jilin's agriculture also has a helper in space—Jilin-1. It is China's first independently developed commercial remote-sensing satellite and has been vividly described as "taking CT scans of the Earth." One of its main tasks is to serve farming and forest ecology on this land: images sent back by the satellite can help farmers monitor crop growth, forest rangers locate damaged forest areas within only three days, and environmental authorities track river pollution.

从黑土地上的耕耘到山林间的守望，吉林农业正在被科技重新定义。

From the cultivation of the black soil to the guardianship of the mountain forests, Jilin's agriculture is being redefined by technology.



工业之锐
Industrial Edge

1956年，中国第一汽车制造厂在吉林长春建成投产，第一批解放牌卡车在此试制成功。1958年，上海钣金师傅陈福贵带着两名徒弟，一锤一锤敲打金属板，20天敲出了第一辆轿车的车身雏形。如今，一汽红旗现代化汽车工厂里739台机器人无声运作，最快54秒就能装配完成一台整车。从手工敲制到智能制造，从传统燃油车到新能源车，各种红旗牌车辆正被越来越多国家和地区的消费者接受。

In 1956, China's First Automobile Works (FAW) was completed and put into operation in Changchun, Jilin, where the first batch of Jiefang trucks was manufactured. In 1958, Chen Fugui, a sheet-metal craftsman





from Shanghai, and his two apprentices shaped the prototype body of FAW's first car in just 20 days by hammering metal panels by hand. Today, 739 robots operate silently in FAW Hongqi's modern automobile factory, and a complete vehicle can be assembled within 54 seconds. From hand-built craftsmanship to intelligent manufacturing, and from conventional gasoline-powered vehicles to new-energy vehicles, Hongqi vehicles of all kinds are gaining popularity among consumers in a growing number of countries and regions.

长春的工业实力，不止于汽车。中车长春轨道客车股份有限公司被誉为中国地铁、动车组的“摇篮”，是中国轨道交通装备制造领域的核心企业。中国首次出口欧洲的高速动车组就来自这里。2025年，其动车组以453千米/小时的单列时速创下全球高铁样车最快纪录，产品已出口至20多个国家和地区。

Changchun's industrial strength extends far beyond automobiles. Known as the "cradle" of China's metro and high-speed rail vehicles, CRRC Changchun Railway Vehicles Co., Ltd. stands as a core enterprise in China's rail transit equipment manufacturing industry. China's first high-speed EMU exported to Europe was produced here. In 2025, one of its EMU prototypes set a world speed record for high-speed train prototypes, reaching 453 kilometers per hour on a single trainset, and its products have been exported to more than 20 countries and regions.

吉林正在用看得见的“中国速度”，讲述一个老工业基地的转型故事。

With its impressive "China speed," Jilin is telling the story of the transformation of an old industrial base.

生态之美
Ecological Beauty

吉林的生态之美，由长白山的森林、松花江的流水、黑土的沃野和皑皑白雪共同绘就。

Jilin's ecological beauty is shaped by the forests of the Changbai Mountains, the flowing waters of the Songhua River, the fertile black soil, and the glistening white snow.

长白山是吉林最醒目的生态名片。作为松花江、鸭绿江、图们江的发源地，它被誉为“中国东北水塔”。长白山国家级自然保护区的森林覆盖率超过92%，至今仍保留着欧亚大陆东部最完整的温带山地森林生态系统。从山脚的阔叶林到高处的针叶林，再到天池附近的高山苔原，随着海拔攀升，植被层层变化，行走其间，仿佛穿越四季。天池是中国最大的火山口湖，湖水湛蓝如镜。盛夏7月，山下草木葱茏，山顶却白雪皑皑，盛夏与寒冬在此奇妙相会。

Changbai Mountain is the most iconic symbol of Jilin's natural environment. As the source of the Songhua, Yalu, and Tumen rivers, it is known as the "Water Tower of Northeast China." The Changbai Mountain National

Nature Reserve has a forest coverage rate of over 92% and still preserves the most intact temperate mountain forest ecosystem in eastern Eurasia. From the broadleaf forests at the foot of the mountain to the coniferous forests higher up, and then to the alpine tundra near Tianchi Lake, the vegetation shifts layer by layer as the elevation rises. Walking through the mountain you may feel like passing through all four seasons. Tianchi is China's largest volcanic crater lake, with waters shimmering in a deep, crystal-clear blue. In the height of summer in July, the foot of the mountain is lush with vegetation, while the summit remains covered in snow, bringing summer and winter together here in a wondrous encounter.

生态保护的成效，最直观的印证来自山林。2024年冬天，长白山国家级自然保护区时隔30年再次发现野生东北虎的踪迹。此后，保护区内多次记录到东北虎的活动痕迹。与此同时，东北虎豹国家公园内的野生虎豹数量稳步增长，种群活动范围持续扩大，梅花鹿、野猪等主要猎物的数量也明显增加。从“踪迹罕见”到“频频亮相”，东北虎的归来，正是吉林生态系统持续向好的有力证明。这不仅是珍稀物种的回归，更是整片森林生物多样性得到有效保护的标志——山林的健康，最终惠及的是依山而居的人。

The most direct evidence of the effectiveness of ecological conservation comes from the forests. In the winter of 2024, traces of a wild Northeast tiger (*Panthera tigris*) were found in the Changbai Mountain National Nature Reserve for the first time in the past 30 years. Since then, traces of the species have been recorded multiple times within the reserve. Meanwhile, the populations of wild tigers and leopards in the Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park have grown steadily, their activity ranges have continued to expand, and the numbers of major prey species such as sika deer and wild boar have also increased significantly. From “rare sightings” to “frequent appearances,” the return of the Northeast tiger is compelling evidence of the continued improvement of Jilin's ecosystem. This is not only the return of a rare species, but also a sign that the biodiversity of the entire forest has been effectively protected—the health of the mountain forests will ultimately benefit the people who live by them.

文旅之兴
Rise of Culture and Tourism

吉林的文化，来自人们千百年来的生活。

Jilin's culture has been shaped by the lives of its people over thousands of years.

多民族在此繁衍生息，勤劳的人们在漫长的冬日里依然把日子过得有声有色。满族火锅铜锅炭火，亲友围坐，热气中尽显豪爽与温情；满族旗袍“见缝不见针”的细腻针法，藏着对美的讲究；长白山满族剪纸风格粗犷，一把剪刀、一张红纸，便能剪出山林狩猎、花鸟瑞兽；延边朝鲜族农乐舞是节庆时最热闹的场景，传达着人们对生活的热爱。



Many ethnic groups have lived and flourished here, and through the long winter months, the diligent people have still managed to lead vibrant and fulfilling lives. For Manchu hot pot, friends and family gather around a copper pot over a charcoal fire, and the rising steam reveals both hearty warmth and hospitality; the delicate needlework of the Manchu *qipao*, with its “visible seams but hidden stitches,” embodies a refined pursuit of beauty; Changbai Mountain Manchu paper-cutting is bold and rustic in style, and with just a pair of scissors and a sheet of red paper, scenes of mountain hunting, flowers, birds, and auspicious beasts can be brought to life; the Yanbian Korean Farmers' Dance is the liveliest spectacle at festivals, showcasing people's passion for life.

在长白山，至今延续着千百年来的采参传统 ——“放山”。发现人参时一人高呼，众人齐应，喊声在山林间回荡。如今，来自世界各地的游客也走进这片山林，跟随当地采参人体验这一古老的传统。在松原，查干湖冬捕的号子声穿透冰层，马拉动绞盘，渔网从冰层下拖出万斤鲜鱼，为新的一年带来美好的祝福。这种捕鱼盛事每年隆冬都备受全国关注。

In the Changbai Mountains, the centuries-old *fangshan* tradition of gathering ginseng continues to this day. When someone finds ginseng, the finder shouts out and the others respond in unison, their voices echoing through the mountain forests. Today, tourists, in particular younger ones, from all over the world, also come into these mountains and forests, following local ginseng gatherers to experience this ancient tradition. In Songyuan, the work chants of the Chagan Lake winter fishing pierce through the ice as horses turn the winches and fishing nets laden with thousands of pounds of fresh fish are hauled out from beneath the frozen surface, bringing good wishes for the new year. This grand fishing event attracts nationwide attention in the depths of winter every year.

吉林的文化也藏在老厂房的红砖墙里。“长拖1958”文创园的前身是长春拖拉机厂，这里曾是中国最大的轮式拖拉机生产基地。如今，老车间变成了文创工作室、艺术展厅与独立书店，硬朗的工业线条与柔和的文艺气息在此交汇。不远处的长春水文化生态园，则由净水厂旧址改造而来，斑驳的蓄水池与旧厂房成了艺术展览和沉浸式演出的空间。长春电影制片厂是中华人民共和国第一家电影制片厂，很多经典影片诞生于此，承载着人们美好的记忆。如今，长影旧址博物馆在红砖老墙间留存着光影记忆，馆内定期上演沉浸式悬疑戏剧，正在成为新的经典。

Jilin's culture is also weaven within the red-brick walls of old factory buildings. The “Changtuo 1958” Cultural and Creative Park was formerly the Changchun Tractor Factory, once China's largest production base for wheeled tractors. Today, the old workshops have been transformed into cultural and creative studios, art galleries, and independent bookstores, where bold industrial lines meet a gentle artistic sensibility. Nearby, the Changchun Water Culture and Ecological Park was transformed from the former site of a water purification plant, where mottled reservoirs and old factory buildings have become spaces for art exhibitions and immersive performances. Changchun Film Studio is the first film studio in the People's Republic of China. Many classic films were produced here, carrying cherished memories for many people. Today, this studio has become Changying Former Site Museum, which preserves cinematic memories within its old red-brick walls, and regularly stages immersive mystery dramas that have become new classics.



吉林的冬天，更是一场盛大的冰雪文化盛会。吉林市松花江畔，每到寒冬便会上演“寒江雪柳，玉树琼花”的雾凇奇观——上游水电站释放的温水与零下20多摄氏度的严寒相遇，水汽凝结在江畔的树枝上，形成沿江数十里的琼枝玉树，恍若童话世界。

Winter in Jilin is also a grand celebration of ice and snow culture. Along the Songhua River in Jilin City, every winter brings the spectacular rime ice scenery of “snow-covered willows along the cold river and jade-like trees with crystal blossoms.” Warm water released from an upstream hydropower station meets the severe cold of more than 20 degrees below zero, and the water vapor condenses on the riverside branches, creating tens of miles of glittering, crystal-coated trees that look like something out of a fairy tale.



在长春净月潭，每年1月举行的瓦萨国际滑雪节已延续20余年。这项赛事1922年诞生于瑞典，2003年落户长春，如今已成为中国规模最大的越野滑雪赛事之一，每年吸引数十个国家和地区的专业选手与业余爱好者同场竞技。

At Jingyuetan in Changchun, the Vasaloppet China International Ski Festival, held every January, has run for more than 20 years. Originating in Sweden in 1922, the event came to Changchun in 2003 and has since become one of the largest cross-country skiing events in China, attracting professional athletes and amateur enthusiasts from dozens of countries and regions to compete together each year.

2027年1月，第33届世界大学生冬季运动会将在长春、吉林两市举行，预计将吸引60多个国家和地区的大学生运动员参与。长吉双城联动办赛——长春承办全部冰上项目与部分雪上赛事，吉林市依托长白山优质粉雪资源承接其余雪上项目。所有竞赛场馆全部在现有场地基础上升级改造，践行绿色低碳办赛理念。吉林，正以青春的姿态迎接全球青年。

In January 2027, the 33rd Winter World University Games will be held in the cities of Changchun and Jilin, and is expected to attract university athletes from more than 60 countries and regions. Changchun will stage all ice events and some snow events, while Jilin City will host the remaining snow events, set against the backdrop of high-quality powder snow resources of Changbai Mountain. All competition venues will be upgraded and renovated based on existing facilities, putting the concept of hosting green, low-carbon games into practice. Jilin is embracing the world's youth with a youthful spirit.

白山依旧，松水长流。从农业之稳，到工业之锐；从生态之美，到文旅之兴——吉林的多元面貌，源自这片土地的慷慨，更源自此地世代生活者对生活的热爱、智慧与创造力。

Changbai Mountain remains as ever, and the Songhua River flows on. From the strength of agriculture to the dynamism of industry; from the beauty of its ecosystems to the flourishing of culture and tourism—Jilin's diverse development comes not only from the generosity of this land, but even more from the love for life, the wisdom and creativity in living of the generations who have made this place their home.

欢迎您来吉林，在这白山松水之间，感受一个活力涌动、吉祥如意的北国之乡。

Welcome to Jilin. Come and discover a northern land alive with vitality and blessings between the snow-covered mountain and icy waters.

供图 / 王祝伟 许畅 霍春光 潘晟昱 谭洪志 冯健男



查干湖渔把头的一天

A Day in the Life of a Chagan Lake Yubatou

中国国际中文教育基金会



文/杨昕悦 Yang Xinyue
译/庄驰原 Zhuang Chiyuan

腊月的查干湖，风从松嫩平原席卷而来，贴着冰面呼啸远去。冰封三尺，将整座湖泊牢牢锁住。立于冰面四望，天地间唯余白茫茫一片。而这片白色之下，湖水依然涌动，鱼群仍在游弋。它们浑然不知，冰面之上，一场古老的仪式即将开始。

It was the depth of winter on Chagan Lake. The wind swept across the Songnen Plain, howling across the frozen surface. Three feet of ice had sealed the lake in a solid grip. Standing on the ice and looking out, there was nothing but an endless expanse of white. Yet beneath that white surface, the water still flowed, and the fish still swam—oblivious to the ancient ritual about to unfold above them.



启程
Departure

凌晨四点，天还黑着，“渔把头”[1]老赵推开木门，寒气扑面而来。他今年65岁，羊皮袄上浸透了经年的鱼油，在火把的光里泛着暗沉的亮。他没有回头，只朝身后说了一声：“走吧。”

At four in the morning, with the sky still pitch-black, Old Zhao, the *yubatou*, pushed open his wooden door. The cold hit him like a wall. He was 65, and his sheepskin coat, stained with years of fish oil, glinted dully in the flickering torchlight. He didn't look back, only muttered over his shoulder: "Let's go."

马蹄踏上雪地，发出细碎而清亮的声响。车辕上吊着一盏马灯，昏黄的光晕在无边的黑暗中摇曳，照着前方的冰路。这条路，老赵闭着眼也知道该怎么走——他的祖祖辈辈都曾走过。

Hooves crunched against the snow, sharp and crisp in the silence. A kerosene lamp hung from the shaft of the cart, its dim yellow glow swaying in the boundless dark, lighting the icy path ahead. Old Zhao could have found his way with his eyes closed because his ancestors had walked this route for generations.

“把头，今年能出多少鱼？”车上年轻的徒弟问道。老赵没应声，只望向远处冰面上几点跳动的火光，那是先到的渔民正举着火把等他。

"How many fish do you think we'll get this year, *batou*?" asked the young apprentice on the cart. Old Zhao didn't answer. His eyes were fixed on a few flickering flames in the distance—the early arrivals, waiting for him with torches in hand.

选点
Picking the Spot

天边泛起一线灰白的时候，马车停了。老赵跳下车，在冰面上踱起步来。他走得很慢，每一步都踩得扎扎实实。走几步，便停下来，跺一跺脚，侧耳倾听。冰层底下传来沉闷的回响，在空阔的湖面上荡出老远。如此往复了四五趟，老赵终于在一处站定。

1 渔把头：冬捕队伍里的领头人。
Yubatou: the head of a winter fishing crew.

A pale grey light was just beginning to show on the horizon when the horse-drawn cart came to a halt. Old Zhao jumped down and paced across the ice, moving slowly, each step deliberate. Every few paces, he stopped, stamped his foot, and listened. A muffled echo rose from beneath the ice, rolling far across the vast, empty lake. He repeated this four or five times before finally coming to a stop.



徒弟面露不解："这儿和别处，有什么不同？"

The apprentice looked puzzled, "What's different about this spot?"

老赵没搭腔。他从怀里掏出一柄手锤，蹲下身，往冰面上敲了三下，声音脆而紧，像敲在石头上。

Old Zhao didn't answer. He pulled a small hammer from his coat, crouched down, and struck the ice three times. A sharp, tight sound rang out, like knocking on a stone.

随后，他示意徒弟俯下身去，把耳朵贴紧冰面。年轻人被冻得一激灵，却在屏息凝神之后，渐渐瞪大了眼睛："跟很远的地方在打雷似的。"

Then he motioned for the apprentice to bend down and press his ear to the ice. The young man flinched at the biting cold, but as he held his breath and listened, his eyes grew wide. "It sounds like thunder rolling in from far away."

"那是鱼群。"老赵直起身，目光落向脚下的冰面。"它们在翻身。你听到的，是鱼群活动的动静。"他顿了顿，又道："我12岁那年，祖父头一回让我听冰。"这是查干湖上世代相传的本事。

"That's the fish," Old Zhao said, straightening up and gazing at the ice beneath his feet. "They're turning. What you're hearing is the movement of the school." He paused, then added: "I was twelve when my grandfather first let me listen to the ice." This was a skill passed down through generations on Chagan Lake.



祭湖
The Ritual of the Lake

天刚擦亮，供桌已在冰面上摆好。九碗烈酒一字排开，五谷盛在木盘里，一只煮熟的猪头放在中间。诵完祭辞、跳过查玛舞，老赵端起第一碗酒，双手举过头顶，

缓缓往冰面上浇去，敬给湖神。酒水洒落在冰上，当即凝成一粒粒圆滚的小珠。第二碗老赵仰头饮尽，一股灼热从喉间直贯胸腹，驱散了彻夜的寒气。



Just as dawn was breaking, the offering table had been set up on the ice. Nine bowls of strong liquor stood in a row, five kinds of grain piled on wooden platters, and a cooked pig's head placed at the centre. After the recitation of the sacrificial verses and the Cham dance[1], Old Zhao raised the first bowl of liquor above his head and slowly poured it onto the ice as an offering to the lake god. The liquor splashed onto the frozen surface and instantly formed into tiny round beads. Old Zhao raised the second bowl and drained it in one go. A burning warmth surged from his throat straight down to his chest, chasing away the night's chill.

他口中念诵的，是他祖父传下来的祭辞。那些古老的音节，不属于任何一种通行的语言，却在查干湖上被一代代渔民反复吟诵。

The words he chanted were the sacrificial verses passed down from his grandfather, ancient syllables that belonged to no spoken language, yet had been uttered by generation after generation of Chagan Lake fishermen.

“醒网——！”老赵一声长喝，烟火升腾间，古老的渔歌号子被唱响。百十号渔民齐声应和，粗犷、悠长的声浪在原野里翻滚，像是要把整个冬天的寒气都震碎。

“Wake the net!” Old Zhao's long cry rang out. As fireworks and smoke rose into the air, the age-old fishing chant was taken up by a hundred fishermen in chorus—a rough, resonant wave of sound that rolled across the wilderness, as if trying to shatter the coldness of the whole winter season.

下网
Laying the Net

这是一天中最壮观的劳作。冰镩[2]起落，冰屑四溅，每一镩砸下去，虎口都震得发麻。几十号人分段凿冰，每隔十余米一个冰洞，一字排开，伸向远方。渔网被缓缓展开。它盘在冰面上时像一座黑色的小山，一旦入水，便如一条苏醒的巨龙，在冰层之下的幽暗中无声游走。

This was the most spectacular labor of the day. Ice chisels rose and fell, sending chips of ice flying in all directions, each strike jarring the hands to the bone. Dozens of men chiselled in sections, carving holes every ten metres or so in a line that stretched far into the distance. The fishing net was unfurled slowly—a black mountain when coiled on the ice, but once it slipped into the water, it became like a waking dragon, gliding silently through the darkness beneath the frozen surface.

老赵站在出网口，手里攥着一面褪了色的小红旗。他定定地盯着水面，心里清楚地知道——网什么时候该紧、什么时候该松、什么时候该停，那是他30年来在冰面上磨出来的分寸。

Old Zhao stood at the hauling hole, clutching a faded red flag in his hand. He stared fixedly at the

1 Translator's note: a Tibetan Buddhist ritual mask dance.

2 冰镩（cuān）：一种头尖带倒钩的铁制凿冰工具。
Ice chisel: an iron ice pick with a sharp tip and a backward-facing hook.

water, knowing with absolute certainty when the net needed tightening, when it needed easing, and when it needed to stop—a feel that 30 years on the ice had honed to perfection.

祖父教他织渔网时说过，网眼必须是六寸，刚好能让半大的鱼钻出去，这是老祖宗定下的规矩。他们靠捕鱼为生，却也留给自然休养生息的空间。老赵把这话记了一辈子，此后每一年织网，梭子起落之间，始终恪守那个尺寸。这是一代又一代渔民与查干湖达成的默契。

When his grandfather had taught him to weave nets, he had said the mesh must be about six *cun* (roughly 20 centimetres / eight inches), just wide enough to let half-grown fish slip through. That was the rule set down by their forebears. They made their living by fishing, but they also left the lake room to replenish itself. Old Zhao had carried those words with him his entire life; every year, as he wove new nets, his shuttle moved in strict observance of that measure. It was a silent understanding passed between the fishermen of Chagan Lake and the lake itself.



出鱼
The Catch

马拉动绞盘，冰层底下传来低沉的摩擦声。粗大的绳索一寸一寸从冰洞里牵出，绷得笔直，上面挂满了细碎的冰碴子，在日光下闪着光。

The horse began to turn the winch, and a low grinding sound rumbled from beneath the ice. Thick ropes emerged inch by inch from the fishing hole, pulled taut and crusted with tiny ice crystals that glittered in the sunlight.

网口一开，水面轰地炸开。千万条鱼从冰洞里喷涌而出，银白的、青灰的、乌黑的，在冬日的阳光下交织闪烁。它们砸在冰面上，噼啪作响，上下翻跳，一条叠着一条，厚厚铺了一层。鱼尾巴拍打着冰面，发出细密而清脆的声响。

The mouth of the net opened and the water exploded. Thousands of fish surged out of the hole in a torrential rush: silver-white, grey-blue, jet-black, shimmering and flashing in the winter sun. They crashed onto the ice with a series of sharp cracks, flipping and leaping, piling up in thick layers, one on top of another. Tails slapped against the frozen surface in a crisp, staccato rhythm.

年轻的徒弟们在欢呼，岸边的游客们也在鼓掌。只有老赵一人蹲在网边，手在鱼堆里飞快地扒拉，把太小的鱼一条条拣出来，轻轻扔回冰洞。碰见肚子鼓圆的母鱼，他格外小心，双手捧起，俯下身，轻轻放回水中。被放走的鱼儿尾巴一甩，消失在黑幽的湖底，继续孕育来年的生机。

The young apprentices were cheering, and the tourists on the shore were clapping. Only Old Zhao crouched alone by the net, his hands moving swiftly through the pile of fish, picking out the undersized ones one by one and gently tossing them back into the hole. When he came across a female fish with a rounded belly, he was especially careful, cupping it in both hands, bending low, and lowering it tenderly back into the water. With a flick of its tail, the released fish vanished into the dark depths of the lake, carrying with it the promise of next year's abundance.

夕阳西沉，冰面被染成一片苍茫的金色。装满鱼的马车一辆接一辆驶向岸边，马铃叮当，在暮色中飘得很远。

The sun sank low on the horizon, painting the ice in a vast, golden glow. Cart after cart, laden with fish, made their way toward the shore, their bells jingling faintly in the twilight, carrying far across the frozen expanse. 完

供图 / 陈颖

山里的仪式：长白山寻参

Rituals of the Mountains: Searching for Ginseng in the Changbai Mountains



文/施立学 Shi Lixue
吴亚楠 Wu Yanan
译/刘克成 Liu Kecheng

人参在长白山生长了几千万年，它的根形似人，有头有四肢，春季发芽，秋季枯黄，和人的生长节律颇为相似，这大概便是它名字的由来。在中国，人参自古便被称为“百草之王”，几千年来始终带着几分神秘气息。山里的老把头[1]常说，参是有灵性的，不是谁都能挖到。因此，去长白山寻参，成为许多人心中挥之不去的念想。

Ginseng has grown in the Changbai Mountains for tens of millions of years. Its root resembles the human body, with a “head” and four “limbs.” It shoots in spring and withers in autumn, following a lifecycle remarkably similar to that of humans; perhaps it has thus acquired the Chinese name *renshen* since ancient times, meaning “human root.” In China, ginseng is known as the “king of herbs,” having been shrouded in mystery for thousands of years. Experienced *laobatou* in the mountains often describe the plant as possessing a spirit of its own; thus it cannot be found by just anyone. For this reason, searching for wild ginseng in the Changbai Mountains has become a dream which lingers in many people’s hearts.



吉林采参的历史可追溯至唐代，那时人参已是进贡朝廷的珍品。到了清代，长白山虽被朝廷封禁，但民间的采参活动从未真正断绝。千百年来，山里人摸索出一整套采参的规矩和仪式——这就是“放山”。

The history of ginseng gathering in Jilin traces back to the Tang Dynasty, when the herb was already regarded as a precious tribute offered to the imperial court. During the Qing Dynasty, although the Changbai Mountains were officially closed by the imperial government, the gathering of ginseng by local people never truly ceased. Over the centuries, mountain communities developed a complete set of customs, rules and rituals for searching out and harvesting wild ginseng; this tradition became known as *fangshan*.

放山讲究结队而行，原始森林遮天蔽日，危险无处不在，单人进山难以生存，因此通常3人、5人、7人或9人为一组一起去。人数取单不取双，这叫“去单回双”——因为放山人把参也视作“人”，归来时加上人便成双数，寄托着必定挖到参的期望。领头人被称为“老把头”，既是技术担当，也是全队的主心骨。队员各有分工：老把头负责找参、抬参，压队的殿后，还有专人负责后勤。

Fangshan is traditionally carried out by people in groups. With the dense primeval forest obscuring the sky, danger is everywhere, rendering it difficult for anyone to survive alone. A team usually comprises three, five, seven or nine people, always an odd number rather than an even one. This custom is known as “setting out odd and returning even” because the hunters regard ginseng as a “person,” therefore finding one plant means that the group returns as an even number. This phrase therefore expresses their hope and confidence in finding some ginseng. The *laobatou* is the group leader; he is both the most experienced ginseng hunter and the individual on whom the entire team relies. Each member has a specific role; the *laobatou* leads the search, overseeing the careful lifting of the ginseng root, another person brings up the rear, and designated team members take responsibility for supplies and other logistical support.

进山扎营后，放山人做的第一件事便是在营地旁边垒一座简易小庙，称作“老爷府”，供奉山神和老把头的祖师爷。老把头带着大家祷告，祈求山神保佑。拜完山神，队里还有一套不成文的规矩——不得随便说话，不得坐树墩，不得伤害蛇，不得乱摘野果。这些规矩，都是对山神的敬畏。

After arrival in the mountains and setting up camp, the *fangshan* team’s first action is to build a small and simple shrine beside the campsite. Known as the Laoye Mansion, this is dedicated to the mountain deity and the ancestral master revered by generations of *laobatou*. The *laobatou* then leads

1 老把头：原指行业或帮派的领头人，在东北和长白山地区也指采参、渔猎等活动的核心人物；也可用于尊称老人。
Laobatou: originally referred to the leader of a trade group or local association. In Northeast China and the Changbai Mountains, it is also used to denote the leader of activities such as ginseng gathering, fishing and hunting, or a respeted elder.

the group in prayer, requesting the protection of the mountain deity. After paying their respects, the team members observe a set of unwritten rules: they must not speak carelessly, sit on tree stumps, harm snakes or freely pick wild fruit; these customs all reflect their deep reverence for the mountain deity.

正式寻参时，队员们手持“索拨棍”[1]，沿山沟自低向高散开，彼此间隔一丈[2]左右，一字排开，如拉网般向上搜寻。索拨棍顶端系着红布，既是标志，也带有几分仪式感。队员之间靠敲击树干传递信号，几长几短，各有含义，如同山里的摩尔斯电码。



When the formal search for ginseng plants begins, the team members carry *suobogun*, spreading out along a mountain gully, moving from lower to higher ground. Standing in a straight line approximately one *zhang* apart, they search uphill, in the form of a net drawn across the forest. A strip of red cloth is tied to the top of each *suobogun*, acting as a marker and adding a sense of ceremony. The team members communicate by striking tree trunks; different patterns of long and short beats carry different meanings, functioning like Morse code in the mountains.

一旦有人发现人参，就立刻高喊：“棒槌！”——这叫“喊山”。队友随即回应：“什么货？”——这叫“接山”。发现者要报出人参的品级——三叶、五叶……叶数越多，代表参龄越长。其余人齐声应和：“快当[3]！快当！”长久的沉默就此打破，整片山林顿时热闹起来。

As soon as someone finds a ginseng plant, they immediately shout: “*Bangchui*!”—a call known as *hanshan*, or “calling the mountain.” The others respond: “What grade is it?” This is known as *jieshan*, or “answering the mountain.” The finder then announces the ginseng’s grade, whether three-pronged, five-pronged or other; the more prongs it has, the older the plant is believed to be. The rest of the group then shout together: “*Kuaidang*! *Kuaidang*!” The long silence is suddenly broken, and the entire forest comes alive with excitement.

找到人参后，随即进入“抬参”环节。老把头作为主持，先点火驱赶蚊虫，再用鹿骨钎子[4]小心翼翼地拨开泥土，连最细的须根也不能弄断，否则人参的价值就会大打折扣。因此，挖一株人参往往要花将近两个小时。人参被“抬”出来后，内裹青苔，外裹桦树皮，打包妥当，由发现者背下山。

Once the ginseng has been found, the process of *taishen* begins, presided over by the *laobatou*. He first lights a small fire to drive away mosquitoes, then uses a *lugu qianzi* to very carefully loosen the soil; even the finest root fibers must remain intact, as any damage greatly reduces the ginseng’s value. Excavating a single plant therefore often takes nearly two hours. Once the ginseng has been successfully lifted from the ground, it is wrapped firstly in moss and then in birch bark; when it is securely packed, it is carried down the mountain by the person who originally found it.

如今，这套古老的放山仪式，早已不只是当地人的故事，也吸引了许多远道而来的外国朋友。

Today, this ancient *fangshan* ritual is no longer merely a local tradition; it also attracts many international visitors from afar.

2024年8月，来自马来西亚、孟加拉国、越南、乌兹别克斯坦、刚果（金）等国的十几名在华留学生，跟

1 索拨棍：用来拨开草丛、探路的长棍。
Suobogun: a long staff used to part undergrowth and probe the path ahead.

2 一丈：约等于 3.33 米。
One *zhang*: approximately 3.33 meters.

3 快当：源自满语，意思是吉祥、顺利。
Kuaidang: a term derived from the Manchu language, meaning “auspicious” or “may all go smoothly.”

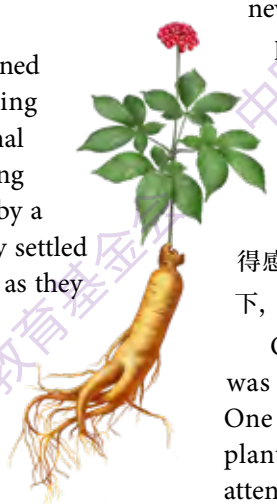
4 鹿骨钎（qiān）子：是长白山地区采参人使用的传统工具，由鹿骨磨制而成，形似筷子但更为纤细。
Lugu qianzi: a traditional tool used by ginseng gatherers in the Changbai Mountains. It is made from polished deer bone and resembles a chopstick, but is considerably finer.

随崔长安老把头，完整地体验了一次传统放山。崔家放山技艺已有150年历史，至今已传承四代。

In August 2024, a dozen or so international students studying in China who were from Malaysia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other countries followed *laobatou* Cui Chang'an, experiencing the complete traditional fangshan ritual. The Cui family's *fangshan* tradition dates back to the Qing Dynasty—some 150 years—having now been passed down through four generations.

出发前，崔把头把规矩逐条交代清楚。进山后，几位留学生起初还窃窃私语，被崔把头用眼神制止后，慢慢收起了轻松劲儿，跟着队伍认真地在林间搜寻。他们手持索拨棍，拨开草丛，目光紧锁地面，竟真有几分放山人的专注。

Before setting out, *laobatou* Cui explained each of the rules in detail. After entering the mountains, several of the international students were initially whispering among themselves, but they were soon silenced by a warning glance from Cui. They gradually settled into the task, following the group closely as they combed through the woods. Holding *suobogun* in their hands, they parted the undergrowth, keeping their eyes fixed upon the ground. Before long, they had adopted the focused demeanor of seasoned *fangshan* participants.



最令人兴奋的时刻发生在下午。一名越南女生突然停下脚步，盯着地上一株红果子，小声问向导："这是不是人参？"向导走近一看，竟真是一株三叶小参。按规矩，该喊山了。女生鼓起勇气，用刚学会的东北腔喊出"棒槌"二字，其他人依例接山："什么货？"她答："三叶！"大家齐声高喊："快当！"顷刻间，山谷里回声阵阵。她后来说，那一刻她比找到什么宝贝都高兴。

The most exciting moment came in the afternoon. A Vietnamese student suddenly stopped, staring at a plant on the forest floor bearing red berries. In a low voice, she asked the guide: "Is this ginseng?" The guide stepped closer and confirmed that it was indeed a small, three-pronged ginseng plant. According to tradition, it was time to *hanshan*. Summoning all her courage, the student shouted "*Bangchui*!" in the northeastern Chinese accent she had just learned; the others answered in accordance with the ritual: "What grade is it?" "Three-pronged!" she replied. Everyone then shouted "*Kuaidang*!" in unison, their voices echoing through the valley. She later said that, at that moment, she felt as happy as if she had discovered the finest treasure.

抬参时，大家屏息围观。崔把头用鹿骨钎子一点一点地剔土，足足一个多小时，众人仍目不转睛。来自刚果（金）的一名留学生事后感慨道："没想到挖一株参要这么小心，简直比做手术还精细！"

During the *taishen* process, everyone gathered round, watching with bated breath. Using a deer-bone pick, Cui carefully removed the soil little by little; for more than an hour, no one could take their eyes off the delicate work. Afterwards, a student from the Democratic Republic of the Congo remarked: "I never imagined that digging up a single ginseng plant would require such care. It was even more precise than performing surgery!"

下山时，大家兴致高涨，一路上问个不停。有人问崔把头，为什么对一棵植物的采挖如此讲究？崔把头说："山给你东西，你就得感谢山。"话虽简单，但站在暮色中的长白山脚下，听起来却格外有分量。

On the way down the mountain, everyone was in high spirits, posing further questions. One student asked Cui why harvesting a single plant involved so many rules and such careful attention. Cui replied: "When the mountain gives you something, you must thank the mountain." These words were simple, yet while standing at the foot of the Changbai Mountains in the gathering dusk, they carried extraordinary weight.

如今，越来越多的人专程来到长白山，想要跟着老把头走一趟放山之路。有人冲着人参而来，有人想体验一回山里的仪式感，也有人只是想在林间安静地走一走。但走完这一程，大抵都会带走同一种感受：这片山林，值得敬畏。

Today, growing numbers of people make a special journey to the Changbai Mountains to follow a *laobatou* along the traditional path of *fangshan*. Some come in search of ginseng, others want to experience the mountain rituals, while some simply seek to walk quietly through the forest. However, by the end of the journey, the majority leave with the same conviction that these mountains and forests deserve our reverence.



不需要纸的剪纸
Papercuts Without Paper

文/王纪 Wang Ji
译/丁鹏 Penny Ding

如果你认为剪纸一定要用纸，那就大错特错了。在中国东北的长白山区，有一种古老的剪纸艺术，最早是以树皮、兽皮，甚至鱼皮为材料进行创作的。后来，人们又发展出一种被称为“布帛剪纸”的独特技艺——用碎布头剪出花样，再缝制到衣物和枕头上，这便是长白山满族剪纸的由来。它不像中国其他地区剪纸那样玲珑剔透、精工细作，而是“大刀阔斧”、古拙粗犷，带着东北特有的豪迈与质朴。2008年，它被列入中国国家级非物质文化遗产代表性项目名录；2009年，作为“中国剪纸”的组成部分入选联合国教科文组织人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录。

If you believe that paper-cutting must be done with paper, you are completely mistaken. In the Changbai Mountain region of Northeast China, there is an ancient art of paper-cutting, originally created from materials such as tree bark, animal skin and even fish skin. Later, local people developed another unique technique known as “Textile Paper-cutting,” in which scraps of cloth were cut into decorative patterns and then sewn onto clothes and pillows. This is the origin of the Manchu ethnic group’s paper-cutting art in the Changbai Mountain area. Unlike the delicate and intricate paper-cutting styles found in many other parts of China, Changbai Mountain paper-cutting is bold, archaic and rustic, carrying the unique boldness and simplicity of the Northeast. In 2008, it was listed in the Representative List of State-Level Intangible Cultural Heritage Items. In 2009, it was inscribed on UNESCO’s Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

不一样的“画布”
Nature’s “Canvas”

长白山满族剪纸的特色，首先体现在对材料的运用上。在过去，生活在山里的人们难以获得优质的纸张，但大自然会给予他们取之不尽的“天然画布”——早春抽芽的苞米叶，喷湿压平

后，便成为温润的底料；用秋日熟透的红辣椒皮和绿叶剪出的花草鱼虫，自带天然的色彩；就连洁白柔软的白桦树皮和鱼皮，也能在剪刀下化作栩栩如生的飞禽走兽。这种“就地取材”的智慧，赋予了剪纸一种质朴粗犷的原始美感。

Changbai Manchu paper-cutting's distinctiveness lies first and foremost in its use of materials. In the past, it was difficult for people living in the mountains to obtain paper, but nature provided them with an unlimited supply of "natural canvases." For example, the tender corn leaves of early spring, when lightly sprayed with water and pressed flat, become soft and lustrous base material. In autumn, the fully ripened red pepper skins and green leaves can be cut into flowers, plants, insects, and fish, retaining their natural colors. Even the white, supple bark of the birch tree and fish skin can be transformed into vivid birds and beasts. This wisdom of "making use of local resources" has endowed Changbai Manchu paper-cutting with a primitive, simple, and unadorned beauty.



这些材料中，最具代表性的莫过于布帛。妇女们用自己织染的靛蓝色棉布，剪出祝福的纹样，缝制在白色底布上，做成挂帘、枕头顶[1]等生活用品。蓝色象征力量和勇气，白色代表光明和圣洁——在飞针走线间，这两种色彩不仅装点了日常生活，也寄托着她们对健康、平安和美好生活的祈愿。

Among all these materials, none is more valued than cloth and silk. Women use indigo blue cotton cloth that they have woven and dyed themselves, cutting it into auspicious patterns before sewing them onto a white cotton base. These are then made into everyday household items such as curtains and pillow covers. Indigo blue symbolises strength and bravery, while white represents light and purity. Through every stitch and seam, these two colors not only decorate daily life but also carry the makers' heartfelt wishes for health, safety, and happiness.

随着纸张的普及，奶奶们开始剪出纸质窗花、佛头等各式花样，她们无须起稿，全凭心中所想，一把剪刀在手中翻转，“大刀阔斧”地剪出外部轮廓，内部不作烦琐镂空，使得作品呈现出简洁、天然的风格。这些老人大多不识字，也未曾学过绘画，全靠心里的想象来创作。剪出的东西，自己看着顺眼便留着，不顺眼就随手丢开。逢年过节，村里人找她们要几张窗花，她们也就随手剪了相赠。

With the widespread availability of paper, elderly women in the Changbai Mountain region began making papercuts as window decorations, such as Buddha head motifs. They did not need to sketch or draft anything beforehand; they simply worked from their hearts. With a pair of scissors, they boldly and confidently cut the outer silhouette in one flowing movement, without adding intricate interior patterns, creating works of striking natural simplicity. Most of these elderly women are illiterate and have never learned to draw, yet they create entirely from their own imagination. If they like a finished piece, they keep it; if not, they simply discard it. During the Chinese New Year and other festivals, when villagers ask them for papercuts to decorate their windows, they happily make them and give them away on a whim as small gifts.

老手艺，新学堂
Old Crafts, New Schools

20世纪80年代，一位名叫王纯信的学者偶然发现了满族剪纸。那些剪纸虽没有精致繁复的花纹，却透出一种震撼人心的古朴力量。他意识到，这是一项亟（jí）待保护的文化瑰宝。于是，他翻山越岭，走村串户，寻找会这门手艺的老人，悉心记录下他们的技艺。在长白山区的偏远村落里，他找到了倪友芝、侯玉梅、于凤贤等一批会剪纸的满族妇女。她们大多年事已高，手艺是小时候跟着母亲学的，平时只剪给家里人看，从来不觉得这是什么“艺术”。王纯信把她们的剪纸一一

1 枕头顶：一种极具满族特色的生活装饰用品，为缝于枕头两端的方形或圆形绣片。
Pillow cover: a distinctive decorative item in Manchu culture, consisting of square or round embroidered panels sewn onto both ends of a pillowcase.

收集起来，逐幅编号、拍照、记录，生怕漏掉一个纹样、一段口述。

In the 1980s, a scholar named Wang Chunxin discovered Manchu paper-cutting by accident. Although these papercuts lacked the refined and intricate patterns found in many other regional styles, they possessed a striking power born of their unadorned simplicity. He immediately realized that this was a cultural treasure in urgent need of preservation. Driven by this conviction, he crossed mountain after mountain, travelling from village to village and going door to door, in search of elderly women who still practised the craft. He carefully documented their techniques and recorded their stories. In the remote villages of the Changbai Mountains, he found a small number of Manchu women, including Ni Youzhi, Hou Yumei, and Yu Fengxian, who still knew how to create these papercuts. Although they were already advanced in age, they had learned the craft from their mothers when they were young. They made papercuts only for their own families and never regarded them as an art form. Wang Chunxin collected their papercuts one by one, carefully numbering each piece, photographing it, and recording every technique and oral account. He was determined not to let a single pattern or a single memory disappear.



王纯信的女儿王纪自幼跟随父亲学习剪纸。父亲走访老艺人时，她便跟在身后，帮忙整理剪纸作品、作口述记录。父亲去世后，她接过了这份担子。2000年起，她在通化师范学院开设剪纸课，从最早的公共选修课到后来的专业必修课，20年里，选修过这门课的大学生已有数万人。学院也由此成为长白山满族剪纸的“大本营”，成立了大学生满族剪纸研究会，建立了非遗馆和民间美术博物馆，收藏了不少民间老物件。

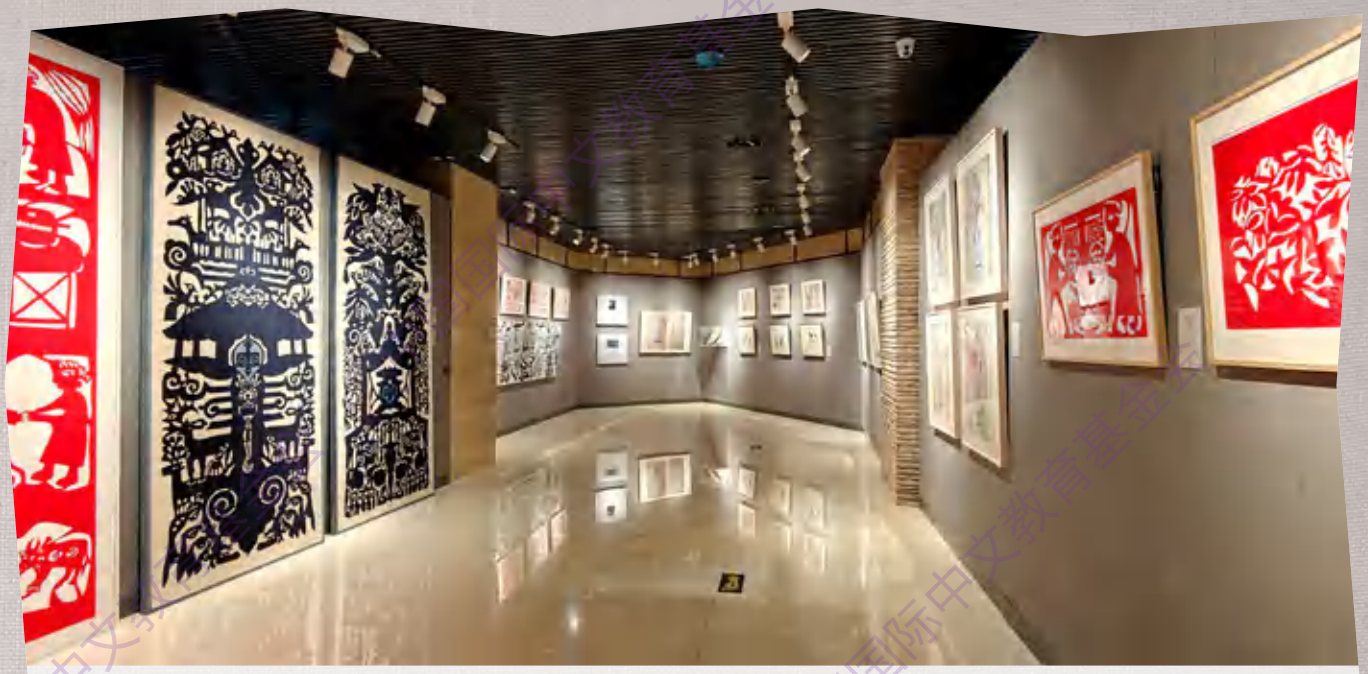
Wang Chunxin's daughter Wang Ji followed in her father's footsteps, studying Manchu paper-cutting from an early age. Whenever her father travelled to remote villages to visit elderly artisans, she accompanied him, helping to organize the papercut collections and record the artisans' oral histories. After her father's passing, she took on the responsibility of continuing his work. Since 2000, she has taught paper-cutting at Tonghua Normal University. What began as an elective course has gradually developed into a compulsory module. Over the past two decades, thousands of students have taken the course. The college has also become the leading centre for the preservation and study of Changbai Mountain Manchu paper-cutting. A student research association for Manchu papercutting was established together with an intangible cultural heritage gallery and a folk art museum dedicated to this intangible cultural heritage and folk art, housing an extensive collection of traditional folk artefacts.

此外，学校还设立了非物质文化遗产学院，开设了“非遗传统与文创”微专业。学生们从剪纸中的螺旋纹、花鸟鱼虫等元素中汲取灵感，重新组合设计，制成日历、明信片、书签、帆布包等文创产品，使原本平面的图案有了生命，悄然融入了年轻人的日常生活。

In addition, the college also established an institute of Intangible Cultural Heritage, and then introduced a micro-credential programme entitled “Intangible Cultural Heritage and Creative Arts.” Drawing inspiration from traditional papercut motifs—such as spirals, flowers, birds, insects, and fish—students reinterpret these elements and transform them into contemporary designs. Their creations appear on everyday items including calendars, postcards, bookmarks, and canvas bags. In this way, once-flat motifs seem to come alive, becoming quietly woven into the daily lives of young people.

花开遍地，生生不息
Blossoming Everywhere and Flourishing for Generations

一种艺术若只停留在博物馆里，那它便只是一段历史；但若它能走进孩子们的心里，它就是活着的未来。



If an art form remains only in a museum, it becomes part of history. But when it takes root in the hearts of children, it becomes a living future.

在通化的许多小学里，剪纸课已成为孩子们的必修课。他们不需要懂得太多理论，只需拿稳剪刀，沿着折痕慢慢剪下，感受刀锋划过纸张的流畅，体会对称带来的美感。剪出的窗花未必规整，却透着天然的童趣。一位小学老师说，以前孩子们课余爱玩手机，如今不少人会主动找老师要彩纸，说要剪个东西送给妈妈。这门手艺就这样，从大学的课堂，走进中小学的教室，再到千家万户的窗户上，悄然延续。

In many primary schools in Tonghua, paper-cutting has become a compulsory subject. Children do not need to master complex theories. They simply learn to hold the scissors steadily, cut along folded lines, feel the blades glide through the paper, and discover the beauty of symmetry through their own hands. Their window papercuts may not always be neat or perfect, but they are full of innocence, imagination, and joy. One primary school teacher recalled, "The children used to spend their free time playing games on their mobile phones. Now, many of them ask their teachers for colourful paper, saying they want to make papercuts as gifts for their mothers." In this way, the craft has been quietly passed on—from college classrooms to primary and secondary school classrooms, and from there to the windows of countless homes.

在北京的民族文化宫，在海外的文化交流展上，满族剪纸频频亮相。那些用树皮、布帛剪出的精美图案，让无数中外观众惊叹不已。他们或许看不懂这些纹样背后的寓意，却一定能感受到那份对生活最纯粹的热爱。



At the Cultural Palace of Nationalities in Beijing and at cultural exchange exhibitions both in China and abroad, Manchu paper-cutting is frequently on display. These exquisite works, created from materials such as tree bark, cloth, and silk, never fail to amaze audiences. While many visitors may not fully understand the symbolic meanings behind the patterns, they can all appreciate the purest love of life embodied in these artworks.

供图 / 王纪　王燕　张建勇　孙盟

三道菜里的吉林味道

The Flavors of Jilin in Three Dishes

文/夏金龙 Xia Jinlong
译/刘克成 Liu Kecheng

吉林菜看重热乎、实在、好吃，以及吃饭时一家人围桌而坐的热闹与踏实。它带给人们的，不只是食物的味道，还有北方生活中那种实实在在的温暖。

Jilin cuisine values food which is hearty, piping hot and delicious, along with the lively and cozy atmosphere of a family gathering around the table during meals. What it offers is not merely flavor, but also the genuine warmth of everyday life in northern China.

如果要从吉林菜中选出几道代表，雪衣豆沙、锅包肉和小鸡炖蘑菇颇为合适。它们风味各异，却共同展现了吉林饮食文化的三个特点：雪衣豆沙代表轻盈与细致；锅包肉代表热闹与分享；小鸡炖蘑菇代表醇厚与家常。

Among the dishes which best represent Jilin cuisine are Snow-Coated Red Bean Paste, Guobaorou, and Chicken Stewed with Mushrooms. Although their flavors are quite distinct, together they reflect three particular qualities of Jilin's food culture: Snow-Coated Red Bean Paste represents lightness and delicacy, Guobaorou symbolizes conviviality and sharing, and Chicken Stewed with Mushrooms evokes richness and the comforts of home.



雪衣豆沙
Snow-Coated Red Bean Paste

雪衣豆沙一端上桌，常常先让人眼前一亮。它洁白轻盈、圆润细致，像刚落下来的新雪。在很多人印象中，北方菜口味偏重，但雪衣豆沙却松软清甜。外层入口即化，内里是细腻香甜的豆沙，吃起来绵软、热乎、细腻。

When Snow-Coated Red Bean Paste is brought to the table, its appearance is immediately eye-catching; white, light,



rounded and delicate, it resembles freshly fallen snow. Northern Chinese cuisine is often regarded as rich and strongly flavored, but this dish is soft with a gentle sweetness. Its outer layer melts in the mouth, giving way to a smooth and fragrant red bean paste filling; served warm, its texture is soft and delicate.

在吉林人眼里，雪衣豆沙往往与宴席、节庆或团聚联系在一起。它不像日常炖菜那样每天都能吃到，但只要出现，就意味着这顿饭有了更郑重的意味。雪衣豆沙让人看到，吉林味道并不总是粗犷单调，也有细腻温柔的一面。

For the people of Jilin, Snow-Coated Red Bean Paste is often associated with banquets, festivals, and family reunions. Unlike everyday stews, it is not a dish commonly eaten on ordinary days; whenever it is served, the meal gains a greater sense of occasion. The dish demonstrates that Jilin cuisine is not merely hearty and rustic; it also has a delicate and gentle side.

锅包肉
Guobaorou

对许多外地人来说，锅包肉几乎就是认识东北味道的一把钥匙。刚出锅的锅包肉色泽金黄，夹起来能听见酥响。咬下去，先是脆，再是嫩，然后酸甜味慢慢化开。它把香、脆、嫩、热、酸、甜都融在一起，层次分明。

For many people from outside northeastern China, Guobaorou represents a gateway to understanding flavors of the region. Fresh from the wok, the pork has a golden color, making a crisp sound on contact. With the first bite comes crunchiness followed by tenderness as the sweet-and-sour flavor gradually unfolds. Fragrant, crisp, tender, hot, sweet and sour, the dish combines a range of clearly defined tastes and textures.

中国国际中文教育基金会

吉林的冬天天气寒冷，人们偏爱味道浓郁、入口有存在感的菜肴。锅包肉正好具备这一特点，酥脆香甜的口感能让人迅速食欲大开。无论是亲友聚餐，还是招待客人，点一盘锅包肉总不会出错。

Winters in Jilin are extremely cold, so people tend to favor rich, strongly-flavored dishes with a satisfying texture. Guobaorou fits this preference perfectly, with its crisp, fragrant and sweet taste rapidly stimulating the appetite. Whether served at a gathering of family and friends or offered to guests, ordering a plate of Guobaorou is always a safe choice.

在许多吉林人的记忆中，小时候考了好成绩，父母会带着去饭店点一盘锅包肉作为奖励；冬天一家人从外面回来，一盘热气腾腾的锅包肉最是享受；逢年过节亲友相聚，桌上也少不了它。锅包肉不只是味道好，它更像是一种分享快乐的媒介——让人感到亲切、热闹。

For many people in Jilin, Guobaorou is closely associated with childhood and family memories; after receiving good marks at school, a child might be taken to a restaurant by his parents to be rewarded with a plate of it. In winter, returning home from the cold to a steaming dish of Guobaorou is a particular pleasure. It is also a familiar feature of festive gatherings with relatives and friends. More than simply a delicious dish, Guobaorou represents the sharing of happiness, creating a feeling of warmth, familiarity, and celebration.

小鸡炖蘑菇
Chicken Stewed with Mushrooms

如果说前两道菜让人感受到吉林菜的细致与热闹，那么小鸡炖蘑菇带来的，则是更家常、更温暖的一面。它的滋味，是慢慢炖出来的。鸡肉炖得软烂入味，蘑菇带着山野鲜香，整道菜汤汁浓郁、味道醇厚。

While the previous two dishes highlight the lively character and delicacy of Jilin cuisine, Chicken Stewed with Mushrooms reflects its more homey and comforting side. Its rich flavor develops gradually through slow simmering; the chicken becomes tender and deeply infused with flavor, while the mushrooms add the fresh, earthy aroma of the mountains. The dish is completed by a rich broth and a full-bodied taste.



吉林有着广阔的山林，人们对山里的蘑菇有一种天然的亲近感。蘑菇不仅是食材，更承载着关于时节的记忆。过去，东北很多家庭会趁时节采蘑菇、晒蘑菇，等到天气转冷再拿出来炖鸡。于是，小鸡炖蘑菇就成了一道与时节息息相关的家常菜。

Jilin is home to vast mountain forests, and local people have a natural affinity with the mushrooms which grow there; they are more than a simple ingredient, evoking memories of the changing seasons. In the past, many families in northeastern China would gather mushrooms in season, dry them, and save them for winter when they were



in season, later using them to stew with chicken once the weather turned cold. In this way, Chicken Stewed with Mushrooms has become a homestyle dish closely linked to the seasonal rhythms of life.

直到今天，这道菜在吉林依然带着浓浓的家常味。家里来了客人、亲友，或节日团聚，或远行人回家，厨房里炖起这样一锅，整间屋子都暖融融的。许多离开家乡的吉林人，常常会想起那锅热气腾腾的小鸡炖蘑菇。它代表的，不只是美味，更是一种“有人等你回家吃饭”的感觉。

Even today, this dish retains a strong sense of home in Jilin. When guests and relatives come to visit, gathering for a festival, or returning home after living far away, a pot simmering in the kitchen fills the whole house with its warmth and aroma. Many people from Jilin who have left their hometown find themselves longing for a steaming pot of Chicken Stewed with Mushrooms. Representing more than delicious food, it evokes the comforting feeling that someone is awaiting your homecoming and wants to share a meal.

把雪衣豆沙、锅包肉和小鸡炖蘑菇这三道菜摆在一起，便能品味出吉林菜的魅力：风味多样，底蕴深厚，关联着吉林的自然风物与人文性情。

Together, Snow-Coated Red Bean Paste, Guobaorou, and Chicken Stewed with Mushrooms capture the appeal of Jilin cuisine: diverse flavors, a rich cultural heritage, and deep connections to both the region's natural environment and the character of its people.

对于远方的朋友来说，品尝吉林菜，也是走近吉林的一种方式。吉林菜让人感到亲近，也让人懂得，在寒冷的北方，一顿饭的意义远不止于填饱肚子，更在于团聚与温暖。吉林菜所呈现的，不只是一道道菜肴，更是一种朴实、真诚、温暖的生活文化。

For friends from afar, sampling Jilin cuisine also represents a means of learning about the region; its food creates a sense of warmth and familiarity, while showing that, in the cold north, a meal is about far more than satisfying hunger—it is also about togetherness and comfort. Jilin cuisine is more than a collection of dishes; it embodies a simple, sincere, and warm lifestyle.

供图 / 夏金龙

中国国际中文教育基金会

智启新程：数智化赋能孔子学院转型的创新与突破——“孔院云”系统与数智化生态建设

A Smart Start to a New Era: Innovating and Transforming Confucius Institutes with Digital Intelligence —Building the CI Cloud System and Digital-Intelligent Ecosystem

文/王翔 Wang Xiang
译/汤敏 Tang Min

在全球化、数字化与人工智能（AI）浪潮深度交融的今天，通用人工智能（AGI）、大语言模型（LLM），以及多模态交互技术正以破竹之势重塑全球教育的根基与范式。在这场教育生产力的跨时代跃迁中，国际中文教育与中外文化交流正迎来从传统“信息化”向深层“数智化”转型的历史性契机。作为孔子学院数字化建设项目总工程师，我有幸设计并参与了“孔院云”系统与双端网络门户（ci.cn/ 孔子学院 App）建设，亲历了它们从蓝图变为现实的发展过程，见证了前沿科技为全球中文教育事业发展注入的蓬勃动能。

今年 5 月，中方院长岗前培训期间，我赴厦门与数十位候任院长共话 AI 赋能孔院发展。培训现场，院长们关于技术与教学的讨论和思考，让我对孔院数字化转型有了更深刻的感悟。回望过去，孔子学院的信息化与数字化建设并非一蹴而就，而是经历了从无到有、从点到面、从基础业务支撑到全局数智赋能的演进过程。

In today’s world, where globalization, digitalization, and artificial intelligence (AI) converge, technologies such as artificial general intelligence (AGI), large language models (LLMs), and multimodal interaction technologies are rapidly reshaping the foundations and paradigms of global education. Amid this transformative shift in educational productivity, international Chinese language education and China-global cultural exchange are embracing an opportunity to transition from traditional “informatization” to advanced “digital-intelligence.” As the chief engineer of the Confucius Institute digital development project, I had the privilege of designing and contributing to the development of the CI Cloud system and the dual-end online portals (ci.cn and the Confucius Institute App). I witnessed firsthand their journey from blueprint to reality, as well as the strong momentum that cutting-edge technologies have injected into the global development of Chinese language education.

In May of this year, during the pre-service training program for Chinese directors of CIs, I traveled to Xiamen to exchange ideas with dozens of incoming directors on how AI could empower the development of CIs. The discussions and reflections on technology and teaching during the training offered me keener insights into the digital transformation of CIs. The transition of CIs toward informatization and digitalization did not happen overnight. Rather, it evolved gradually from scratch, expanded from scattered points to broader areas, and progressed from basic operational support to full-scale AI-enabled digital transformation.

一、现实的瓶颈与 AI 赋能的宏观抉择

1. Real-World Challenges and the Strategic Choices in AI Empowerment

（一）一线实践中的教学与管理痛点

培训交流期间，一位深耕孔院数年的资深院长道出了困扰已久的现实难题：多年工作积累了数量庞大的教

学资料、档案及文书，散落在不同的设备与存储介质中，归集整理耗时费力，查找调用更是困难重重，大量宝贵的工作成果因缺乏高效的管理手段而被“尘封”，日常事务也因此牵绊了大量精力。这番话引起了在场多位院长的共鸣，也让我更加确信：人工智能技术不能只是遥不可及的技术概念，而是要成为破解现实发展瓶颈、推动中文教育范式变革的“破题之匙”，各场景智能体建设正是实现孔院工作提质增效、走向现代化治理的必然选择。

从更宏观的全球视野来看，国际中文教育面临着跨国界、跨时区、跨文化背景的复杂环境，传统的数字资源虽有“量”的积累，却长期处于碎片化、孤岛化的状态。而人工智能赋能教育的核心价值在于，通过其强大的语义理解和知识整合能力，其能够将大量散落的数字资源转变为可读的知识网络，重构国际中文教学、教学管理和治理与人文交流的生态体系。

1.1 Challenges in Frontline Teaching and Management

During the discussions at the training, an experienced CI director who had worked in the field for many years spoke about a longstanding challenge. Over the years, he had accumulated a vast collection of teaching materials, archives, and administrative documents, scattered across various devices and storage media. Organizing these resources was time-consuming and retrieving them was even more challenging. As a result, many of these valuable work-related outcomes remained “shelved” due to the lack of efficient management tools, while routine tasks consumed a significant amount of his energy. His remarks resonated with many of the directors and further convinced me that AI should not remain a distant technological concept. Instead, it must become a key tool for overcoming real-world challenges and driving innovation in Chinese language education. Developing scenario-specific AI agents is essential to enhancing quality and efficiency in CI operations and advancing modern management.

From a broader global perspective, international Chinese language education operates in a complex environment that spans national borders, time zones, and cultural contexts. Although digital resources have grown in quantity, they have long remained fragmented and isolated. The real value of AI in education lies in its powerful capabilities for semantic understanding and knowledge integration, transforming scattered digital resources into interconnected knowledge networks, and reshaping the ecosystem of Chinese language teaching, educational administration and governance, and cultural exchanges.

（二）智能体时代的普惠创新转型

智能体（AI agent）作为人工智能落地应用的核心形态，能够精准响应用户需求、高效完成复杂任务。2026 年年初，中国国际中文教育基金会（简称基金会）便超前布局孔院人工智能应用，创新性地将智能体嵌入孔子学院全球统一门户建设，依托检索增强生成（RAG）技术与大模型中枢，打破了传统系统的使用壁垒。过去，同仁们使用“孔院云”系统，需要在多层菜单中寻找功能、频繁切换页面；如今，只需在智能体中进行简单交互，系统便能快速理解查询意图、精准匹配、一键直达入口。这一举措化繁为简，让数字技术真正回归到服务教学、服务一线工作的本位。

这一创新设计的初衷，是为了更好地解决全球孔子学院数字化发展不平衡的核心矛盾。2025 年，基金会首次开展了全球孔子学院数字化案例征集活动。在梳理成果时我们发现，不同地区、不同规模的孔院在数字化运营、资源管理和技术应用上存在显著差异，数字能力不均衡也在一定程度上制约了全球孔院的协同发展。上述发现带来的紧迫感促使我们加速推进“孔院云”统一门户与智能体建设，力求通过前沿技术的普惠化应用，降低技术的学习和使用门槛，让每一所孔子学院都能更便捷地共享数字发展成果。

1.2 Inclusive Innovation in the Age of AI Agents

AI agent, as a core form of applied AI, can accurately respond to user needs and efficiently complete complex tasks. In early 2026, the Chinese International Education Foundation (CIEF) took the lead in deploying AI applications for CIs by embedding the AI agent into the global unified CI portal. Powered by the retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) technology and a large-language-model infrastructure, the system broke through the limitations of traditional platforms. Previously, colleagues using the CI Cloud system had to search for functions across multi-tiered menus and switch pages frequently; today, a simple interaction with the AI agent is enough for the system to understand the user’s intent, identify the appropriate function, and provide direct access. This initiative simplifies complexity, allowing digital technology to truly return to its core role of serving teaching and frontline operations.

The initiative was designed to address the uneven digital development of CIs worldwide. In 2025, the



图 1　孔子学院数字化与智能化发展历程

Fig. 1 Stages of digital intelligence transformation at CIs

Foundation launched its first global solicitation of digital cases from CIs. A review of the results revealed significant disparities among institutes of different regions and sizes in digital operations, resource management, and technology applications. These imbalances in digital capabilities had also limited coordinated development across the global CI network. Recognizing the urgency of the issue, we accelerated the development of the unified CI Cloud portal and the AI agent, aiming to make advanced technologies more accessible, lower the barriers to learning and adoption, and enable every CI to share the benefits of digital development.

二、孔子学院信息化建设的演进历程

2. Stages of Digital Intelligence Transformation at Confucius Institutes

孔子学院的数字化与智能化转型立足于国家数字化战略、顺应全球数字教育发展大势，其发展进程可以大致划分为三个关键阶段——奠基期、成型期和升级期（如图 1 所示）。

经过全体孔院同仁数年的耕耘与努力，孔子学院数字化工作交出了一份多维度的亮眼成绩单——通过持续推进双端网络门户建设、“孔院云”系统建设和数字教学资源建设这三大核心任务，孔院的数智化建设红利已全面辐射至世界范围内一线中文教育工作者与中文学习者。

The digital intelligence transformation of CIs is rooted in China's national digital strategy and aligns with global trends in digital education. Its development can be broadly divided into three key stages: foundation, consolidation, and upgrading (see Fig. 1).

Years of dedicated efforts by CI colleagues have delivered remarkable results in digital development. Through the continuous advancement of three core initiatives—the dual-end portals, the CI Cloud system, and digital teaching resources—the benefits of digital intelligence have reached frontline Chinese language educators and Chinese language learners worldwide.

（一）覆盖全球的双端网络门户（ci.cn/ 孔子学院 App）

孔子学院全球门户网站（ci.cn）于 2021 年 9 月正式上线，迄今已累计服务全球 180 多个国家和地区的近 500 万网络用户，成为国际中文教育领域极具权威性、开放性和互动性的国际化综合性平台。

• 全球孔院子站入驻：网站采用“1+N”的建站模式，为全球孔院开通了标准化子站点。目前已有 400 多所孔子学院（含独立孔子课堂）入驻 ci.cn 网络。各子站点使用中文和当地语种自主维护栏目、更新内容，与主站点纵向贯通，形成了覆盖全球的孔子学院数字化传播网络。

• 移动端门户应用：孔子学院 App 于 2024 年 11 月正式发布，通过聚焦用户视角的个性化交互设计，以及随时随地调阅多种教学资源的便捷功能，在极短时间内实现了应用市场的广泛覆盖，增强了孔院用户的黏性，提升了学习体验。

2.1 Global Dual-End Portals (ci.cn and the Confucius Institute App)

The Confucius Institute website (ci.cn) was officially launched in September 2021. Since then, it has served nearly five million users across more than 180 countries and regions, becoming an authoritative, open, and interactive global platform for international Chinese language education.

• Global CI sub-sites: Adopting a "1+N" architecture, the platform provides standardized sub-sites for CIs worldwide. More than 400 CIs (including independently operated Confucius Classrooms) have established their online presence on ci.cn. Each sub-site is independently maintained in Chinese and local languages, while remaining fully connected with the main portal, forming a global digital communication network for CIs.

• Mobile portal App: The Confucius Institute App, launched in November 2024, features a user-centered design with personalized interactions and convenient access to a wide range of teaching resources anytime and anywhere. It quickly gained broad visibility across major App stores, increased user engagement, and enhanced the overall learning experience.

（二）支撑智慧治理、打破时空距离的"孔院云"与 CI-Link

为了更好地支撑和服务全球孔院、中外合作机构开展教学和管理等核心业务，我们研发了数字化总成系统"孔子学院智慧服务云"（简称"孔院云"），并持续优化升级。

• 底座驱动的业务系统："孔院云"系统由前端应用系统和基础保障系统两大模块构成，在数据中心、流程管理、统一身份认证系统的支持下，安全稳定地运行各类重点业务系统。业务系统主要包括：

1. 运行服务类：包含组织机构系统、消息平台、报表系统等，全面实现孔院基础运行数据的融合建设与互联互通。

2. 管理支撑类：包括孔院管理、院长管理、资源管理、信息填报等多个模块，帮助日常工作和核心业务提质增效。

• 专属即时通信的普及：CI-Link 能做到跨国界、跨机构的高效连接，实现随时随地线上通信的强大功能。目前，已有近 4 000 名全球一线用户加入该通信网络，真正落实了"找得到人，说得上话"的扁平化、智慧化建设初衷。

2.2 CI Cloud and CI-Link: Enabling Smart Governance and Global Connectivity

To better support the core teaching and management activities of CIs and their Chinese and international partner institutions worldwide, we developed the Confucius Institute Smart Service Cloud (CI Cloud) and have continued to optimize and upgrade the system.

• Infrastructure-powered platform: The CI Cloud consists of two major components: front-end applications and foundational support services. Backed by a data center, workflow management, and a unified identity authentication system, it provides secure and stable support for a range of core business systems, including:

a. Operational services: They include systems for organizational structure, messaging, and reporting, fully realizing the integration and interconnection of basic operational data across CIs.

b. Management support: It includes modules for CI administration, director management, resource management, information reporting, and other functions, improving the efficiency of daily operations and management.

• Dedicated instant messaging: CI-Link provides efficient cross-border and cross-institution communication, enabling users to connect and communicate online anytime, anywhere. Today, nearly 4,000 frontline users worldwide have joined the network, fulfilling the original vision of a flat and smart network where users can "easily connect and directly communicate."

（三）规模化的数字资源库

坚持开放、共享、共建、共用，我们通过建立健全多渠道征集与合作机制，实现了数字资源的量、质齐升。

高质量共享数字资源：依托 ci.cn 网站和 App 平台，孔院目前已建立起一个总量超过 5 000 份的规范化数字资源库，面向全球孔院成员及公众提供全免费的共享服务。这些资源不仅制作精良，且具备较强的系统性和完整性，部分资源针对性强、特色突出。

精品数字资源矩阵化：依托海量资源，我们组织专家进行评审与编排，推出了涵盖语言学习、商务汉语、传统文化、微课系列等多维度的"孔子学院精品数字资源"——一方面向全球孔院树立了数字资源建设的示范标杆，另一方面也满足了多元化、分众化的中文学习需求。

2.3 A Large-Scale Digital Resource Repository

Committed to openness, sharing, and collaborative development, we have established a multi-channel resource collection and partnership mechanism, enhancing both the quantity and quality of digital resources.

High-quality shared digital resources: Through the ci.cn website and the Confucius Institute App, CI has built a standardized digital resource repository containing more than 5,000 resources, all freely

available to the global CI community and the public. These resources are professionally developed, well-organized, and comprehensive, with many tailored to specific teaching needs and areas of specialization.

Premium digital resource matrix: Drawing on this extensive repository, we organized expert review and curation to develop the "Confucius Institute Premium Digital Resources Collection," covering language learning, business Chinese, traditional Chinese culture, micro-courses, and other subject areas. These curated resources have not only set a benchmark for digital resource development across global CIs, but also met the diverse and targeted learning needs of Chinese language learners.

三、孔院的数智变革与规范数据筑基

3. Data Foundation for Transformation at Confucius Institutes

在 2026 年世界中文大会期间，“孔院云”智能门户正式发布亮相。与此同时，2026 年数字化案例征集结果在本次大会上也正式发布，相关数据令人振奋：全球孔院的数智化应用水平整体提升很大；跨文化协作能力显著增强；区域间的发展差距逐步缩小；越来越多的孔院教师和工作人员能够借助数智工具开展相关工作。人工智能赋能中文教学和文化交流的趋势愈发明显。

在推进智能门户落地的同时，我们同步启动了孔院规范化数据体系建设。AI 时代，高标准的数据就是底层基石，没有规范、全面和互通的知识数据，智能体就无法实现精准服务，更无法孕育出垂直领域的大模型。近一年来，我们聚焦教学资源、品牌活动、运营信息及合作成果等核心领域，统一数据标准、打通信息壁垒、完善归集机制，将零散的数字资产转化为规范的中心数据，取得了显著的成果。这些看似枯燥的基础性工作，实则是为 AI 深度赋能国际中文教育筑牢“数字底座”，让智能体更懂孔院需求、更贴近一线实践，如图 2 所示。

- 基础数据：以年度数据为依托，全面体现全球孔院的建设运行情况，从而精准预判发展趋势。
- 专项数据：对核心业务与品牌活动进行数字化处理与规范化管理，最终取得“数据融通、项目优化”的现代化治理成效。

随着孔院数智化转型的纵深推进，网络与信息安全防护的重要性与日俱增。我们针对 ci.cn 和孔子学院 App 双端门户、“孔院云”系统等核心阵地的实际需要，制定了严密的安全保护策略，以确保全球孔院师生在享受数字化便利的同时，其个人隐私与数据安全得到充分保障。



图 2　数字底座

Fig. 2 Data foundation

During the 2026 World Chinese Language Conference, the CI Cloud smart portal was officially launched. At the same event, the results of the 2026 Digital Innovation Case Collection were also released. The data showed encouraging progress: digital intelligence applications across global CIs have improved significantly; cross-cultural collaboration capabilities have been greatly strengthened; regional development gaps have gradually narrowed; and more CI teachers and staff are now able to leverage digital intelligence tools in their work. The trend of AI empowering Chinese language education and cultural exchange has also become increasingly evident.

While advancing the smart portal, we also launched the development of a standardized data system for CIs. In the AI era, high-quality data serves as the foundation. Without standardized, comprehensive, and interconnected knowledge data, the AI agent cannot provide precise services, let alone support the development of domain-specific large language models. Over the past year, we have focused on key areas including teaching resources, signature events, operational information, and collaboration outcomes. By unifying data standards, breaking down information barriers, and improving data collection mechanisms, we have achieved significant progress and transformed scattered digital assets into standardized centralized data. These seemingly tedious foundational efforts are, in fact, building the digital foundation for AI to deeply empower international Chinese language education, enabling the AI agent to better understand CIs' needs and align

more closely with frontline practices (see Fig. 2).

• Basic data: Based on annual data, this category provides a comprehensive view of the development and operations of CIs worldwide, enabling more accurate predictions of future trends.

• Specialized data: This category digitizes and standardizes the management of core operations and signature events, achieving modern governance outcomes characterized by integrated data and optimized programs.

As CIs' digital intelligence transformation continues to deepen, the importance of cybersecurity and data protection is growing steadily. In response to the practical needs of key platforms, including the dual-end portals (ci.cn and the Confucius Institute App) and the CI Cloud system, we have developed comprehensive security protection strategies to ensure that CI teachers and learners worldwide can enjoy digital convenience while having their personal privacy and data security fully protected.

四、AI 赋能的国际中文教育新生态

4. AI-Empowered Ecosystem for International Chinese Language Education

在深耕细作“孔院云”智能门户的基础上，我们将持续强化技术研发、加速功能迭代，打造覆盖全场景、多用户的专属智能化生态体系。同时，将数据建设与智能应用深度融合，使智能体不仅具备功能导航和资料查询的基础功能，更能承担文件归集、内容提炼、信息汇总及需求预判等复杂工作，化身全球孔院的“全能数字伙伴”，打造兼具科技感与实用性的前沿应用场景。

Building on the continued advancement of the CI Cloud smart portal, we will further strengthen technology development, accelerate feature iterations, and create a dedicated intelligent ecosystem covering diverse scenarios and user groups. Meanwhile, by deeply integrating data development with intelligent applications, we will enable the AI agent to go beyond basic functions such as feature navigation and information retrieval, allowing them to perform more complex tasks, including document organization, content summarization, information consolidation, and demand forecasting. In this way, the AI agent will become “all-in-one digital partners” for CIs worldwide, creating cutting-edge application scenarios that combine tech-forward appeal with practical value.



图 3　沉浸式中文学习与交流

Fig. 3 Immersive Chinese language learning and exchange

（一）“因材施教”的个性化智能教与学

未来，依托垂直领域大模型与知识图谱的融合，专属智能体将深度融入本土教学，动态感知并分析每一位海外中文学习者的母语背景、认知习惯、兴趣偏好与学习进度。通过“千人千面”的自适应算法，AI 可以为学生实时推送定制化的数字教材、智能规划词汇记忆曲线与实时发音纠错练习，并生成全景学习画像。

这不仅是对探索运用数字赋能大规模因材施教、创新性教学要求的深入落实，也将打破传统“一刀切”班级教学的束缚，破解海外中文师资匮乏的难题。未来，在智能技术的帮助下，每个中文学习者都将获得一位专属的、精通多语种的 AI 私教，使他们的中文学习效率实现质的飞跃，自主学习意愿显著增强。

4.1 Personalized Intelligent Teaching and Learning

In the future, by integrating domain-specific large language models with knowledge graphs, dedicated AI agents will be deeply embedded into local teaching practices, dynamically perceiving and analyzing each overseas Chinese language learner's native language background, cognitive patterns, interests, preferences, and learning progress. Through adaptive algorithms tailored to each learner, AI can provide learners with customized digital materials, intelligently plan vocabulary learning paths, deliver real-time pronunciation correction exercises, and generate comprehensive learning profiles.

This will not only fulfill the requirement of leveraging digital technologies to enable large-scale personalized instruction and teaching innovation but also break the constraints of traditional one-size-fits-all classroom instruction and help address the shortage of Chinese language teachers overseas.

In the future, with the support of intelligent technologies, every Chinese language learner will have a dedicated, multilingual AI tutor, leading to a qualitative leap in learning efficiency and significantly stronger motivation for self-directed learning.

（二）多模态技术驱动的沉浸式中外文明互鉴

在文化传播场景中，通过多模态生成式 AI、数字人（digital human）与跨语种技术的融合，塑造精通多国语言、知识储备丰富的“文化传播数智使者”。同时，借助 AI 生成的沉浸式场景，将中国传统书法、茶道、剪纸等传统文化以及现代城市风貌进行数字化再现与立体化展示，如图 3 所示。

身处全球各地的学习者，只需通过 ci.cn 或孔子学院 App，便能一键“穿越”到数字中国文化场景中，与 AI 虚拟的古人围炉煮茶、吟诗作赋，在兼具视觉冲击力和趣味性的沉浸式交互中跨越时空阻隔，实现中外深层次对话与跨文化理解。

4.2 Immersive Cultural Exchange Enabled by Multimodal Technologies

In cultural communication scenarios, the integration of multimodal generative AI, digital humans, and cross-lingual technologies will create “digital intelligence cultural ambassadors” with multilingual capabilities and extensive knowledge. Meanwhile, by leveraging AI-generated immersive environments, we can digitally recreate and vividly present Chinese cultural scenes, including traditional practices such as calligraphy, tea ceremony, and paper-cutting, as well as modern urban landscapes (see Fig. 3).

Learners around the world will be able to access digital Chinese cultural settings through ci.cn or the Confucius Institute App with a single click, virtually “traveling” into immersive Chinese cultural experiences. They can enjoy tea by the fire with AI-generated historical figures, compose poetry, and engage in other interactive experiences. Through immersive interactions that combine visual impact with engaging experiences, we help learners transcend the boundaries of time and space, facilitating deeper dialogue and cross-cultural understanding between China and the world.

（三）全球孔院智慧转型与知识网络

智能体全面升级为孔院运营的“数字秘书”，不仅能一键归集、分类并智能检索孔院长期运行积累的珍贵资料及成果，还能通过跨区域的协同网络自动对齐全球孔院优质资源，如教学大纲、活动方案与本土化教学经验等。在孔子学院的日常运营中，AI 能够自动化处理报表统计、教学备课辅助、运营需求预判等事务。

通过全球孔院的参与和共享，织就一张“互联互通”的智慧教育知识网络，能极大弥合不同国家和区域间的技术鸿沟，将“孔院人”从烦琐、重复的事务性工作中解放出来，把他们的工匠精神与人文关怀，倾注到与学生的友好互动和教学创新之中。

4.3 Smart Transformation and Knowledge Networks of Global Confucius Institutes

The AI agent will be upgraded into the “digital secretary” for CI operations. It will not only enable one-click aggregation, classification, and intelligent retrieval of valuable materials and best practices accumulated through years of CI development, but also leverage cross-regional collaboration networks to automatically align high-quality resources from CIs worldwide, including teaching syllabi, activity plans, and localized teaching practices. In daily CI operations, AI will automate tasks such as report generation and data analysis, teaching preparation assistance, and operational needs prediction.

Through the participation and sharing of CIs worldwide, a smart education knowledge network with seamless connectivity will be woven, significantly narrowing the technology gap among countries and regions. This will free CI colleagues from tedious and repetitive administrative tasks, allowing them to bring their craftsmanship and humanistic care into friendly interactions with students and teaching innovation.

五、未来：让技术有温度，让文明更互鉴

5. The Future: Technologies with a Human Touch, Civilizations with Greater Exchange

从“孔院云”智能系统的搭建到 ci.cn 平台的完善，从统一门户的上线到智能体的落地，孔子学院数字化转型的坚实足迹，始终紧扣“服务中文教育、促进文明互鉴”的初心。

宏观来看，人工智能绝不是单纯的技术代码，而是连接全球孔院、助力中文教与学，增进国际理解、促进中外民心相通的数字桥梁。在教育的漫长演进史中，技术的终极价值始终在于服务人，数智化的最终目标是让文化交流更有温度、更有活力、更具包容性。前沿科技

的加持，正在让中文这门古老的语言跨越地缘与文化的边界，在全球结出更多和而不同的友谊之果。

From the development of the CI Cloud smart system to the enhancement of the ci.cn platform, and from the launch of the unified portal to the deployment of the AI agent, the solid progress of CIs' digital transformation has always remained aligned with the original mission of serving Chinese language education and promoting civilizational exchange.

From a broader perspective, AI is far more than lines of code. It serves as a digital bridge that connects CIs worldwide, supports Chinese language teaching and learning, enhances international understanding, and fosters closer bonds between peoples across cultures. Throughout the long history of educational development, the true value of technology has always been to serve people. The ultimate goal of digital intelligence is to make cultural exchange warmer, more dynamic, and more inclusive. Empowered by cutting-edge technologies, the ancient Chinese language is transcending geographical and cultural boundaries, fostering more fruits of friendship around the world that exemplify harmony in diversity.

孔子学院数智化未来发展方向清晰而明确：

The future direction of digital intelligence transformation at Confucius Institutes is clear:

• 加强系统融合建设与资源共享：持续开展智能门户的推广培训，加大升级优化力度，促进全球孔院建设经验及成果的交流与互鉴。

• 推动人工智能赋能孔院发展：开展以提升 AI 能力素养为目标的专题培训和专项活动，大力推进垂直场景的智能体建设与专属模型孵化。

作为孔院数字化创新的参与者与推动者，我们将继续以需求为导向，以技术为支撑，以服务为宗旨，让数字红利惠及每一所孔院、每一位同仁、每一名中文学习者。2026 年，我们夯实数据根基，数智化应用初见成效；2027 年，我们将以更前沿的技术创新、更宏观的战略视野寻求突破；未来，我们将持续推进全球孔子学院的智能化生态建设，让数字技术为国际中文教育插上翅膀，书写孔子学院高质量发展的崭新篇章，为推动中外文明交流互鉴、构建人类命运共同体贡献更大力量。

• Strengthening system integration and resource sharing: Continue to promote training on the smart portal, enhance system upgrades and optimization, and facilitate the exchange of experiences and achievements among CIs worldwide.

• Promoting AI-empowered development at CIs: Organize targeted training programs and initiatives to enhance AI literacy and capabilities, and accelerate the development of scenario-specific AI agents and dedicated models.

As participants and advocates of digital innovation at CIs, we will continue to focus on user needs, leverage technology, and deliver quality services, ensuring that the benefits of digital development reach every CI, every colleague, and every Chinese language learner. In 2026, we laid a solid data foundation and saw initial results from digital intelligence applications. In 2027, we will pursue new breakthroughs through more advanced technological innovation and broader strategic vision. Looking ahead, we will continue to advance the development of a smart ecosystem for CIs worldwide, giving wings to international Chinese language education through digital technologies, and writing a brand-new chapter in the high-quality development of CIs. We are committed to making greater contributions to promoting mutual learning among civilizations and building a community with a shared future for mankind.

供图 / 王翔



作者简介

作者王翔，北京科技大学孔子学院数字化技术研究中心副主任，兼中国国际中文教育基金会数字化与创新部副主任。主要从事大数据处理和分析、人工智能技术应用、机器视觉、物联网等相关领域的研究与应用工作。参与了基金会“孔院云”系统、双端门户和中国教育国际交流协会 YES 系统设计与建设等。

About the Author

Wang Xiang, serves as Deputy Director of the Research Center of Digital Technology for Confucius Institute at the University of Science and Technology Beijing, and concurrently serves as Deputy Director of the Digitalization and Innovation Department of the CIEF. His research and professional work focus on big data processing and analysis, AI technology applications, machine vision, and the Internet of Things.

He has participated in the design and development of the CIEF's CI Cloud system, dual-end portals, and the YES system of the International Chinese Language Education Exchange Association.

古诗文赏读
Classical Poetry and Prose Appreciation

译/丁鹏 Penny Ding

yóu zǐ yín
游子吟

mèng jiāo
孟郊

cí mǔ shǒu zhōng xiàn
慈母手中线，
yóu zǐ shēn shàng yī
游子身上衣。(1)
lín xíng mì mì féng
临行密密缝，
yì kǒng chí chí guī
意恐迟迟归。
shuí yán cùn cǎo xīn
谁言寸草心，(2)
bào dé sān chūn huī
报得三春晖。(3)

(1) 游子：出门在外的人。
Traveler: a person who is away from home, especially one living or travelling far from their family.

(2) 寸草心：小小的草心，比喻游子心。
Cun cao xin: the heart of an inch-high blade of grass, a metaphor for a child's gratitude, who feels unable to repay a mother's boundless love.

(3) 三春晖：春天的阳光，比喻母亲对游子的爱。
San chun hui: the warm sunshine of three-month spring, a metaphor that refers to the mother's love for her child who is away from home.

【题解】

这首诗写母亲对游子的爱和游子对母亲的思念、感激。“临行密密缝，意恐迟迟归”把母亲的担心和挂念藏在细密的针脚里，令人感动落泪。“谁言寸草心，报得三春晖”是流传千古的名句。

This poem expresses a mother's love for the son who is away from home, as well as the son's longing and gratitude towards his mother. The lines, “Before departure, she sews his clothes stitch by stitch, fearing he may only return after a long time,” capture a mother's deep love, worries and concern in every carefully placed stitch, and have moved generations of readers to tears. “Who says a tiny blade of grass can repay the warmth of the spring sunshine” is one of the most enduring lines in Chinese literature.

【译文】

慈祥的母亲手里拿着针线，为即将远游的孩子缝制新衣。

临行前一针针密密地缝缀，担心孩子回来得晚（衣服破损）。

谁敢说子女像小草那样微弱的孝心，能报答得了春日阳光般慈母的恩情呢？

（译文转载自古文岛，有改动）

The loving mother holds her needle and thread, making new clothes for her son who is about to travel far from home.

Before his departure, she sews every stitch with care, worrying that he may not return for a very long time, by which time his clothes will be worn and torn.

Who could ever claim that a child's humble filial devotion is enough to repay a mother's love, as warm and life-giving as the sunshine of spring?

(Translation adapted from Guwendao, with modifications)

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古诗文赏读
Classical Poetry and Prose Appreciation

译/丁鹏 Penny Ding

bié dǒng dà qí yī
《别董大》其一

gāo shì
高适

qiān lǐ huáng yún bái rì xūn
千里黄云白日曛，(1)

běi fēng chuī yàn xuě fēn fēn
北风吹雁雪纷纷。

mò chóu qián lù wú zhī jǐ
莫愁前路无知己，(2)

tiān xià shuí rén bù shí jūn
天下谁人不识君？(3)

(1) 白日曛：太阳昏暗不明。白日：太阳。曛：昏暗。
Bairi xun: The sun grows dim. *Bairi*: the sun. *Xun*: dim, hazy, or obscured.

(2) 莫：不要。
Mo: do not.

(3) 识：知道，认得。
Shi: to know, to recognize.

【题解】

这是一首送别诗。前两句写送行时的景色，后两句是诗人对友人的激励。这首诗不落俗套，充满了对即将离别的友人的信心与期待，写景与抒情融为一体。全诗婉转流畅，质朴刚健，气势雄阔。董大可能是当时的琴工董庭兰，在家排行老大。

This is a farewell poem. The first two lines depict the bleak landscape in which two friends part, while the final two lines express the poet's words of encouragement and confidence to his departing friend. Unconventional in its treatment of the farewell theme, the poem is filled with trust, admiration, and high expectations for the friend who is leaving. It skillfully blends vivid scenery with heartfelt emotion. The language is natural and flowing, free from ornamentation, yet bold, powerful, and majestic. Dong Da is generally believed to refer to Dong Tinglan, known as Dong Da, because he ranked eldest among his siblings.

【译文】

黄云蔽天，绵延千里，太阳黯淡无光，呼啸的北风刚刚送走了雁群，又带来了纷纷扬扬的大雪。

不要担心前路茫茫没有知己，天下还有谁不认识你呢？

（译文转载自古文岛）

Yellow clouds stretch across the sky for a thousand *li*; the sun is dim, and the bleak north wind has just seen off a flock of wild geese before bringing swirling snow. Do not worry that the road ahead will leave you without friends—who in all the land would not know your name?

(Translation adapted from Guwendao)

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中国国际中文教育基金会

文创里的吉林
Jilin Through Cultural and Creative Products

文/纪洋 Ji Yang
译/刘克成 Liu Kecheng



长春西站人来人往，候车大厅里的福星小铺虽然不大，却常常给人带来惊喜。店内满是吉林风情的文创产品，总能吸引游客的目光。

Changchun West Railway Station is always bustling with travelers. Despite its small size, the Fuxing Gift Shop in the waiting hall is often full of pleasant surprises; the shop is filled with creative cultural products inspired by Jilin, which always catch visitors' attention.

“全是熟悉的东北味儿，看着就亲切！”

“It's all got that familiar northeastern flavor; just looking at it feels like home!”

“买一套‘东北福星’手办，想家的时候拿出来看看，心里就暖暖的。”

“I bought a set of ‘Northeast Lucky Star’ figurines. Whenever I feel homesick, I take them out to have a look, and they make me feel warm inside.”

自2026年2月开业以来，这家小店的文创产品常常被抢购一空，日营业额不断攀升。

Since opening in February 2026, the shop's cultural and creative products have often sold out, while its daily sales have continued to grow.

不只在长春西站，近年来，从书店、商场、文化场馆到各类大型展会，吉林文创始终保持着热度，频频“出圈”。“东北三宝”等人气产品在社交平台备受关注。文创，已成为一张亮眼的“吉林新名片”。

The popularity of Jilin's cultural and creative products is not limited to those sold at Changchun West Railway Station. In recent years, they have become consistently popular in bookstores, shopping centers, cultural venues, and major exhibitions, usually attracting widespread attention. Popular products including the “Three Treasures of Northeast China” have generated significant interest on social media, with cultural and creative products becoming striking new symbols of Jilin.

文创中，见吉林
Discovering Jilin Through Cultural and Creative Products

在长春一家商场的文创区，一个圆滚滚的雪人玩偶被游客拿在手里捏了又捏。“这个萌雪宝太可爱了，圆滚滚的像个小雪球，拿在手里特别治愈！”一名游客称赞道。“用文创传递吉林的风土人情和美好，是我们的初衷。”产品负责人说。

In the cultural and creative section of a Changchun shopping mall, a vistor squeezes a plump, round snowman toy in their hands. “This adorable little snow character is so cute! It’s like a tiny, round snowball and feels incredibly comforting to hold,” he says. The product’s designer responds: “Our original intention has been to use cultural and creative products to share Jilin’s local character, traditions and beauty.”

吉林文创有多个系列。“萌雪乐园”将冰雪风情融入玩偶、摆件和文具，让长白山的雪出现在人们的掌心和书桌。“吉阅一城”系列则从长白山、松花江等景观中取材，将一城风物浓缩进书签、明信片和笔记本中。“冰韵长春”等系列冰箱贴，将长春的冬日变成可以贴在家中的小风景。《吉林全书》的衍生产品，则把厚重的地方文献转化为轻巧、亲切的日常物件。许多人买了文创后，还会去购买《吉林全书》阅读，进一步了解吉林的历史与文化。

Jilin’s cultural and creative products are available via several themed collections. The “Snowy Wonderland” collection incorporates the region’s distinctive winter scenery into adorable toys, ornaments and stationery, bringing the snow of Changbai Mountain into people’s hands and homes. The “Jilin in a Book” series draws inspiration from landscapes like Changbai Mountain and the Songhua River, capturing the region’s character in bookmarks, postcards and notebooks. Collections such as the “Icy Charm of Changchun” turn Changchun’s winter scenery into miniature landscapes for the home. Products inspired by “*The Complete Collection of Jilin*” transform substantial works of local literature and history into accessible and portable everyday objects. After purchasing these cultural and creative items, many customers also buy and read *The Complete Collection of Jilin* to gain a deeper understanding of the history and culture of the province.













老手艺，新玩法
Traditional Craftsmanship, Reimagined

走进长春的一家文化空间，一眼就能看到一堆有趣的小物件：软乎乎的桂花糕捏捏乐、可爱的打糕冰箱贴、精致的手工艺纸扇。这些文创产品造型别致，带着浓厚的文化韵味，让游客爱不释手。

When visitors enter a cultural space in Changchun, an array of small, intriguing objects immediately catches their eye including soft, squishy osmanthus cake toys, adorable rice-cake refrigerator magnets, and exquisitely handcrafted paper fans. With their distinctive designs and rich cultural charm, these creative items are so appealing that visitors are keen to keep hold of them.



在长春54路有轨电车上，“叙旧”系列明信片常常吸引住游客的目光。明信片以复古手绘还原电车的经典模样：褪色的邮戳、斑驳的站牌、缓缓驶过街角的车厢，让人想起长春不疾不徐的城市节奏。一张明信片的背后，是一段可以寄出去也可以留下来的旧时光。

On Changchun's No. 54 tram, postcards from the "Reminiscence" collection often catch visitors' attention. Featuring nostalgic hand-drawn illustrations, these postcards recreate the trams' classic appearance: faded postmarks, weathered station signs, and carriages moving slowly around street corners. Seen together, these details evoke the calm and unhurried urban rhythm of Changchun. Each postcard represents a fragment of the past, one which can either be sent to someone far away or retained as a cherished memory.

《时空叠影美如画——百年新民大街》四季卷轴，将传统绘画与VR技术巧妙结合。扫描二维码后，四季变换的景色徐徐展开，百年老街在科技的助力下焕发出新的活力。

The four-season scroll *A Beautiful Overlap of Time and Space: A Century of Xinmin Avenue* skillfully combines traditional painting with the virtual reality

(VR) technology; after scanning the QR code, viewers are able to observe the scenery as the four seasons gradually evolve. Thanks to modern technology, the century-old street scene is brought vividly back to life.





从喜欢，到相伴
From Admiration to Lasting Companionship

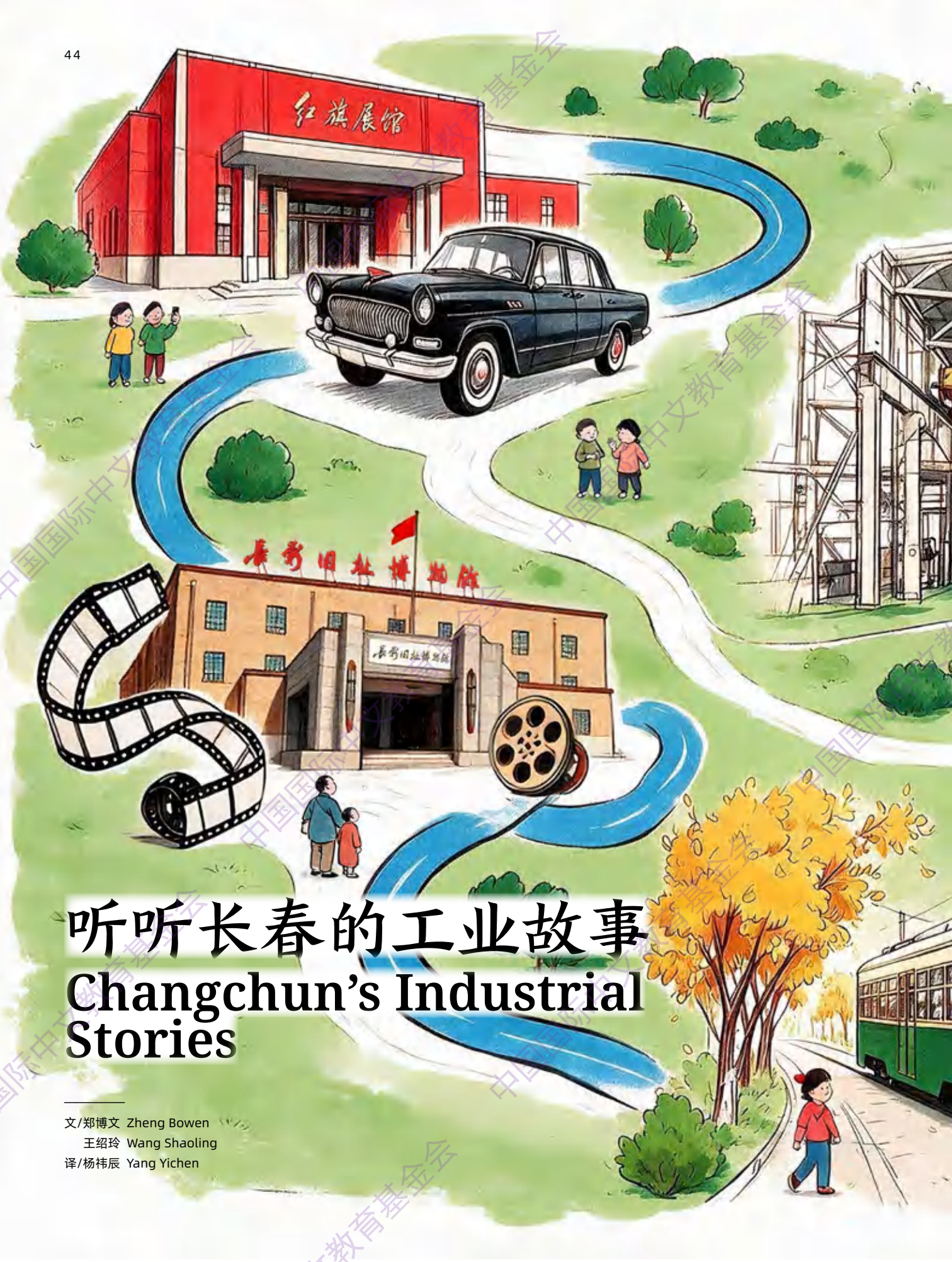
一款文创产品真正被人喜爱，不仅在于它能融入日常生活，更在于它所承载的文化内涵。它可以是包挂、冰箱贴，也可以是送给亲友的旅行纪念品。在长春，有一处名为“一本书的诞生 · 山里书院”的文化空间。对年轻人来说，这里是打卡、拍照、挑选礼物的好去处；对亲子家庭来说，这里又像一座寓教于乐的研学空间。长春航空展期间，书院还设立了航空文创专区，不少航空爱好者和游客在观展之余，也能带走一份独属于吉林的纪念。

A cultural and creative product gains true meaning when it becomes woven into everyday life while also carrying a sense of cultural meaning—whether as a bag charm, a refrigerator magnet, or a souvenir to bring home to friends and family. In Changchun, there is a cultural space called “The Birth of a Book · Shanli Academy.” For young people, this is an ideal place to visit, take photos, and choose gifts; for families with children, it also serves as an educational space for both learning and enjoyment. During the Changchun Air Show, the academy also established a new section featuring aviation-themed cultural and creative products. After visiting the exhibition, aviation enthusiasts and tourists were able to take home a distinctive souvenir representing Jilin.

下次你去吉林，不妨也去寻一两个小东西，让旅途中的一次偶遇，变成可以长久保存的吉林记忆。

When you next visit Jilin, think about seeking out a couple of these little treasures, turning a chance encounter during your journey into a lasting memory of Jilin.

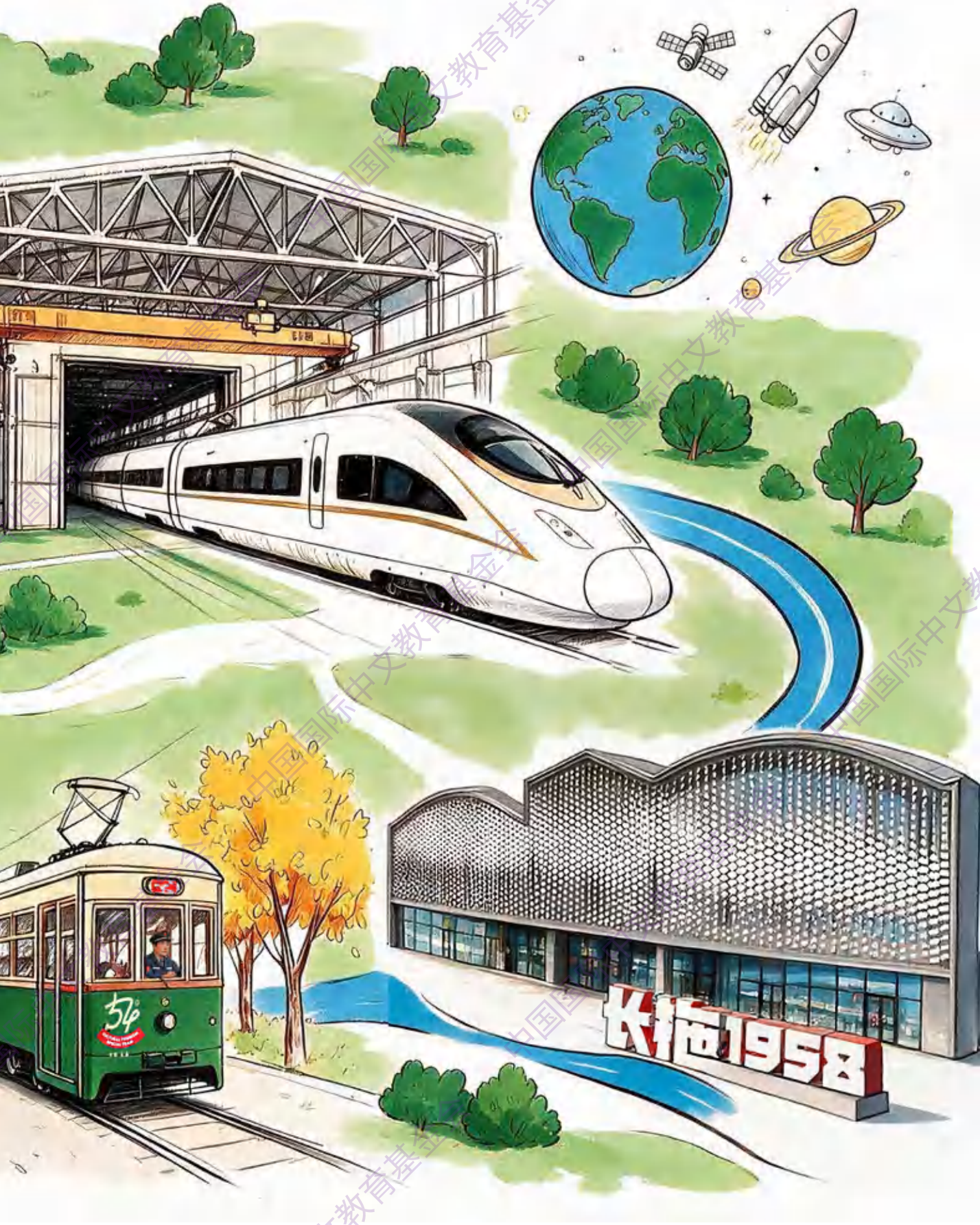
供图 / 纪洋



听听长春的工业故事
Changchun's Industrial Stories

文/郑博文 Zheng Bowen
王绍玲 Wang Shaoling
译/杨祎辰 Yang Yichen

中国国际中文教育基金会



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来吉林旅游能看些什么？除了长白山和松花江，吉林长春还有一条独特的工业文旅线路——从中国第一辆轿车的诞生地，到电影胶片洗印的老车间，再到“复兴号”的制造基地，以及“吉林一号”卫星的研发中心。汽车、电影、火车、卫星，这些代表中国工业发展不同阶段的符号，在长春都能找到各自的故事。

What can you find in Jilin? Beyond Changbai Mountain and the Songhua River, Changchun, the provincial capital of Jilin, offers a unique industrial heritage route—from the birthplace of China's first domestically made sedan, to a time-honored film-processing workshop, the manufacturing base of the Fuxing high-speed train, and the R&D center of the Jilin-1 satellites. Cars, films, trains, and satellites—icons of different stages in China's industrial development—all have stories to tell in Changchun.

车轮上的岁月荣光
Rolling Wheels of Glory



在中国一汽博物馆内，东风CA71、红旗CA72等见证民族汽车工业起步与成长的经典车型对外展出。其中，CA71小轿车车身于1958年由工人在缺少资料、经验和相关设备的条件下手工敲打而成，打破了当时“中国无法自主造轿车”的论调。

At the China FAW Museum, classic models such as the Dongfeng CA71 and Hongqi CA72, which bear witness to the birth and growth of China's national automotive industry, are on public display. Among them, the body of the CA71 sedan was hand-hammered by workers in 1958, amid a lack of blueprints, experience, and relevant equipment. This challenged the belief that China was incapable of producing its own passenger car.

从展馆出来，不远处是中国一汽红旗繁荣工厂——一座2021年投产的智能工厂。焊装车间里，739台机器人无声运作。“过去我们手拿榔头，一天敲不出一块翼子板；现在机器人一秒钟焊一个点，比老师傅的手还稳。”一位老工匠感慨道。总装线上，超声波检测逐寸扫描，每52秒就有一辆新车完成从钢板到整车的蜕变。有游客贴着玻璃看了半天，举起手机边拍边说：“这哪是工厂，分明是科幻片。”

Not far from the exhibition hall stands the FAW Group Hongqi Prosperity (Fanrong) Plant, an intelligent factory that went into operation in 2021. In the welding workshop, 739 robots operate almost soundlessly. “In the past, we worked with hammers in our hands and could barely finish even one fender panel in a day. Now robots can make a spot weld every second—more steadily even than the hands of veteran craftsmen,” one veteran worker remarked. On the final assembly line, ultrasonic testing scans the vehicle inch by inch, and every 52 seconds a new car rolls off the line, completing its transformation from steel sheets to a finished vehicle. One visitor stood by the glass watching for quite a while, raising a phone to film and saying, “This doesn't look like a factory at all—it feels more like a scene from a science fiction film.”

从手工敲制到智能制造，长春这座汽车城的变化，讲述着中国汽车工业的发展故事。

From hand-hammered production to intelligent manufacturing, the transformation of Changchun, China's auto city, reflects the story of China's automotive industry.

胶片里的光影岁月
Flickering Films Across Time

如果说中国第一汽车集团有限公司是吉林工业的骨架，长春电影制片厂（以下简称长影）就是这片土地的文艺心跳。作为中华人民共和国第一家电影制片厂，《白毛女》《上甘岭》《英雄儿女》等经典影片均诞生于此。

If the FAW is the industrial backbone of Jilin, then Changchun Film Studio—widely known



as Changying—is the cultural heartbeat of the region. Established as the first film studio after the founding of the People's Republic of China, it was the birthplace of such classics as *The White-Haired Girl*, *Battle on Shangganling Mountain*, and *Heroic Sons and Daughters*.

如今，长影旧址博物馆将这些岁月封存于红砖老墙之间。馆内拥有中国现存最早、最完整的电影洗印工业遗址。游客可以在这里看到井冈山4401洗片机等老设备。“老一辈长影人就用这样的国产设备，冲洗出了一部部经典影片。”工作人员指着斑驳的机器介绍。

Today, the Former Site Museum of Changchun Film Studio keeps the memory of those years alive within its old red-brick walls. It is home to the earliest and best-preserved surviving film developing and printing industrial site in China. Here, visitors can see old equipment such as the Jinggangshan 4401 film processor. Pointing to the time-worn machine, a staff member explained, “Earlier generations of Changying filmmakers used domestically made equipment like this to process one classic film after another.”

最特别的是，博物馆里定期上演大型沉浸式悬疑戏剧《消失的母带》。演员从老设备旁走出，邀请观众一同体验近百年的光影。自2023年首演以来，这部戏剧已演出数百场，吸引了大量中外游客。

The museum's most distinctive attraction is *The Lost Master Tape*, a large-scale immersive mystery play staged there on a regular basis. Emerging from beside the old equipment, the actors invite the audience to journey through nearly a century of cinematic history. Since its premiere in 2023, the production has been performed hundreds of times, attracting large numbers of Chinese and international visitors.

轨道上的中国速度
China's Speed on the Rails

在中车长春轨道客车股份有限公司（以下简称中车长客）的高速动车组制造中心，一列列“复兴号”动车组整装待发。那列饰有金色腰线的CR400BF型电力动车组，车头造型以中华金凤为灵感，被誉为“金凤凰”，其车头设计具有完全自主知识产权，荣获第十九届中国专利奖外观设计金奖。

At the high-speed Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) manufacturing center of CRRC Changchun Railway Vehicles Co., Ltd. (CRRC Changchun), rows of Fuxing train-sets await delivery. Among them is the CR400BF EMU, its gold waistline and phoenix-inspired front-end styling earning it the nickname “Golden Phoenix.” With a front-end design backed by fully independent intellectual property rights, it won the Gold Award for Design at the 19th China Patent Awards.

中车长客高速动车组制造基地占地约3.6万平方米。在这里，平均三天就能交付一列8辆编组的高铁。而中车长客的历史，可追溯至1954年——中国“一五”计划[1]期间建设的重点项目。1959年，中国第一辆铁路客车于此诞生；1967年，第一代地铁样车在此下线，中车长客“中国地铁摇篮”的名号自此传开。

CRRC Changchun's high-speed EMU manufacturing base covers about 36,000 square meters. On average, an eight-car high-speed train-



1 “一五”计划：“第一个五年计划”的简称，指中国从1953年到1957年发展国民经济的计划。
The First Five-Year Plan: China's national economic development plan from 1953 to 1957.

set is delivered here every three days. The company traces its history to 1954, when it was established as a key project during China's First Five-Year Plan. China's first railway passenger coach was built here in 1959, and in 1967 the country's first-generation metro prototype rolled off the line here, helping earn CRRC Changchun the title of the "cradle of China's metro cars."

城市里的旧日时光
Echoes of Bygone Days

漫步长春街头，不妨坐一趟54路有轨电车。这是长春唯一保留至今的有轨电车线路，串联着这座城市的过往与当下。这辆文旅专线有时会换上复古绿皮与“东北虎”新装，是长春移动的明信片。

When strolling through the streets of Changchun, visitors may want to take a ride on Tram Route 54. It is the city's only tram line that is still in service today, linking Changchun's past and present. At times, this cultural tourism line is dressed in retro green livery; at others, it takes on a new "Northeast Tiger" look, making it a moving postcard of the city.

在长春的另一头，有一座“长拖1958”文创园。它的前身是1958年建成的长春拖拉机厂，曾是中国最大的轮式拖拉机生产基地。如今，斑驳的红砖墙上写着“长拖更新，长春更新”的标语。老厂房里还开了言几又书店，鸟笼造型的屋顶下，脱口秀剧场与咖啡店“共生”，延续着这座老工业城市的生机。

On the other side of Changchun stands the "Changtuo 1958" Cultural and Creative Park. Formerly the Changchun Tractor Factory built in 1958, it was once China's largest production base for wheeled tractors. Today, its weathered red-brick walls bear the slogan "Renewed Changtuo, Renewed Changchun." The old factory buildings now house a Yan Ji You Bookstore, while beneath a birdcage-shaped roof, a stand-up comedy theater and a café coexist, carrying forward the vitality of this historic industrial city.

“吉林一号”的逐星故事
"Jilin-1": A Story of Reaching for the Stars

在长光卫星国家级航天科普教育基地，人们可以看到中国首个自主研发的商用遥感卫星星座——“吉林一号”的诞生历程。2015年，“一箭四星”[1]腾空而起，构





1 “一箭四星”：指用一枚运载火箭同时或先后将四颗卫星送入地球轨道的技术。
"One Rocket Carrying Four Satellites": a technology in which one launch vehicle places four satellites into the Earth orbit either simultaneously or in sequence.



建起全域太空观测网络，如今服务覆盖14个领域150余项场景，被形容为“给地球拍CT”。

At the national-level Chang Guang Satellite Aerospace Science Popularization Education Base, visitors can learn about the birth of Jilin-1, China's first independently developed commercial remote-sensing satellite constellation. In 2015, "one rocket launched carrying four satellites," building a space-based observation network with global coverage. Today, its services cover more than 150 application scenarios in 14 fields, likened to "a CT scan for the Earth."

这里最特别的是科普展区与卫星生产车间的无界交融。透过玻璃窗，游客可以看到科研人员实时总装、调试卫星，无须隔着屏幕便能亲眼见证卫星的诞生过程。

What is most impressive here is the seamless integration of the science popularization exhibition area and the satellite production workshop. Through glass windows, visitors can watch researchers conduct the final assembly and testing of satellites in real time, witnessing the birth of a satellite with their own eyes rather than through a screen.

参观者望着屏幕里“吉林一号”传回的地球影像——熟悉的城市街道和山川地貌清晰可见。一位游客感慨：“没想到头顶的太空中，一直有一双‘眼睛’守护着我们的家园。”

On the screen, visitors can clearly see familiar city streets, mountains, and landforms captured and transmitted back by the Jilin-1 satellites. One visitor said with wonder, "I never imagined that high in space, there has always been a pair of 'eyes' watching over our homeland."

吉林长春的工业文旅，不是景点的拼凑，而是一段看得见、摸得着的中国工业化历程。这座老工业城市正以崭新的姿态敞开大门，等候四方旅人走进来，看一看这片土地上工业发展的故事。

Changchun's industrial and cultural tourism is not a patchwork of attractions, but a visible and tangible history of China's industrialization. With a new look, this long-established industrial city is opening its doors to travelers far and wide, inviting them to step inside and see the story of industrial development on this land for themselves.

供图 / 长影旧址博物馆 长春一汽红旗文化展馆 陈颖 朱浩晔

听听长春的工业故事

扫码看视频

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红旗：从手工敲制到智能制造

Hongqi: From Hand-Built to Smart Manufacturing

文/华泰来 Hua Tailai
译/杨祎辰 Yang Yichen



中国国际中文教育基金会



在长春，红旗轿车常被视作中国汽车工业的起点。在它的故事里，有早期工人手里的锤子，也有今天智能工厂里的机械臂；有第一辆轿车试制时的紧张，也有新能源汽车和未来出行带来的想象。

In Changchun, Hongqi sedans are often regarded as the starting point of China's automobile industry.[1] Their story contains both the hammers once wielded by early workers and the robotic arms of today's smart factories, the nervous anticipation of trial-producing the first sedan, and the possibilities brought by new energy vehicles and future mobility.



红旗轿车像一条绳索，串联起中国汽车工业从起步、学习、转型到走向海外市场的全过程。顺着这条绳索看下去，一家汽车厂、一群技术工人和一个品牌的变迁，映照出中国制造的时代转身。

Hongqi is like a thread, linking the full course of China's automobile industry—from its beginnings, through learning and transformation, to its expansion into overseas markets. Following this thread, one can see how the changes of a car factory, a group of skilled workers, and a brand reflect the transformation of Chinese manufacturing.

1 Translator's note: The sedan is named after the revolutionary symbol of *hongqi* (literally "red flag," embodying China's national spirit).

锤子“敲”出的车身
A Car Body Hammered Out by Hand

1953年，中国开始建设第一汽车制造厂（以下简称一汽）。第一辆国产解放牌卡车驶出装配线，制造国产轿车的计划随之提上日程。

In 1953, China began construction of the First Automobile Works (FAW). After the first domestically produced Jiefang (literally meaning “liberating”) truck rolled off the assembly line, plans to develop a homegrown sedan quickly followed.

1958年，一汽正式启动国产轿车研发。当时资料、经验和设备都极其有限，多数环节只能边干边摸索。时任厂长饶斌与轿车设计师商定：放弃传统的模具工艺，改用锤子和钣金手工打造。

In 1958, FAW formally began developing a homegrown sedan. At the time, technical reference materials, production experience, and equipment were all in desperately short supply, and much of the work had to proceed by trial and error. Rao Bin, then head of the factory, and the sedan’s designers decided to abandon the conventional die-stamping process and instead shape the body panels by hand with hammers and sheet metal.

上海钣金师傅陈福贵被请到长春，他带着两名徒弟，全凭经验和手感，日夜加班，一锤一锤地敲打金属板。20天！第一辆轿车的车身雏形就这样被敲了出来。与此同时，工程师与设计人员在铸工车间赶制铸件，发动机和变速箱也在紧张的试制中相继完成。

Chen Fugui, a master sheet-metal worker from Shanghai, was invited to Changchun. With two apprentices, he worked around the clock, relying entirely on experience and touch as he hammered the metal sheets stroke by stroke. In just 20 days, the basic form of the first sedan body was hammered out. At the same time, engineers and designers worked around the clock to produce cast parts in the foundry, while the engine and transmission were also completed one after another in intense trial production.





就这样，1958年5月12日，中国第一辆轿车“东风”问世。同年8月，中国第一辆“红旗”高级轿车诞生。

Thus, on May 12, 1958, China’s first sedan, the Dongfeng, was born.[1] In August that same year, the first Hongqi luxury sedan followed.

手工敲出的车身，后来成为红旗轿车故事中最常被提起的细节，也让人们看到中国汽车工业起步之初的艰难与韧劲。当第一代红旗轿车亮相中华人民共和国成立10周年庆典时，它们已不只是交通工具，更是中国汽车工业从无到有的见证。

1 Translator’s note: The name, which literally means “the east wind,” was inspired by Chairman Mao Zedong’s famous 1957 metaphor that “the East Wind prevails over the West Wind,” and symbolizes the growing strength of China’s automotive industry.

The hand-hammered body later became one of the most frequently recalled details in the story of Hongqi, revealing both the hardship and the resilience of China's automobile industry in its earliest days. By the time the first-generation Hongqi sedans appeared at the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, they were not just vehicles, but witnesses to the birth of China's automobile industry from scratch.



从提升到转型
From Improvement to Transformation

20世纪80年代，中国汽车工业迎来了新的发展环境。国外汽车品牌、制造技术和管理经验进入中国市场，国内消费者对汽车的认知也在悄然改变。

The 1980s marked a new stage in the development of China's automobile industry. Foreign auto brands, manufacturing technologies, and management expertise entered the Chinese market, while Chinese consumers' perceptions of the automobile were also quietly changing.

对一汽来说，这是一次关键转型。通过与奥迪、大众等国际品牌的合资合作，一汽引入了先进的管理经验与制造技术。20世纪90年代，一汽先后建成一汽轿车、一汽大众、一汽丰田等现代化轿车工业基地，逐步与国际接轨。在这一过程中，一汽积累了现代化的生产和管理经验，也推动旗下红旗品牌重新审视自身定位。进入21世纪，红旗轿车开始在全新的市场环境中摸索自己的方向。

For FAW, this marked a crucial transformation. Through joint ventures and cooperation with international brands such as Audi and Volkswagen, FAW introduced advanced manufacturing technologies and management expertise. In the 1990s, FAW established a number of modern passenger-car manufacturing bases, including FAW Car, FAW-Volkswagen, and FAW-Toyota, gradually bringing its operations in line with international standards. In the process, FAW accumulated modern production and management experience, while also prompting the Hongqi brand to reassess its own positioning. Entering the 21st century, Hongqi began exploring its direction in an entirely new market environment.

从礼宾车到家用车
From State Limousine to Family Car

2018年，红旗品牌发布全新发展战略，开始从以往庄重的礼宾车形象，转型为面向大众消费市场的现代豪华汽车品牌。对许多年轻消费者来说，红旗不再只是电视里的轿车，未来也可以成为他们日常出行的选择。

In 2018, the Hongqi brand unveiled a new development strategy, beginning its transformation from its long-standing image as a stately ceremonial car into a modern premium automobile brand aimed at the mass consumer market. For many younger consumers, Hongqi was no longer just the kind of car seen on television; it could also become a choice for their daily travel.

推动这一转型的，是工厂生产方式的全面升级。昔日钣金工用铁锤敲击车身的生产方式，已被智能自动化取代；数百台机械臂精准配合，AGV小车在地面来回穿梭。在这里，最快54秒即可装配完成一台整车。与此同时，绿色制造也被引入生产环节——通过光伏发电、中水回用，以及涂装车间的绿色工艺，每生产一辆汽车可减少约0.4吨碳排放。





Driving this transformation was a comprehensive upgrading of the factory's production system. The old way of shaping car bodies by hammering sheet metal by hand has been replaced by intelligent automation: hundreds of robotic arms work in precise coordination, while AGV vehicles shuttle back and forth across the floor. Here, a complete vehicle can be assembled in as fast as 54 seconds. At the same time, green manufacturing has also been introduced into the production process. Through photovoltaic power generation, water reuse, and greener painting processes, carbon emissions can be reduced by about 0.4 tons for every car produced.

除了生产环节的升级，红旗轿车在外观设计上也做了调整。现代红旗车型融合了中国传统的建筑线条和故宫美学元素——前格栅的设计灵感源自高山飞瀑，尾灯造型则融入了中国古代建筑的传统屋檐意象，在年轻消费者中获得了不错的反响。

In addition to upgrades in production, Hongqi has also adjusted its exterior design. Modern Hongqi models incorporate traditional Chinese architectural lines and aesthetic elements inspired by the Forbidden City: the front grille draws inspiration from a waterfall cascading down a high mountain, while the taillights incorporate the image of the upturned eaves of traditional Chinese architecture. These design features have been well received among younger consumers.

面向未来的新尝试
New Explorations for the Future

进入新能源时代，红旗轿车将更多研发投入放在电动化、智能化和低碳技术上。800 V高压电池平台、固态电池测试、氢燃料电池汽车项目等，都显示出红旗正沿着多条技术路线并行探索。

In the era of new energy vehicles, Hongqi has devoted more of its R&D efforts to electrification, intelligent technologies, and low-carbon solutions. Its 800 V high-voltage battery platform, solid-state battery testing, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicle projects all show that Hongqi is exploring multiple technological paths.

其中最具想象力的，是“天辇[1]1号”电动垂直起降飞行汽车原型机。2025年12月，这款原型机完成首飞，展示了红旗品牌对未来立体出行方式的构想。它提供了一个观察未来出行的窗口：汽车企业思考的已不限于道路上的移动，也包括城市空间里的立体交通。

Among the most imaginative of these designs is the “Tiannian-1” electric vertical take-off and

1 辇（niǎn）：古时用人拉或推的车。
Nian: a vehicle drawn or pushed by people in ancient China.

landing flying car prototype. In December 2025, the prototype completed its maiden flight, offering a glimpse of Hongqi's vision for future three-dimensional mobility. It provides a window onto the future of transportation: for automakers, mobility is no longer limited to movement on roads, but also includes three-dimensional transport within urban space.

截至2025年底，红旗品牌年销量已突破46万辆，其中新能源销量增长明显。它正从传统燃油车品牌，向覆盖电动化、智能制造和未来出行的综合汽车品牌迈进。

By the end of 2025, Hongqi's annual sales had exceeded 460,000 vehicles, with particularly strong growth in new energy vehicle sales. It is moving beyond its identity as a traditional fuel-vehicle brand toward becoming a comprehensive automobile brand encompassing electrification, intelligent manufacturing, and future mobility.

驶向更远的市场
Driving into Broader Markets

今天的红旗，已走向更广阔的世界。在挪威、德国以及中东地区，都能看到红旗品牌的展厅。红旗轿车在海外的销量连续翻倍增长。对红旗来说，走向世界不只是把车卖到更多地方，更意味着要在设计、安全、续航、服务和品牌认知等各环节接受国际市场的检验。

Today, Hongqi has entered a wider world. Hongqi showrooms can now be seen in Norway, Germany, and the Middle East, and the brand's overseas sales have doubled year after year. For Hongqi, going global means more than selling cars in more places. It also means getting ready for the tests of the international market in every aspect, including design, safety, driving range, service, and brand recognition.

从1953年奠基到2025年飞行汽车首飞，红旗轿车的70余年，串联起中国汽车工业从初创到转型的多个重要节点。今天，红旗正以更开放的姿态驶向全球市场。

From the groundbreaking in 1953 to the maiden flight of its flying-car prototype in 2025, Hongqi's more than seventy-year history charts the major milestones in the development of China's automobile industry, from its beginnings to its transformation. Today, Hongqi is heading into global markets with a more open outlook.

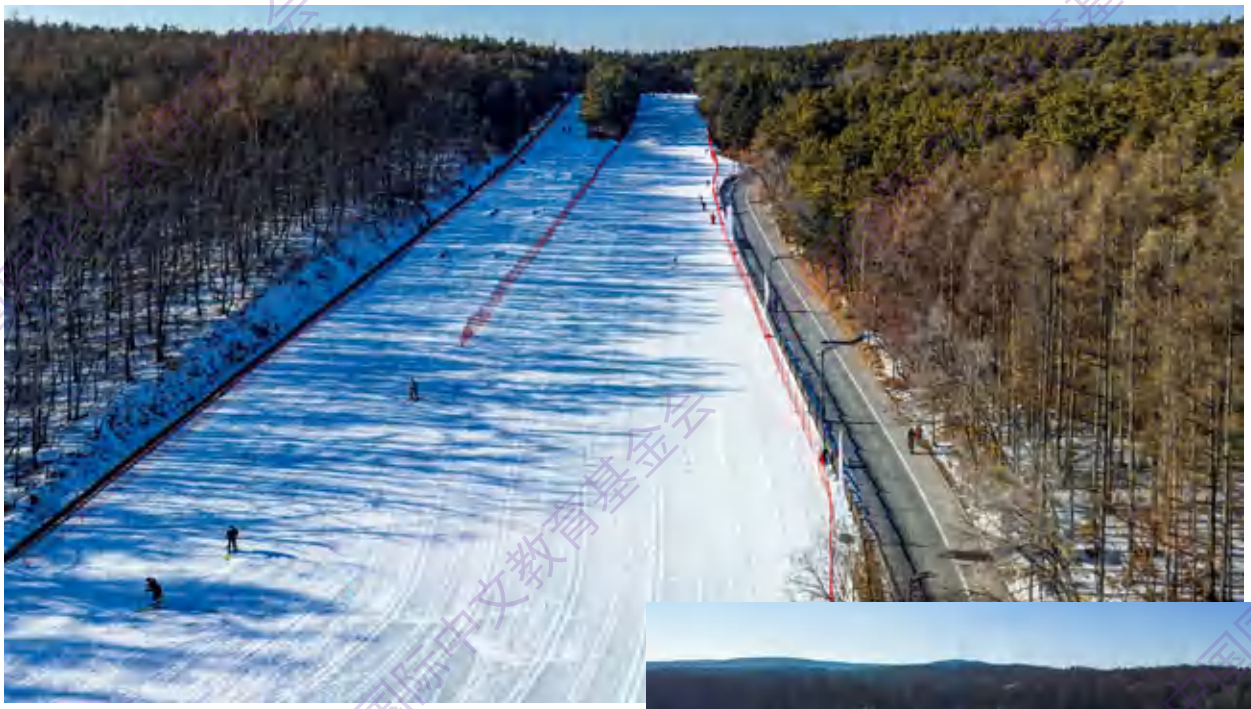
供图 / 王晓林



2027 冰雪之约

A Rendezvous with Snow and Ice in 2027

文/王焕照 Wang Huanzhao
译/刘克成 Liu Kecheng





长春的冬日，空气清冽，天空蓝得纯净而透亮。每年此时，来自世界各地的越野滑雪爱好者都会齐聚吉林长春的净月潭，共赴这场冰雪之约。

Winter in Changchun heralds crisp, refreshing air and a sky of pure, crystal blue. At this time of year, cross-country skiing enthusiasts from around the world gather at Jingyuetan in Changchun, Jilin to participate in this annual celebration of snow and ice.

2026年1月4日，第24届中国长春净月潭瓦萨国际滑雪节的发令枪声，划破了林海雪原的寂静。身着各色滑雪服的选手如一道流动的彩虹，从巍峨的主雪雕前疾驰而出，瞬间融入无垠的白色世界。意大利选手玛迪亚·阿梅里尼的身影格外引人注目——他在一片欢呼声中率先冲过终点线。赛后，这位刚刚斩获50千米男子组冠军的大男孩，脸上泛着兴奋的红晕，笑着拍去雪板上的积雪。这已是他第二次参加这场源自北欧的冰雪盛会。

On January 4th, 2026, the starting gun for the 24th China Changchun Jingyuetan Vasaloppet International Ski Festival shattered the snow-covered forest's silence. Attired in brightly-colored ski suits, the competitors surged forward from beneath the towering main snow sculpture like a moving

rainbow, rapidly disappearing into the infinite white landscape. Italian skier Mattia Amerini was especially eye-catching; he was the first to cross the finish line to enthusiastic cheers. After winning the men's 50-kilometer race, the young champion's face flushed with excitement as he smiled, brushing the snow off his skis. This was his second time participating in the winter sporting event, which originated in Northern Europe.

从北欧到长春
From Northern Europe to Changchun

瓦萨滑雪节的故事始于1922年的瑞典，为纪念古斯塔夫·瓦萨国王而创立，如今已发展成为世界上历史最久、规模最大的长距离越野滑雪赛事之一。2003年，赛事正式落户中国吉林长春净月潭。20多年后的今天，它不仅让中国成为继瑞典、美国、日本之后第四个举办瓦萨赛事的国家，更将这项运动从专业竞技带入寻常百姓的生活。

The story of the Vasaloppet began in Sweden in 1922; established in honor of King Gustav Vasa, it has since become one of the world's oldest and biggest long-distance cross-country skiing events. In 2003, the event officially arrived at Jingyuetan in Changchun, Jilin Province, China. Some two decades later, it has made China the fourth country to host a Vasaloppet event, following Sweden, the United States and Japan, having also brought the sport beyond elite competition and into ordinary people's lives.

净月潭的赛道蜿蜒穿行于森林、湖面与丘陵之间，被国际滑雪和单板滑雪联合会（以下简称国际雪联）誉为“世界上最美的越野滑雪赛道”。选手们滑行其间，时而深入密林，聆听雪板与雪地的私语；时而翻越缓坡，感受力与美的律动；最令人屏息的，莫过于穿越广阔湖面的赛段——天地一色，苍茫无垠，个体之渺小与自然之壮阔在此刻交融，带来直抵心灵的震撼。

The Jingyuetan course winds through forests, across the frozen lake and over rolling hills, being praised by the International Ski and Snowboard Federation as the “world's most beautiful cross-country skiing course.” As the competitors glide along the course, they find themselves venturing deep into the forest, listening to the soft whisper of skis against snow; in other sections, they climb gentle slopes, experiencing the rhythm of strength and grace. The most breathtaking section is the crossing of the vast, frozen lake; here, the sky and earth merge into a single expanse of white, which is a boundless and majestic sight. At that moment, the smallness of the individual and nature's grandeur converge, creating a sense of awe which reaches deep into the soul.

不同的面孔，同一种热爱
Different Faces, One Shared Passion

这条赛道见证的，不只是速度与激情，更是不同面孔下同一份炽烈的热爱。来自哈萨克斯坦的安娜·玫琳卡，在本届赛事中摘得25千米女子组桂冠。她感慨道，20多年前，许多中国人对越野滑雪还十分陌生，而如今，这条赛道上已汇聚了来自世界各地的专业选手和业余爱好者。

This course has witnessed more than just speed and excitement; it has also revealed the same passion reflected in so many competitors' faces. Anna Melinka of Kazakhstan claimed the women's 25-kilometer title in the 2026 event. She observed that, some 20 years ago, cross-country skiing remained unfamiliar to many people in China. However, today this course attracts amateur enthusiasts and professional athletes from around the world.

吉林名将李磊第11次站上瓦萨赛道。夺得50千米女子组铜牌后，她的嘴角挂着霜花，眼中满是光芒。“不是因为名次，而是因为坚持。”这句话，也道出了许多人的心声。24岁的长春姑娘赵萌洋也参加了25千米项目的角逐，她兴奋地说，能与各国选手同场竞技，是一次非常难得的学习机会。

Jilin's celebrated skier Li Lei took to the Vasaloppet course for the 11th time in 2026. After winning bronze in the women's 50-kilometer race, there was frost on her lips, but her eyes shone brightly. “It's not about the result, but about perseverance,” she said, voicing a sentiment shared by many participants. 24-year-old Changchun native Zhao Mengyang also competed in the 25-kilometer event. She said enthusiastically that racing alongside athletes from different countries provides a rare and valuable opportunity to learn from them.

瓦萨，已然成为一个无界的共享平台，让不同年龄、不同国籍的人们，在雪道上相遇，共享冰雪运动最纯粹的快乐。

The Vasaloppet has become a borderless platform which unites people of different ages and nationalities, enabling them to meet on the snow-covered course, sharing the pure joy of winter sports.

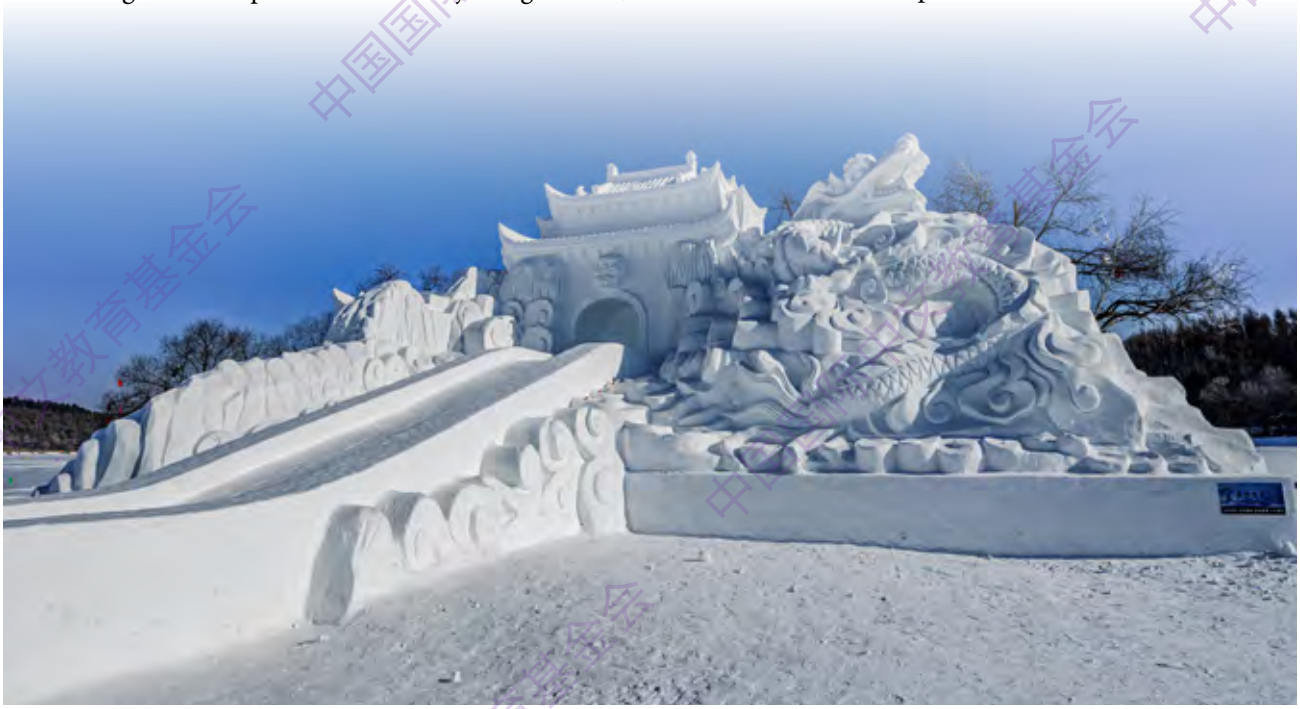
冰雪之外的温暖
Warmth Beyond the Snow and Ice

赛场之外，则是另一番热闹景象。以“雪韵华章·瓦萨二十四载”为主题的冰雪世界，用8万立方米雪和1 700立方米冰雕琢出一座梦幻王国。巨大的雪雕气势恢宏，诉说着24年的冰雪情缘；晶莹剔透的冰雕在日光下折射出七彩光芒，成为人们争相打卡的浪漫地标。不远处的文创市集上，游客们兴致勃勃地挑选着印有瓦萨人偶和净月潭雪景的冰箱贴等文创产品，要将这份来自长春的冰雪记忆带回家乡，与亲友分享。

Beyond the racecourse, an equally lively scene is unfolding. Centered on the theme “A Splendid Celebration of Snow: Twenty-four Years of the Vasaloppet,” the snow-and-ice world has been transformed into a dreamlike kingdom using 80,000 cubic meters of snow and 1,700 cubic meters of ice. Towering snow sculptures stand in majestic grandeur, depicting the area’s 24-year bond with winter sports. Crystal-clear ice sculptures refract rainbow-colored light beneath the sun, becoming romantic landmarks where visitors are keen to take photographs. At a nearby cultural and creative market, tourists enjoy browsing souvenirs including fridge magnets featuring Vasaloppet figures and Jingyuetan’s snow-covered scenery; these souvenirs allow them to take home a reminder of Changchun’s winter to share with family and friends.

这场冰雪盛宴的顺利举办，离不开无数人的默默付出。赛事项目经理胡玲瑶已连续15年参与瓦萨赛事的筹备工作，从最初的赛道勘探到如今的国际对接，她熟悉这里的每一片雪、每一棵树。“我们不断调整赛制，增设不同距离的体验组，就是希望让不同水平的人都能参与进来，感受越野滑雪的魅力。”

The successful staging of this winter celebration would not have been possible without the quiet dedication of numerous people behind the scenes. Event Project Manager Hu Lingyao has been involved in preparations for the Vasaloppet for 15 consecutive years; from surveying the course during the early days to coordinating with international partners today, she has come to know every tree and patch of snow along the route. “We have continuously refined the competition’s format, introducing recreational categories over a range of distances,” she explains. “Our aim is to enable



people of different ability levels to participate, experiencing the appeal of cross-country skiing."

志愿者的身影也格外亮眼。长春建筑学院派出160多名志愿者，在严寒中坚守赛道危险路段、饮水站等关键岗位。杨凤圆是长春建筑学院的一名大学生，每天清晨五点便出现在赛场，为选手们提供指引与帮助。"能在家门口参与国际赛事，结识来自世界各地的朋友，我感到无比自豪。"吉林外国语大学的124名志愿者则发挥语言专业优势，为国际友人提供翻译服务，外籍选手纷纷称赞："这里的志愿者专业又热情，让我感受到了中国的温暖。"

The volunteers were another especially impressive feature. Changchun University of Architecture and Civil Engineering deployed over 160 volunteers who braved the severe cold in order to staff crucial positions, including refreshment stations and hazardous sections of the course. Yang Fengyuan, a student at the university, arrived at the venue at five o'clock each morning to provide the competitors with support and guidance. "I feel immensely proud to participate in an international event on my doorstep, meeting friends from around the world," she says. Meanwhile, 124 volunteers from Jilin International Studies University drew on their language skills to provide interpreting services for international visitors. Foreign competitors praised them warmly: "The volunteers here are both professional and enthusiastic, and they have shown us China's warmth."

下一站，青春之约
Next Stop: A Rendezvous with Youth

如今，长春的冰雪故事正翻开新的篇章。2027年1月，第33届世界大学生冬季运动会（以下简称大冬会）部分赛事将在长春举行，预计会吸引60多个国家和地区的大学生运动员参与。这座深耕冰雪运动20余年的城市，正以青春的姿态，迎接全球青年的到来。所有大冬会场馆均利用现有设施改造，赛后将向公众开放，让赛事真正惠及百姓。普通市民也在用自己的方式迎接盛会的到来——多个街道社区举办了知识普及、手绘创作等活动，居民们用画笔勾勒大冬会运动员的身影，笔触间满含期盼。一位长春市民说："看到家乡承办这样世界级的赛事，我感到特别骄傲。欢迎全世界的年轻人来长春参观、游玩。"



Today, Changchun's story of snow and ice is entering a new chapter. In January 2027, some events the 33rd Winter Universiade will be held in Changchun; it is expected to attract student athletes from over 60 countries and regions. After cultivating its winter-sports tradition for some two decades, the city is preparing with renewed youthful energy to welcome young people from around the world. All venues for the Winter Universiade will be renovated from existing facilities, being opened to the public following the event, thus ensuring that its benefits are shared with local residents. Ordinary citizens are also preparing for the occasion in their own ways; communities in various neighborhoods have organized educational sessions, hand-drawing activities and other events. Residents have artistically depicted Winter Universiade athletes, with every stroke expressing their anticipation. One Changchun resident says: "I feel especially proud to see my hometown hosting an event of such global significance. Young people from around the world are warmly invited to visit Changchun, discovering all that the city has to offer."

2027年，当大冬会的圣火在长春点燃，无论是专业选手还是普通游客，都能在这里找到属于自己的冰雪记忆。

In 2027, when the Winter Universiade flame is lit in Changchun, professional athletes and ordinary visitors alike will be able to make their own personal memories of the snow and ice.



长白山下的足球梦
Football Dreams Beneath Changbai Mountain

文/李莹 Li Ying
译/汤敏 Tang Min

吉林省安图县坐落于长白山脚下、布尔哈通河畔。近年来，这座小城把足球带进了每一所校园——从乡镇小学到县城中学，绿茵场上满是奔跑的孩子。足球在这里不只是运动，更是日常。

Antu County in Jilin Province lies at the foot of Changbai Mountain and along the banks of the Bu'erhatong River. In recent years, football has found its way into every school in this small county. From primary to middle schools, the fields are now filled with children running after the ball. Here, football is more than just a sport; it has become part of everyday life.

全县孩子的绿茵狂欢
A County-Wide Football Celebration for Children

安图县的校园足球氛围浓厚，几乎每所学校都有足球队并开设足球课。如今，男足校队覆盖全县所有学校；女足队伍也已有16支，常年参加训练的队员近170名，8到18岁全年龄段的女足梯队日趋完整。

Antu County has fostered a strong campus football culture, with almost every school having its own football team and offering football classes.

中国国际中文教育基金会

Today, boys' football teams have been established in all schools across the county. The girls' program has also grown rapidly, with 16 teams and nearly 170 players training year-round. A more complete age-group structure for female players aged 8 to 18 is gradually taking shape.

2026年5月，安图县中小学“校长杯”足球联赛再次开赛，这是属于全县中小学生的绿茵狂欢。从班级赛到校际选拔赛，再到全县总决赛，近百场比赛接连进行。比赛设置小学低段、小学高段、初中、高中等六个组别。在这里，每一个热爱足球的孩子都能站上赛场，展现自己独特的风采。

In May 2026, the Antu County Primary and Secondary Schools Football Tournament, the "Principal's Cup," kicked off once again, bringing a celebration of football to students across the county. From class competitions and inter-school qualifiers to the county finals, nearly 100 matches were played. The tournament featured six divisions, including younger and older primary school groups, as well as junior high and senior high school groups. Here, every child with a passion for football has the chance to step onto the field and showcase their talents.

14岁女足队长的故事
The Story of a 14-Year-Old Girls' Football Captain

14岁的陈卓，是安图县青少年足球女子梯队U14女足队长。

14-year-old Chen Zhuo is the captain of Antu County's U14 girls' football team.

她来自一个普通农民家庭。五年级那年，体育老师在操场选拔足球苗子，正在篮球场练投篮的陈卓被一眼看中。起初，陈卓妈妈坚决反对："女孩子家，好好读书才是正路，踢球又苦又累，能有什么出息？"甚至还放出狠话："如果成绩下滑就立刻停训。"

She comes from an ordinary rural family. When her PE teacher was scouting for football talent on the school playground, Chen Zhuo, who was in the fifth grade and practicing basketball shots, was immediately noticed. At first, her mother strongly opposed the idea. "You're a girl—studying hard is the right path. Football training is tough and exhausting. Besides, what good can come of playing football?" She even warned Chen, "If your grades drop, you'll have to stop training immediately."

陈卓没有争辩，而是用行动证明了自己。训练场上，她比谁都刻苦，折返跑、颠球、战术对抗，一遍遍地练，汗水浸透球服是常态。学习上，她争分夺秒，练完球回家立刻写作业，成绩始终保持良好。

Chen Zhuo did not argue with her mother; instead, she proved herself through her actions. On the training field, she worked harder than anyone else, practicing shuttle runs, ball juggling, and tactical drills over and over again. She often trained until her jersey was drenched in sweat. In her studies, she made every minute count, finishing her homework as soon as she returned home after training, and her grades remained consistently good.

2025年去新疆参加比赛时，陈卓的脚踝韧带意外撕裂，肿得像馒头。可看到球队落后，她瞒着教练和家人，咬着牙冲上赛场，拼尽全力防守、传球，硬是帮球队稳住了局面，撑到了终场哨响。

In 2025, while competing in Xinjiang, Chen Zhuo accidentally tore an ankle ligament, leaving her ankle badly swollen. But when she saw her team falling behind, she kept her injury a secret from her coach and family, gritted her teeth, and returned to the field.



She gave her all in defense and passing, helping the team hold its ground until the final whistle.

凭借与生俱来的天赋和这份坚持，陈卓入选了国少队备选大名单，中国足球基金会专门发来感谢信。她去海南、青岛、武汉参加过集训比赛，见过更大的球场和更强的对手，心中的梦想也更加清晰："我将来要代表中国女足参赛，让全世界看到我们安图女孩的样子！"

With her talent and dedication, Chen Zhuo was selected for the national youth team's preliminary roster, and the China Football Development Foundation sent her a special letter of appreciation. She has taken part in training camps and competitions in Hainan, Qingdao, and Wuhan, where she has seen bigger fields and faced stronger opponents. She is now even clearer about her dream: "One day, I want to represent the Chinese women's national team and show the world what girls from Antu can achieve!"

在安图，像陈卓这样的女孩不止一个。9岁的殷婉月，其训练视频被送到前女足国脚水庆霞手中，小姑娘的天赋得到了高度认可，并受邀参加国家级训练营。从"不会踢"到"踢得有模有样"，安图女孩们正一步步走向更大的赛场。

Chen Zhuo is just one of the many talented young female football players in Antu. Nine-year-old Yin Wanyue's training video caught the attention of a former national female football player, Shui Qingxia, who highly recognized the young player's talent and invited her to attend a national-level training camp. From knowing nothing about football to playing with confidence and skill, girls from Antu are gradually making their way onto bigger fields.

从老师到教练
Coaches Behind the Dreams

安图足球能快速成长，离不开众多体育老师和专业教练的努力。

Antu's rapid football development would not have been possible without the dedication of its PE teachers and professional coaches.

刘雷是松江中学的体育老师，也是女足的带队教练。几年前，他还对专业足球训练一知半解，看着孩子们有热情却得不到专业指导，心里干着急。

Liu Lei is a PE teacher at Songjiang Middle School and head coach of the girls' football team. Just a few years ago, he knew little about professional football coaching. Seeing the children full of enthusiasm but lacking proper guidance, he was eager to help but did not know how.

转机来自延边朝鲜族自治州足球协会的一次免费培训。县里推荐他去秦皇岛国家足球训练基地学习。10天封闭式训练结束后，经过理论、实践、笔试、试讲层层考核，50人的班级只通过了一半。38岁的刘雷以高分拿到D级教练员证书。"拿到证书的那一刻，我终于有了底气！"他兴奋地说。

A turning point came when the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture Football Association offered a free training program. Recommended by the county, Liu Lei attended a 10-day residential training program at the National Football Training Base in Qinhuangdao. After completing the program, participants had to pass a series of assessments, including theoretical and practical exams, a written test, and a coaching demonstration. Only half of the 50 trainees qualified. Giving it his all, 38-year-old Liu Lei earned his Class-D coaching certificate with an outstanding score. "The moment I got my certificate, I finally felt confident as a coach," he said.

本土教练在成长，外来的职业足球力量也在为安图校园足球提供助力。韩国籍青训总监受邀至延边州驻点指导，带来了先进的训练理念；延边队职业球员张庆华每周手把手教孩子们战术配合；长春大众卓越女足俱乐部的教练和体育院校的志愿者，也定期在安图的小学开展公益课堂。

As local coaches continue to grow, professional football experts from outside the county are also helping to strengthen Antu's campus football program. A Korean youth football director has been invited to Yanbian to provide on-site guidance, bringing advanced coaching concepts. Zhang Qinghua, a professional player with the Yanbian Football Team, works with the children every week on tactics and teamwork. Coaches from the Changchun DZZY Women's Football Club, together with volunteers from sports universities, also regularly offer free football sessions at primary schools in Antu.



足球让小城活力倍增
A Town Alive with Football

每逢县域联赛，非物质文化遗产代表性传承人金阿姨都会带队来到赛场。中场休息时，朝鲜族鹤舞、长鼓舞轮番上演，优美的舞姿配上动感的足球赛事，让观众大呼过瘾。“以前非遗表演只在节日里有，现在跟着球赛走进县城，能让更多人看到我们朝鲜族的文化。”金阿姨笑着说。

Whenever the County Football League takes place, Auntie Jin, an inheritor of intangible cultural heritage, brings her performance team to the stadium. During halftime, Crane Dance and Long-Drum Dance of the Korean ethnic minority in China, take turns on the field, their graceful movements adding a cultural touch to the excitement of the matches. “These intangible cultural heritage performances used to be reserved for festivals,” Auntie Jin said with a smile. “Now the football league has created new opportunities for us to perform, bringing our Korean ethnic culture to a wider audience.”

赛场外，农特产品集市格外热闹。当地农户把蜂蜜、木耳、长白山矿泉水摆到摊位前，无论是本地市民还是外来游客，来看比赛时都会顺便买些特产。一场比赛下来，农户们往往能卖出好几万元的农产品。“球赛一来，人就多了，我们的山货也被更多人认识了！”农户王大哥满脸欣喜。

Outside the stadium, the farmers’ market is just as lively. Local farmers set up stalls selling honey, black fungus, and Changbai Mountain mineral water. Whether local residents or visitors from afar, many pick up local specialties when they come for the matches. A single match day often brings in tens of thousands of yuan in sales for local farmers. “Whenever there’s a football match, the crowds follow, and more people get to know the products from our mountains,” Uncle Wang said with a broad smile.

县里还推出“看球赛、游安图”线路，球迷凭球票就能享受景区折扣。不少外地观众专程赶来，看完球赛再逛长白山民俗村落，吃朝鲜族美食。原本安静的小城，因为足球变得热闹非凡。

The county has also launched a “Game & Sightseeing in Antu” tourism program, with football fans enjoying discounted admission to local attractions by presenting their match tickets. Many visitors travel from afar to watch the games, then explore the folk villages around Changbai Mountain and savor traditional Korean ethnic cuisine. Once a quiet county, Antu has become full of life thanks to football.

从一场球赛到一城活力，足球不仅让孩子们强健体魄、追逐梦想，也让安图这座小城更有活力。

Football has energized the county. It has done more than help children build strong bodies and pursue their dreams; it has also breathed new life into Antu itself.

供图 / 李莹

中国国际中文教育基金会



大学里的“智慧食堂”

The “Smart Canteen” at the University

文/王绍玲 Wang Shaoling
译/刘克成 Liu Kecheng

入学吉林大学前，阿根廷小伙马西（Benatti Maximiliano）对吃饭这件事，心里是有点紧张的。当时他的中文还不太好。他想象中的大学食堂，是人声鼎沸的长队、看不懂的菜单，以及自己端着餐盘不知往哪里走的尴尬。

On enrolling at Jilin University, the young Argentinian student Benatti Maximiliano felt somewhat anxious about dining on campus; his Chinese was still limited at this point. He imagined a university canteen full of long noisy queues, menus he could not understand, and the challenge of standing holding a tray, unsure of where to go.

没想到，入学第一天，他就被吉林大学食堂的现状震惊了。没有一眼望不到头的长队，也没有拿着勺子问“同学你吃啥”的工作人员。他领到的是一个贴着专属二维码的餐盘，二维码与校园卡绑定。走进自助餐区，一切仿佛瞬间变得简单：他拿起一块锅包肉放进盘里，面前的感应屏上，这块锅包肉的重量、价格，甚至卡路里，都清清楚楚地显示出来。

Much to his surprise, Jilin University's canteen impressed him on his very first day. There were no queues to be seen, nor were there staff members waiting to serve and asking: "What would you like?" Instead, he was given a tray bearing a unique QR code linked to his campus card. On entering the self-service dining area, everything suddenly became clear and simple; he picked up a piece of Guobaorou—crispy sweet-and-sour pork, placing it on his tray. The sensor screen facing him immediately displayed full details of its weight, price and even calorie content.

“这么简单?”马西又试着拿了几样菜，然后端着餐盘找了个座位坐下。他忘了结算，也没有刷卡。大约15分钟后，他收到了一条自动扣费的通知——系统已经悄悄地帮他完成了所有操作。

“Is it really that simple?” Maximiliano wondered. He tried taking a few more dishes, before carrying his tray to a table and sitting down. He forgot to check out, also failing to swipe his card. Some 15 minutes later, he received an automatic payment notification because the system had quietly completed the entire process for him.

这就是吉林大学的“智慧食堂”。“这太神奇了!”马西后来在自己的短视频《新智温故·温故知新》中对着镜头感叹。这条短视频记录了他眼中“充满科技感”的中国校园，很多海外网友通过他的镜头，第一次看到了中国大学食堂真实的样子——干净、智能，而且饭菜可口。

This is Jilin University's Smart Canteen. "This is incredible!" Maximiliano later exclaimed to the camera in his short video *Embracing the New, Revisiting the Old*. The video showcases what he saw as a highly technological Chinese university campus. Through his lens, overseas viewers were, for the first time, able to see the reality of a Chinese university canteen: intelligent, clean, and serving delicious food.

每年毕业季，吉林大学食堂都会为毕业生准备免费的毕业餐。菜单上的菜名换成了“鹏程万里”“青云直上”“前程似锦”等寓意美好的名字——其中，“鹏程万里”对应干炸黄花鱼，愿毕业生如大鹏展翅远航；“青云直上”是梅菜扣肉，层层码放的肉片象征步步高升、平步青云；“前程似锦”则是松仁玉米，缤纷的色彩寓意未





来丰富多彩。学校用这些菜肴为即将远行的学子送上温暖的祝福，这是学校坚持多年的传统。

Every graduation season, Jilin University's canteens prepare a complimentary farewell meal for the students graduating. The dishes are given auspicious names such as "A boundless journey ahead," "Rising to great heights" and "A bright and splendid future." "A boundless journey ahead" refers to deep-fried yellow croaker, symbolizing the hope that graduates will spread their wings like the legendary bird *peng*, embarking on a great journey. "Rising to great heights" is steamed pork belly with preserved mustard greens, with its neatly layered slices representing steady advancement and success. "A bright and splendid future" is sweetcorn with pine nuts, whose vibrant colors symbolize a rich and diverse future. Through these dishes, the university offers its warm wishes to students preparing to begin a new chapter in their lives. This is a cherished tradition that the university has maintained for many years.

来自泰国的留学生黄文 良（Haworadit Miss Arisa）第一次看到这些菜名时，觉得很有趣。她不太明白“鹏程万里”的意思，特意去查了典故，发现这不仅仅是一道菜的名字，更是学校对毕业生的美好祝福。“原来中餐不只美味，还有这么多的意义，”她说，“吃饭变得更有意思了！”

When Haworadit Miss Arisa, an international student from Thailand, first saw these dishes' names, she found them fascinating. In order to fully understand the meaning of "A boundless journey ahead," she looked up the story behind the expression. She discovered that it was more than just the name of a dish; it also conveyed the university's heartfelt best wishes for its graduates. "I realized that Chinese food is not just delicious, but also carries so much meaning," she said. "This makes dining much more interesting!"

对黄文良来说，智慧食堂最大的好处是节省时间。那时，她正在写毕业论文，时间非常宝贵。在智慧食堂，她不用排队，拿完就走，吃完自动扣款。“每天至少能省出20分钟，我可以多读好几页文献！”

For Arisa, the greatest advantage of the Smart Canteen was the time it saved because at the time, she was writing her graduation thesis, so every minute was precious. In the Smart Canteen, there was no need to queue; she could simply choose her food and leave, with payment being deducted automatically after the meal. "It saved me at least 20 minutes per day," she said. "That gave me enough time to read several more pages of academic literature!"

智慧食堂的后台就像一个“看不见的厨师长”。大数据会分析全校师生的用餐偏好：喜欢吃什么、几点来

吃、哪些菜常被剩下。受欢迎的菜多备，不受欢迎的菜及时调整或下架。厨房师傅们还会定期与全国其他高校交流，比如将受欢迎度较高的四川辣子鸡、广东叉烧引入菜单。

Behind the Smart Canteen is a system which works like an "invisible head chef." Using big data, it analyzes university student and staff dining preferences: what they like to eat, when they usually arrive, and which dishes are most frequently left unfinished. Popular dishes are prepared in larger quantities, while less chosen ones are promptly modified or removed from the menu. The kitchen staff regularly share ideas with their counterparts at other universities across China. Popular regional dishes, such as Sichuan-style Spicy Diced Chicken and Cantonese Barbecued Pork, are then introduced to the menu.

对于马西、黄文良这些国际学生来说，学校食堂早已不只是一个填饱肚子的地方。马西觉得食堂就像一个"无声的向导"，它不会说话，却用最直观的方式，告诉他中国校园生活是什么模样：高效、友好，而且充满人情味。黄文良则说，走进食堂，看到那些热气腾腾的餐食，还有无须任何说明就能看懂的自助餐台，便能感受到这个地方在欢迎你。

For international students such as Maximiliano and Arisa, the university canteen has long been more than just a place to satisfy their hunger. Maximiliano sees the canteen as a "silent guide." It does not speak, yet it shows him in the most direct way the nature of campus life: efficient, welcoming, and full of warmth. Arisa said that when she entered the canteen and saw the steaming dishes and self-service counters which required no explanation, she always felt that this was a place where she was truly welcome.

科技的温度，大抵就藏在这些细节里。不是冷冰冰的屏幕和人脸识别，而是在一餐一饭之间，让每一个来自世界各地的人感到安心，并在不知不觉中爱上这里。

Perhaps the true "warmth" of technology lies in details such as these. It is found not in cold screens or facial-recognition systems, but in the way in which technology, through the simple routines of everyday meals, helps people from around the world feel at ease, gradually coming to love this place without even realizing it.



孔子学院与中国海外企业

The Confucius Institutes and Chinese Enterprises Overseas

文/安纳斯·埃洛丘库 Anas Elochukwu
译（中文）/汤敏 Tang Min

在尼日利亚，汉语教学走过了一段不算漫长却颇为坚实的路。如今，英语是该国的官方语言，而汉语已超越法语、西班牙语、德语、日语和俄语等语种，成为尼日利亚民众外语学习的最热门选择之一。在过去的15年间，尼日利亚约有10所高等院校陆续开设了中文课程。以纳姆迪·阿齐克韦大学为例，中文系于2014年在孔子学院的支持下成立，目前是人文学院招生人数最多的专业之一。2025年，纳姆迪·阿齐克韦大学欧洲语言系法语、西班牙语和德语三个专业的招生总人数为118人，中文专业招生人数达到234人，这充分反映出当地学生对中文学习的旺盛需求。

Chinese language education in Nigeria has followed a relatively short but remarkably solid path of development. Today, while English remains the country's official language, Chinese has become the fastest-growing foreign language in the country, as evidenced by the number of people who have already learned it or are learning it or plan to learn it at the Confucius Institutes, universities and private centers. In fact, it has almost overtaken French, Spanish, German, and Russian to become the most popular foreign language among Nigerian learners after English. Over the past 15 years, around ten higher-education institutions in Nigeria have introduced Chinese language programmes. At Nnamdi Azikiwe University, for example, the Department of Chinese Studies was established in 2014 with the support of the Confucius Institute and has since grown into one of the programmes with the largest student enrollment in the Faculty of Arts. In 2025, the combined enrollment in the French, Spanish, and German programmes of the Department of Modern European Languages at Nnamdi Azikiwe University stood at 118 students, while enrollment in the Chinese Studies programme reached 234—nearly twice the combined total of the three European language programmes. This striking contrast clearly reflects the strong and growing demand for Chinese language learning among Nigerians.





中国国际中文教育基金会

随着“汉语热”持续升温，尼日利亚联邦政府国家大学委员会（负责监管大学教育的机构）修订了大学课程，发布了名为“尼日利亚大学系统核心课程与最低学术标准”的新课程文件，于2023年发布，其中为中文研究学士项目设置了20多门核心中文课程。在地方层面，阿布贾、拉各斯和巴耶尔萨等州已宣布计划在小学和中学开设中文课程。此外，中国大使馆还向全国各地的中小学捐赠教学材料。

With the growing popularity of Chinese language learning in Nigeria, the National Universities Commission (NUC), the regulatory body responsible for university education, revised the university curriculum. The new curriculum, entitled “Core Curriculum and Minimum Academic Standards for the Nigerian University System,” was released in 2023 and includes more than 20 core Chinese language courses for the Bachelor’s programme in Chinese Studies. At the local level, states including Abuja, Lagos, and Bayelsa have announced plans to introduce Chinese language courses in primary and secondary schools. In addition, the Chinese Embassy has donated teaching materials to primary and secondary schools across the country.

尼日利亚现有两所孔子学院：纳姆迪·阿齐克韦大学孔子学院与拉各斯大学孔子学院。这两所学院并肩笃行，在全国范围内推广汉语，并发挥出举足轻重的作用，迄今已培养逾20万名尼日利亚学员。不少孔院的优秀毕业生已经能够独立创办汉语培训机构，建于拉各斯的爱非汉语学校便是典型代表。此外，还有位于阿瓦卡的Star Alliance中文学校。爱非汉语学校已培训超过100名学生，目前拥有4个教学中心，在读学生约300人，今年9月还将在阿瓦卡和瓦里新设2个中心。

Nigeria is home to two Confucius Institutes: the Confucius Institute at Nnamdi Azikiwe University (CI-NAU) and the Confucius Institute at the University of Lagos. Together, these two institutes have played a pivotal role in promoting Chinese language education across the country, having jointly trained more than 200,000 Nigerians. Many outstanding graduates of the Confucius Institutes have since established their own Chinese language training centers, including Ai Fei Chinese School in Lagos, a notable example. Another such institution is Star Alliance Chinese School in Awka. Ai Fei Chinese School has trained more than 100 students and currently operates four teaching centres, with approximately 300 students enrolled. It will also open two new centres in Awka and Warri in September this year.

纳姆迪·阿齐克韦大学孔子学院成立于2008年，由纳姆迪·阿齐克韦大学与厦门大学合作共建，现已发展成为西非地区最具影响力的汉语教育中心之一。孔院下设6个教学点和1个孔子课堂，此外，孔院还推动纳姆迪·阿齐克韦大学创办了西非首个汉语系。截至目前，孔院已累计培养逾10万名学员——学员在世界“汉语桥”比赛中荣获11项全球性奖项；并与中国高校深度合作——已有约300名毕业生赴华留学深造。

Established in 2008 through a partnership between Nnamdi Azikiwe University and Xiamen University, the Confucius Institute at Nnamdi Azikiwe University has developed into one of the most influential centers for Chinese language education in West Africa. The institute has established six affiliated teaching centres and one Confucius Classroom. It also led to the establishment of the Department of Chinese Studies at Nnamdi Azikiwe University, the first of its kind in West Africa. To date, the institute has trained more than 100,000 Nigerians, some of whom have won 11 global awards in the Chinese Bridge Competition; and through partnerships with Chinese universities, the institute has enabled approximately 300 alumni to pursue further studies in China.



孔院校友：尼中经贸合作的桥梁

Confucius Institute Alumni: Bridges for Nigeria-China Economic and Trade Cooperation

纳姆迪·阿齐克韦大学孔子学院的毕业生已逐步成长为尼日利亚新兴劳动力市场的重要力量。他们既熟悉当地的社会文化环境，又直接使用中文进行工作沟通。这种双重优势，使他们在就业市场上获得了更多选择，也让他们在尼中经贸合作的各个层面发挥着实实在在的作用。

Graduates of the Confucius Institute at Nnamdi Azikiwe University have gradually become an important part of Nigeria's emerging workforce. Familiar with the local social and cultural environment while also able to use Chinese directly in the workplace, they enjoy a unique combination of strengths. This bilingual and cross-cultural competence not only gives them broader employment opportunities, but also enables them to play a practical role at various levels of Nigeria-China economic and trade cooperation.

在多年办学过程中，孔院与在尼中资企业之间逐步探索出多种合作方式，涵盖人才培养、就业对接、资源共建等多个方面，形成了互促互进的良性互动。

Over the years, the Confucius Institute and Chinese enterprises operating in Nigeria have developed various forms of cooperation, covering talent development, employment opportunities and resource sharing. This has created a mutually beneficial relationship in which Chinese language education and the manpower needs of enterprises support each other.

不少校友经过几年的职场历练，已经从初级、中级岗位走向高级管理岗位，成为所在部门的主管或业务骨干。从这个意义上说，孔院的中文教育不仅为学生个人提供了职业起点，也为尼中经贸合作的深入提供了人才储备。

After several years of professional experience, many alumni have progressed from entry- and mid-level positions to high-level managerial roles, becoming supervisors or key members of their respective departments. In this sense, Chinese language education at the Confucius Institute has not only provided students with a starting point for their careers, but has also helped build a pool of skilled talents to support the continued development of Nigeria-China economic and trade cooperation.

在办学过程中，孔院也得到了一些在尼中资企业的热心帮助。

Throughout its development, the Confucius Institute has also received valuable support and assistance from a number of Chinese enterprises operating in Nigeria.

位于贝宁城的永兴钢铁公司自2019年以来，一直热心支持孔院发展，是企业中的杰出代表。疫情期间，公司定期为孔院教师送来医疗物资和生活用品、食品等；每年春节，公司会与中方教职工共度佳节，一起包饺子、吃年夜饭。更令人感动的是，永兴钢铁公司还在孔院教师宿舍开凿水井，并安装了太阳能发电系统，解决了教职工的生活用水与用电难题。

One outstanding example is Yongxing Steel, a steel company based in Benin City, which has supported the institute since 2019. Since the national lockdown during the pandemic, the company has regularly provided teachers with medicines, medical supplies, and food assistance. It also hosts Chinese staff during the annual Spring Festival celebrations and has helped address water-supply challenges by constructing a borehole and installing a solar power system at the Chinese staff residence.

中国土木工程集团有限公司（CCECC）也为纳姆迪·阿齐克韦大学孔子学院、中方教职工宿舍区，以及奥科联邦理工学院孔子课堂开凿了深井，保障了教师日常教学和生活的基本条件。

Similarly, China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation (CCECC) has constructed boreholes at CI-NAU, the Chinese staff residence and the Confucius Classroom at the Federal Polytechnic, Oko.

此外，奥尼沙的另一家中资企业每年赞助孔院的春节庆祝活动。同时，部分工程专业学生及技术人员也在孔院接受了汉语培训，随后进入相关企业工作。

Another Chinese enterprise based in Onitsha has co-sponsored the institute's annual Spring Festival celebration by donating gifts for guests. In addition, some engineering students and other skilled workers have received training at CI-NAU.

这些来自企业的支持，虽然形式和规模各不相同，但对孔院来说，每一份帮助都弥足珍贵。正是这些支持，让孔院在当地更好地运转，也为院企之间建立更深入的合作关系奠定了基础。

The support provided by these enterprises varies in both form and scale, but every contribution has been deeply valued by the Confucius Institute. Such support has helped the Institute operate more effectively in the local community and has also laid a solid foundation for deeper and stronger collaboration between the Institute and Chinese enterprises in Nigeria.

面向未来：携手共筑合作平台
Looking Ahead: Building a Platform for Cooperation Together

纳姆迪·阿齐克韦大学孔子学院经过近20年的发展，已在汉语教学、本土师资培养和跨文化交流方面积累了一定经验，也建立起覆盖尼日利亚多个州的中文教学网络。与此同时，在尼中资企业在本地化运营中，对具备中文能力的本土人才的需求持续增长。

After nearly two decades of development, the Confucius Institute at Nnamdi Azikiwe University has accumulated valuable experience in Chinese language education, the training of local Chinese

language teachers and cross-cultural exchange. It has also established a Chinese language teaching network extending across several states in Nigeria. At the same time, as Chinese enterprises in Nigeria continue to deepen their local operations, their demand for local manpower with Chinese language skills is steadily growing.

未来，我们也欢迎更多孔子学院和海外企业同仁分享各自的经验，共同探索适合不同国情的院企合作模式。我们期待听到来自世界各地同行们的故事，相互借鉴，一起把这件有意义的事情做得更好。

Looking ahead, we warmly welcome colleagues from other Confucius Institutes and overseas enterprises to share their experience and jointly explore models of cooperation between the Confucius Institutes and Chinese enterprises that are suited to different national and local contexts. We look forward to hearing stories and experience from colleagues around the world, learning from one another, and working together to make this meaningful endeavor even more successful.

供图 / 阿纳斯 · 埃洛丘库



中国国际中文教育基金会

中文+钢铁 趣味数字中文课

"Chinese + Steel": A Fun Lesson on Numbers

文/乔汉如 Qiao Hanru
译/庄驰原 Zhuang Chiyuan

随着越来越多的中资企业“出海”，海外钢铁行业对跨文化沟通和安全生产协作的需求日益迫切。“中文+职业技能”作为一种创新型国际中文教育模式，将汉语学习与岗位操作、安全指令和生产流程结合起来，为海外一线员工提供了实用、高效的语言学习机会。彭亨大学孔子学院（河北大学共建）在马来西亚联合钢铁（大马）集团设有教学点，面向本地一线员工开展教学。

As more and more Chinese companies expand overseas, the demand for cross-cultural communication and safe production collaboration in the overseas steel industry has grown increasingly urgent. “Chinese + Vocational Skills” is an innovative model in international Chinese language education which combines Chinese learning with job-specific operations, safety instructions, and production processes, giving overseas frontline workers practical and efficient language training. The Confucius Institute jointly established by Hebei University and Universiti Malaysia Pahang operates a teaching site at Alliance Steel (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., where it provides Chinese classes to local production staff.

今天的这节课比较特殊，上课时间恰在夜班结束后的清晨，学员们正处于极度疲劳状态，对传统死记硬背的教学模式提不起兴趣。如何在教授职业汉语的同时，以趣味教学激活课堂，成为本次“汉语数字0—10”课程的关键。

Today’s lesson was an unusual one. Scheduled right after the night shift, it found the workers exhausted and in no mood for rote memorization. The challenge for this session on “Chinese Numbers 0–10” was clear: how to teach vocational Chinese while keeping the classroom lively and engaging.

上午8点半，马来西亚关丹的阳光已经有些灼热，联合钢铁厂的本地员工走出轰鸣的夜班车间，拖着疲惫的身躯步入孔子学院汉语课堂。教室里弥

中国国际中文教育基金会

漫着沉闷的气息，工人们神情倦怠，对即将开始的学习没有太多期待。如何在这样的状态下上好一节“中文+钢铁”课，成了乔老师首先要面对的难题。

By 8:30 in the morning, the sun over Kuantan, Malaysia, was already blazing. The local steelworkers filed out of the roaring night-shift workshop and dragged their weary bodies into the Confucius Institute classroom. The room was heavy with fatigue. The workers looked drained, with little expectation for the lesson ahead. The question facing Teacher Qiao was how to deliver a “Chinese + Steel Industry Skills” class under these conditions.



只见乔老师微笑着拍手致意，做了简单的自我介绍。她没有急着翻开厚重的课本，而是温和地看向第一排员工：“我们来玩个小游戏，接龙介绍自己和身边的伙伴，好不好？”

She began with a warm smile and a clap, introducing herself concisely. Instead of reaching for the heavy textbook, she turned gently to the workers in the front row. “Let’s play a little game,” she said. “A chain introduction, tell us who you are, then introduce the person next to you. Sound good?”

“大家好，我是阿兹米。”

“Hi everyone, I’m Azmi.”

“他是阿兹米，我是法蒂玛……”

“He’s Azmi, and I’m Fatimah...”

简单的互动让工人们紧绷的神经放松下来。一圈接龙过后，气氛明显轻快了许多，乔老师顺势切入主题：“阿兹米是1号，法蒂玛是2号……今天，我们就来学习车间里常见的‘数字’。”

This simple interaction eased the tension. After one round of the chain game, the atmosphere had noticeably lightened. Seizing the moment, Teacher Qiao steered the conversation toward the lesson: “Azmi is Number 1, Fatimah is Number 2... Today, we’re going to learn numbers you often see in the workshop.”

欢快的数字儿歌随即响起，乔老师在唱到数字时比出手势。第一遍，学员们只是略带疲惫地看着；第二遍，有两三个性格活泼的员工忍不住跟着拍起手来；第三遍，音乐的魔力彻底唤醒了这群夜班工人，全班15人一起比画手指、大声合唱，原本沉闷的教室一下子活跃了起来。

A cheerful number song filled the room, and Teacher Qiao gestured along with each number. The first time, the workers just watched, still heavy-lidded. By the second round, a few of the more outgoing ones couldn’t help but clap along. By the third, the magic of the music had fully awakened the night-shift crew—all fifteen of them were counting on their fingers and singing along loudly. The once-stifling classroom had come alive.

“好，大家看这里！”乔老师亮出一组印有汉字、拼音和阿拉伯数字的彩色卡片。教到汉字“八”时，一位满脸胡茬的男子突然兴奋地摸着下巴喊：“Mustache（胡子）！”全班哄堂大笑，乔老师顺势引导：“说得太对了！‘八’字就像胡子，说到胡子会想到谁呀？”大家用马来语齐声回应：“Bapa（爸爸）！”“太棒了！汉语‘八’的发音，和马来语Bapa一模一样！”乔老师巧妙的联想记忆法，让汉字的字形与发音变得亲切又好记。

“Alright, everyone, look here!” Teacher Qiao held up a set of colourful flashcards featuring Chinese characters, pinyin, and Arabic numerals. When she got to the character 八 (eight), a burly, stubble-faced man suddenly lit up and touched his chin excitedly: “Mustache!” The whole class burst out laughing. Teacher Qiao seized the moment: “Exactly! The character 八 looks just like a mustache. And speaking of mustaches, who do you think of?” The class answered in unison, in Malay: “*Bapa* (Father)!” “Perfect! The Chinese character 八 is pronounced bā,



which sounds similar to the first syllable of the Malay word bapa, meaning 'father.'" Her clever mnemonic made both the shape and the sound of the character instantly familiar and memorable.

为巩固记忆，乔老师敲响白板宣布挑战升级："现在，我们来玩'跳7'游戏！15人轮流报数，遇到7或含7的数字，要拍手代替发声，出错就得从头开始哦！"大家玩得很投入。见状态上来了，乔老师决定撤去阿拉伯数字卡片，换上纯汉字卡片。"谁敢上台挑战认读？成功的就能获得精美的中国漆扇哦！"她举起奖品，语气里满是鼓励。

To reinforce what they'd learned, Teacher Qiao tapped the whiteboard and announced the next challenge: "Now, let's play 'Skip 7'! All 15 of you will take turns counting aloud. Whenever you reach the number 7 or a number with 7 in it, clap your hands instead of saying the number. If anyone makes a mistake, we start over from the beginning!" The workers threw themselves into the game with enthusiasm. Seeing their energy rise, Teacher Qiao removed the Arabic numeral cards and replaced them with cards showing only Chinese characters. "Who's brave enough to come up and read these? Anyone who succeeds will get a beautiful Chinese lacquered fan as a prize!" She held up the prize, her tone full of encouragement.

起初，学员们略显犹豫，害怕出错。乔老师温柔地宽慰道："做错没有任何惩罚，成功一定有奖励！"在老师鼓励的目光中，平时从不发言的阿米拉深吸一口气，举起了手。当她准确念出所有数字时，大家都鼓起掌来。随后，阿兹米也挑战成功。

At first, the workers hesitated, afraid of making mistakes. Teacher Qiao reassured them gently: "There's no penalty for getting it wrong, but there's definitely a reward for getting it right!" Encouraged by her warm gaze, Amira, who had never once spoken up in class, took a deep breath and raised her hand. When she read all the characters correctly, the whole class applauded. Azmi followed suit and succeeded as well.

"来来，咱们都站起来动一动！"乔老师接着分发汉字卡片，开启"数字找朋友"游戏。工人们舒展筋骨，拿着卡片在教室里来回走动，寻找相邻数字。乔老师也融入其中，与大家嬉笑互动。

"Come on, everyone, let's stand up and move around!" Teacher Qiao handed out Chinese character cards and launched the game "Find Your Number Neighbor." The workers stretched their limbs and moved around the classroom, holding their cards and looking for the cards bearing the immediately preceding or following numbers. Teacher Qiao joined in, laughing and interacting with everyone.

课程最后35分钟，进入最核心的"职场情境"环节。乔老师搬出量杯、烧杯、钢铁样品等车间常见实物，





这些每日接触的工具让学员们倍感熟悉，也彻底放松下来。

The final 35 minutes were devoted to the most practical part of the lesson: workplace scenarios. Teacher Qiao brought out measuring cups, beakers, steel samples, and other everyday items from the workshop. These familiar tools put the workers completely at ease.

在乔老师的引导下，大家开始练习说“两个烧杯”“1号高炉设备”“我们组有4个人”这类短语和句子。工号、手机号、设备编号——这些车间里的常用数字，在熟悉的场景里变成了学员们口中流利的汉语表达。最后的小组情境任务抽签环节，有两组抽到了复杂的汇报场景，乔老师问他们是否需要换简单点的卡片，几个人自信地摇头：“不换，我们能行！”

Guided by Teacher Qiao, they began practising phrases and sentences such as “two beakers,” “equipment for Blast Furnace No. 1,” and “there are four people in our group.” Employee numbers, phone numbers, equipment codes—all the numbers they used daily in the workshop now rolled off their tongues in fluent Chinese. During the final group task draw, two groups picked complex reporting scenarios. Teacher Qiao offered to swap them for easier ones, but these workers shook their heads confidently, “No, we can do it!”

不知不觉，120分钟的课程接近尾声。随堂小测试中，15名学员全部顺利通过。那些曾在课堂上趴着睡觉、低头刷手机的夜班工人，此刻眼里满是抢答成功后的兴奋。

Before they knew it, the 120-minute lesson was over. In the end-of-class quiz, all 15 students passed. The night-shift workers who had started the class dozing at their desks or scrolling through their phones were now bright-eyed with the thrill of having answered correctly.

走出教室时，员工阿兹米把玩着赢来的中国漆扇，转头用汉语跟同伴开玩笑说：“我的工号是2—0—2—4，明天记得7点上班，千万别迟到啊！”

As they walked out of the classroom, Azmi fiddled with the Chinese lacquered fan he had won, then turned to his coworker and joked in Chinese: “My employee number is 2-0-2-4. Remember to be at work at 7 o’clock tomorrow and don’t be late!”

供图 / 乔汉如

中国国际中文教育基金会



跨越山海的“汉语缘”

A Chinese Bond Across Mountains and Seas

文/祖鲁 Zulu James
译/丁鹏 Penny Ding

我与汉语的缘分，要从赞比亚大学孔子学院（以下简称赞比亚孔院）说起。2010年，我考入赞比亚大学，就读经济学与数学专业。一个多月后，赞比亚孔院宣告成立。这样的时间巧合，让我觉得仿佛是一种命中注定。2014年，我正读大四，被蓬勃发展的中国深深吸引。中国经济快速崛起，令我心生向往，而语言正是理解这个国家的钥匙。怀着这份向往，我走进了赞比亚孔院，开始学习汉语。这一选择，深刻影响了我此后的人生轨迹。

My bond with the Chinese language began at the Confucius Institute of the University of Zambia (hereafter referred to as the Zambia Confucius Institute). In 2010, I was successfully admitted to the University of Zambia to study Economics and Mathematics. Just one month later, the Zambia Confucius Institute was established. The coincidence felt almost as though it had been destined. By 2014, I was in my fourth year at university and had become deeply fascinated by China's remarkable development. I admired the country's rapid economic rise and gradually came to realize that language was the key to truly understanding China. With this belief in mind, I walked into the Zambia Confucius Institute and began learning Chinese. That decision profoundly changed the course of my life.

我对汉语的热爱，源于我的启蒙恩师——赞比亚孔院首任中方院长何懿教授。她总是耐心地帮我纠正发音、夯实基础，还鼓励我参加“汉语桥”世界大学生中文比赛。在她的鼓励与指导下，我参加了2015年“汉语桥”赞比亚赛区的比赛，并荣获亚军，由此获得了赴中国观赛及参加夏令营的宝贵机会。同年，我勤奋苦读，拿到了国际中文教师奖学金，并获得赴河北大学攻读汉语国

际教育硕士学位的机会。三年后，我取得硕士学位，实现了从汉语爱好者到汉语讲授者的转变。

My initial love for the Chinese language originated from my Chinese teacher who first introduced me to it—Professor He Yi, the first Chinese director of the Zambia Confucius Institute. She was always patient in correcting my pronunciation, strengthening my foundation in the language, and even encouraging me to take part in the Chinese Bridge Chinese Proficiency Competition for International College Students. With her guidance and support, I competed in the 2015 Chinese Bridge Competition in the Zambia division and was awarded the second prize. This achievement earned me the precious opportunity to travel to China to watch the global finals and take part in the accompanying summer camp. Later that same year, through dedicated study, I was awarded the International Chinese Language Teachers Scholarship to pursue a master's degree in Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages (TCSOL) at Hebei University. Three years later, I graduated with my master's degree, completing a remarkable transformation from a learner who loved the Chinese language to a teacher devoted to sharing it with others.

2018年学成归国后，我回到赞比亚孔院，成为一名汉语教师。除教授汉语外，我还参与了赞比亚中学汉语考试的课程设计工作。

In 2018 after finishing my studies in China, I returned to Zambia and became a Chinese language teacher at the Zambia Confucius Institute. In addition to teaching Chinese, I also participated in the curriculum design for the Chinese tests in Zambian secondary schools.

在孔子学院工作的5年里，我积累了较为丰富的教学与管理经验。作为多个国家级及地区项目的首席顾问，我努力发挥专业优势，积极为当地社会发展贡献力量。我曾协助赞比亚教育部、赞比亚考试委员会及赞比亚公路运输与安全局，将赞比亚交通法规翻译成汉语，帮助在赞比亚的中国朋友了解当地交规，提升出行安全。2020年，我被评为“最佳本土中文教师”。此外，我还担任赞比亚大学“一带一路”国际委员会主席，持续助力中赞两国的国际合作。2023年，我获得了中国教育部中外语言交流合作中心设立的“孔子新汉学计划”博士生奖学金，成为赞比亚首位获得该奖学金的汉语学者。

Over the five years I worked at the Zambia Confucius Institute, having gained extensive experience in both teaching and management. As the Chief Consultant for several national and regional projects, I made every effort to put my professional knowledge and skills into practice, contributing to local social development. I assisted the Zambian Ministry of Education, the Examinations Council of Zambia, and the Road Transport and Safety Agency (RTSA) in translating traffic laws and regulations into Chinese. This work helped members of the Chinese community in Zambia better understand local traffic regulations and improve their travel safety. In 2020, I was honoured with the title of “Best Local Chinese Language Teacher.” In addition, I served as Chair of Zambia's “Belt and Road” International Committee, where I continued to promote international cooperation and cultural and educational exchanges between Zambia and China. In 2023, I was awarded Confucius China Studies Program PhD Fellowship/Scholarship, established by the Center for Language Education and Cooperation (CLEC), becoming the first recipient of this prestigious scholarship in Zambia.

目前，我在四川大学文学与新闻学院攻读博士学位，研究方向主要涉及中非关系、国际中文教育及汉语多模态教学等领域。

I am currently pursuing a PhD at the School of Literature and Journalism, Sichuan University. My research focuses on China-Africa relations, International Chinese Language Education, and multimodal approaches to Chinese language teaching.

2024年12月，我受邀参加了第四届“中非未来领袖对话”活动，活动主题为“做携手推进现代化的同路人”。其间，我与来自十多个非洲国家的青年代表一同前往湖北宜昌和武汉。在宜昌，我们参观了许家冲村。这个村子是三峡库区移民村，村民从山上迁居这里后，发展茶叶种植和乡村旅游，日子越过越红火。在村委会便民服务中心，村民用渔





鼓调为我们唱了一首歌。我印象最深的是那句“全心全意为人民服务”。我想，将来我回赞比亚工作，也要有这样的态度。在武汉，我们参观了东风岚图汽车公司。在试车场，我坐上了他们的新能源车。车开起来又快又稳，给我留下了深刻印象。我希望中国和非洲能在新能源汽车领域加强合作。我相信，非洲的朋友如果有机会开上这样的车，也一定会喜欢。

In December 2024, I was invited to attend the Fourth China-Africa Future Leaders' Dialogue, held under the theme "Joining Hands as Fellow Travellers to Advance Modernization." During the event, I joined young representatives from more than ten African countries on visits to Yichang and Wuhan in Hubei Province. In Yichang, we visited Xujiachong Village. This village is a resettlement community for residents affected by the Three Gorges Reservoir project. After settlement, the villagers have developed tea cultivation and rural tourism, and their lives have become increasingly prosperous. At the Convenience Service Center of the Village Committee, local residents welcomed us by performing the traditional Yugu Tune (literally "fishing drum song"). One lyric left a particularly deep impression on me: "Serve the people wholeheartedly." Those simple words resonated with me, and I found myself thinking that, in the future, I wanted to serve Zambia with the same spirit of dedication. In Wuhan, we visited VOYAH Automobile Technology Co., Ltd., where we experienced the company's latest new energy vehicles on its test track. Riding in one of the cars, I was impressed by how fast, smooth, and stable it was. The experience strengthened my hope that China and Africa will deepen their cooperation in the field of new energy vehicles. I believe many people in Africa would be equally impressed by the opportunity to experience such advanced technology.

2026年1月，我参加了在北京举办的“青年汉学家与中外文明互鉴国际研讨会”。会上有人提到中国人常说的“和合”精神，我发现这种理念和非洲的一句谚语——“独行快，众行远”——在本质上不谋而合。我认为，赞比亚可以借鉴中国在乡村产业振兴方面的有益经验。赞比亚同样是一个多民族国家，如果能够以“和合”精神凝聚共识、促进团结，未来的发展之路一定会更加宽阔。

In January 2026, I attended the International Symposium on Young Sinologist and Mutual Learning Between Chinese and Foreign Civilizations. In the symposium, someone mentioned the Chinese concept of "harmony and cooperation," and I realized that it shares a fundamental similarity with an African proverb: "If you want to go fast, go alone; if you want to go far, go together." I believe that Zambia can benefit from learning about China's experience of rural industrial revitalization. Zambia is also a multi-ethnic country, if the country can build consensus by means of a harmonious spirit and promote unity, the road to future development will become even more widened.

这些年，我还有幸参加了世界汉学大会、世界中文大会，并在多国学术期刊发表学术论文10篇。

Over the years, I have been fortunate to participate in the World Conference of Sinologists and the World Chinese Language Conference many times, and have also published 10 academic articles.

从赞比亚到中国，这条路我已经走了十多年。未来的路还很长，我会继续一步一步，踏实前行。

From Zambia to China, I have walked on this road for over ten years. The road ahead remains far, but I will continue to move forward step by step steadily.

供图 / 祖鲁

《孔子学院》征稿函

《孔子学院》由中国国际中文教育基金会主办、上海外国语大学协办，拥有标准国际连续出版物刊号（ISSN）和中国国内统一刊号（CN），本刊为双月刊，有中英、中法、中西、中俄、中德、中意、中葡、中阿、中泰、中韩、中日 11 个中外文对照版，面向全球发行。

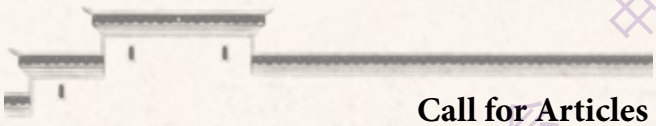
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We run regular columns — **"Cultural Horizons," "Learning Chinese," "China Now,"** and **"Confucius Institute Links"** — in each issue. "Cultural Horizons" introduces the customs, cultures, and intangible cultural heritages of diverse Chinese regions. "China Now" showcases the latest developments in China, portraying the lives, trends, and fashions of the Chinese people. In 2026, we will sequentially highlight **Henan, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Jiangsu, Hainan, Jilin and Hebei Province**. "Learning Chinese" covers various aspects of international Chinese language education. "Confucius Institute Links" features stories of Chinese language teachers and learners in teaching and learning the language.

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