



## 附件二：“闽艺荟萃”文化表演详情

2 DECEMBER 2022	
11am	<p><b>Learn Hokkien via Illustrations by Kuan Eng</b> 闽南插画绘本制作 // 许光荣</p> 
2pm	<p><b>Traditional Puppetry by Nan Chiau Primary School</b> 漳州偶剧《乾坤在掌中》 // 南侨小学</p>  <p>Time flashes by, bringing rapid changes to the world. Things of NEW roll in like a tidal wave. Traditions peddle hard, trapping water to keep afloat. What will their fate be like? In this short skit, the Primary 4 students from Nan Chiau Primary School will present a play-within-a-play, using puppets that are based on the traditional Chinese Hand puppets. Together with veteran puppeteer Tan Beng Tian, they will conduct a hands-on interactive sharing of this ancient art form.</p> <p>社会不停的转变，时间随着每一代的步伐越过越快。新的来，旧的去。往事真的只能回味吗？将要失去的文化，也会因此随着时间的流逝而消失吗？在这项戏中戏的演出当中，南侨小学的小五学生们，将会通过掌中布袋偶，为大家呈献短剧《乾坤在掌中》。之后，他们与剧场工作者陈鸣真，将会一起把传统布袋偶介绍给观众，与观众们分享和交流。</p>



2:30pm

**Hokkien Song Performance and Tongue Twister by Singapore Hokkien Huay Kuan (SHHK) Cultural Academy After School Care and SHHK Arts & Cultural Troupe**

福建童谣、健康操、绕口令

// 新加坡福建会馆文化学院午后学堂、新加坡福建会馆文化艺术团



福建会馆午后学堂是孩子们放学后进修和休闲的好天地，除了在课堂学习标准华语，还有机会通过朗读诗歌、绕口令以及说故事等来提高语言能力。另外，福建会馆少儿广播班的十几位小朋友也将为大家呈献快口及绕口令表演。每逢星期天早上，他们还在 958 的“少儿天地”里呈献“小豆芽故事”。他们接下来要表演什么节目呢，我们请小朋友自己介绍吧。

3pm

**Wushu by Tao Nan School**

武术表演

// 道南学校



**1. Wu Zu Quan**

Wu Zu Quan had the longest history and is one of the most widely spread martial arts in Fujian Province. Besides Quanzhou, Fuzhou, Zhangzhou and Xiamen, it has also spread to the South-East Asian countries like Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia, by our early forefathers who had immigrated to the regions. The name “Wu Zu” or five ancestors refers to a combination of five types of martial arts that were practised in Fujian Province. They are namely “Tai Zu” (Founder of the Song Dynasty), “Da Zun” (Bodhidharma), “Luo Han” (Arhhat), “Xing Zhe” (Itinerant Monk) and “Bai He” (White Crane).



The characteristics of “Wu Zu Quan” are steady and stable foot works, a variety of strong and powerful hand techniques. It emphasises simple yet practical movements. It has a special skill that shake and vibrate the core to exert the power of the full body.

#### 2. Double Dagger

Double dagger is a kind of ultimately short weapon. It can be used in a single unit or in pairs. The movements of dagger are normally agile and sharp, which incorporate with kicks, jumps and foot works. They are mainly use in close combat.

#### 3. Butterfly Broadsword

Butterfly broadsword is a kind of special short weapon found in the Southern style of Wushu. It comes in pairs and mostly use for close combat. The main techniques are thrust, hack, chop, slice, parry, lock, reverse slice and thrust.

#### 4. “Qi Mei Gun” (Eyebrow height Cudgel)

The Cudgel is regarded as the ancestor of all weapons. It is often used either to attack the opponent or to guard oneself. The main techniques are thrust, smash, flick, circling, parry, and block.

#### 5. Nan Quan (Southern Fist)

Nan Quan is a collective name for all martial arts that were practised in Southern China. Its characteristics are robust and powerful, a variety of comprehensive hand techniques and steady and stable footworks. The exertion of power is often accompanied with a shout to elevate the mightiness.

#### 6. Broadsword

Broadsword is called the “General of all weapons” It is a very commonly used short weapon. The main techniques are hack, chop, thrust, upper cut and parry. It has also a special techniques call “Twinning and wrapping”.

#### 7. Chang Quan

Chang Quan is a collective name for all martial arts that are practised in Northern China. Its characteristic movements are open and extended, speedy and powerful. It emphasises a lot on kicks and jumps.

#### 1. 五祖拳

五祖拳是福建七大拳种中历史最悠久，传播地域最广的优秀拳术。除了盛行于泉州、福州、漳州、厦门等地区之外，还随先辈们漂洋过海传至南洋地区如新加坡、马来西亚、菲律宾和印尼等地。五祖拳包括了太祖、达尊、罗汉、行者和白鹤五种拳术，统称“五祖拳”。五祖拳的特色是步法稳固，手法较多，动作浑厚有力，却也刚柔相济，风格简朴实用。最大的特点就是“摇身抖胛”。



	<p>2. 双匕首 匕首是一种以刺为主，又能砍击的小巧短兵器，可以是单把，也可以是一双。匕首的动作一般比较灵巧，再配合各种身法、腿法、步法等，常用于近距离的搏斗。</p> <p>3. 子母蝴蝶双刀 子母蝴蝶双刀是属于南派武术中的一种双，短兵器。多用于近距离的搏斗。其刀法主要有扎、砍、斩、削、格挡、锁、反把抹、扎等。</p> <p>4. 齐眉棍 棍是百兵之祖。齐眉棍一般的长度与个人身高相等，故名齐眉。主要棍法有戳、劈、挑、圈、架、格挡等。</p> <p>5. 南拳 南拳是普遍流行于中国南方的拳术的统称。其风格特点是拳势刚猛，步法稳固，手法较多，常随发劲动作而发声助威。</p> <p>6. 单刀 刀是百兵之帅，也是一种常见的短兵器。其特点动作是缠头、裹脑、再辅于扎、撩、斩、挂、砍、劈等其它方法来构成套路。</p> <p>7. 长拳 长拳是普遍流行于中国北方的拳术的统称。其风格特点是动作舒展，快速有力，闪展腾挪，跳跃与腿法较多，故有南拳北腿的说法。</p>
3:20pm	<p><b>Guzheng and Art of Tea-making by Singapore Ann Kway Association</b>  <b>古筝演奏、茶艺</b>  <b>// 安溪会馆</b></p>  <p>The Guzheng piece "The General's Command" can be divided into four sections. The first section uses a large number of finger-shaking and left-hand playing techniques to show the sounds of the war drums and war horns, creating a tense and mysterious melody; the second section uses exaggerated chants and sliding techniques of the left hand, to draw the image of a wise and brave general; the third section uses the "Fast Four Points" technique to illustrate the scene of the rapid advances of the soldiers in information; the fourth section depicts the scene of the two armies facing each other, slaying on the battlefield, and lastly, the scene of</p>



	<p>returning to the camp with victory. The whole piece is completed in a single breath, with a tight and measured rhythm, and the music is full of momentum.</p> <p>The Guzheng piece "The General's Command" can be divided into four sections. The first section uses a large number of finger-shaking and left-hand playing techniques to show the sounds of the war drums and war horns, creating a tense and mysterious melody; the second section uses exaggerated chants and sliding techniques of the left hand, to draw the image of a wise and brave general; the third section uses the "Fast Four Points" technique to illustrate the scene of the rapid advances of the soldiers in information; the fourth section depicts the scene of the two armies facing each other, slaying on the battlefield, and lastly, the scene of returning to the camp with victory. The whole piece is completed in a single breath, with a tight and measured rhythm, and the music is full of momentum.</p> <p>古筝曲《将军令》可分为四部分。第一部分用大段的摇指和左手弹奏技法，表现出鼓角声声的场景，旋律紧张而神秘；第二部分通过左手夸张的吟、滑手法勾画出智勇双全的将军形象；第三部分用持续加快的“快四点”技法，表现了士兵们编队急进的情形；第四部分描绘两军对垒、沙场厮杀、号角齐鸣、得胜回营的情景。全曲一气呵成，节奏紧迫有度，音乐富有气势。</p> <p>Spring Sprouts 春苗</p> <p>The contrast of the music from weak to strong, shows the dawn of spring morning. The guzheng then brings in the slow melody by imitating the sounds of the flowing water, depicting the scenery of spring.</p> <p>乐曲由弱到渐强的对比表现了春天早晨破晓的情景，接着经过古筝仿流水的演奏，带入乐曲慢版旋律的主题，描写春天的景致。</p> <p>Battling Against Typhoon 战台风</p> <p>The tune is majestic, with distinctive musical images, tense and intense in the fast passages, beautiful and lyrical in the slow passages. The whole piece successfully portrays the fearless spirit of the dock workers and their heroic spirit that overwhelms all difficulties.</p> <p>曲调气势磅礴，音乐形象鲜明，快速段落紧张激烈，慢速段落优美抒情。全曲成功地塑造了码头工人大无畏的精神和压倒一切困难的英雄气概。</p>
4:10pm	<p><b>Heng San Teng Exhibition Seminar</b></p> <p><b>《记石叻路恒山亭》讲座</b></p> <p>The Heng San Teng Temple was established back in 1828, serving as an important cemetery temple providing both funeral and memorial services for the Fujian immigrants residing in Nanyang. In 1992, the temple was besieged by fire, reducing the cultural site to a burnt plot of land. The seminar traces the history and</p>



happenings of Heng San Teng Temple over the centuries and dives deep into the history and the footprints of the three remaining cultural relics. The talk also explores the situation of Hokkien immigrants back then and the sort of significance the temple holds for different generations. Beyond the discussions on the artefacts, the two guest speakers, Mr Tan Kian Choon (SHHK Honorary Council Member) and Dr Hue Guan Thye from NUS Department of Chinese Studies, will share insights on the history of the temple. Through the lenses of the three relics, the seminar hopes to open conversations on the 1992 tragedy and the challenges faced in cultural preservation in the present day.

古庙恒山亭一般相信于 1828 年前建立，曾是南洋福建人最重要的管理机构之一。1992 年 5 月 11 日的一场大火，将这间历史悠久的庙宇烧毁殆尽，仅存三件遗物。为配合本届文化节展览的内容，两位演讲者（福建会馆名誉理事陈建存、新加坡国大中文系许源泰博士）将带你追溯恒山亭的历史，以展览的三件文物作为切入点进行深入探讨，跟随文物的足迹窥探当时庙宇的概况，并分享文化遗产保护，以及保留传扬传统等的心得。

### HOKKIEN FOLK SONGS 福建歌谣说唱会

7:30pm

**喝冰奶茶**

// **Lim Tay Peng**



'Lim Tay Peng' is a Singapore Music Trio consisting of lead singers Aaron Matthew Lim and Tay Sia Yeun, and composer pianist Peng Chi Sheng. The group's quirky name is a combination of their surnames, and is also a wordplay on the Hokkien dialect translation for 'Drink Iced Tea'!

In the year 2007, Chi Sheng and Aaron co-Intune Music, a local music and singing school, embarking on their music entrepreneurial journey. Subsequently in 2016, together with the recommendation of famous local arranger Terence Teo, they successfully proposed local singer Sia Yeun to compete on the China Talent Competition: 'Sound of my Dream'. This gave Sia Yeun the rare opportunity to PK with Singaporean superstar JJ Lin on the international arena! Since then, Aaron, Chi Sheng and Sia Yeun have been performing regularly and have gradually been gaining fans through their entertaining banter and earnest singing.

Lim Tay Peng strives to inject LOCAL flavour in their originals and performances.



	<p>Lim Tay Peng 新加坡的音乐 3 人帮 Lim Tay Peng 是由歌手兼歌唱导师林伟强，歌手郑夏韵，与钢琴手兼作曲人冯启胜所组成的。Lim Tay Peng 这个有趣的组合名字是用三人姓氏的方言读音所组成： Aaron Matthew Lim 林伟强的 Lim, Tay Sia Yeun 郑夏韵的 Tay, Peng Chi Sheng 冯启胜的 Peng。Lim Tay Peng 谐音闽南语《喝冰奶茶》！</p> <p>伟强与启胜在 2007 年一起创办了他们的音乐学校 - Intune Music，开启了他们的音乐教学之旅。2016 年启胜与夏韵因为合演《歌台音乐剧》而成为好友。同年年尾在我国知名的编曲老师 Terence Teo，启胜与伟强的推荐下，夏韵参加了浙江卫视的《梦想的声音》第一季的试音，并成功突围成为我国唯一的参赛歌手，也是那年中国以外的唯一国外素人歌手。夏韵在比赛时讨教了我国的知名歌手 JJ 林俊杰并获得好评。回国后，夏韵，启胜与伟强开始一起在舞台上同台演出，并逐渐的受到观众的关注与喜爱。</p> <p>每次推出新歌，Lim Tay Peng 会尽量把富有本地的风味写进歌词里。</p>
7:35pm	<p><b>含泪跳恰恰、人生的歌、憂愁</b> // 崔璀璨</p> 
7:50pm	<p><b>亲人、彩霞、你啊你啊</b> // 刘雯佩</p>  <p>Liu Wen Pei is a creative currently based in Gadigal Land (Sydney, Australia). The 19 year-old Singaporean, who also goes by Laura in her artistic practice, started writing music in Mandarin as a student at CHIJ St Nicholas Girls' School (Secondary). Having won a student songwriting competition in Secondary 3, and embarking on a journey of learning about her roots and ancestry, she was further motivated to write in her mother tongue, the Hokkien dialect. She has since released 2 Hokkien singles, 亲人 (Loved One) and 彩霞 (For Grandma) that were written for her late maternal grandfather and grandmother respectively. The story behind 亲人 (Loved One), in particular, was published by the local Chinese papers, Lianhe Zaobao, as</p>



	<p>a way to celebrate its release on Spotify and encourage Singaporean youth to engage in and reclaim the lost histories of their mother tongue.</p> <p>刘雯佩是 2003 年出生的插画家和词曲创作者。目前在悉尼盖蒂高土地上生活的她在新南威尔士大学读艺术理论。雯佩在 2018 年通过中学（圣尼各拉女校）三年级参加的华语歌曲创作课程和比赛培养了她对写歌的兴趣。她也凭借了那年创作的歌曲《谢谢你》获得歌曲与 MV 录制的机会。这促使她继续写歌。2020 年 3 月，刚抵达澳大利亚求学的她决定在两个星期的强制性居家隔离内完成她的第一首原创福建歌曲《亲人》。她说，完成这首歌不仅是为了缅怀在她五岁时逝去的外公，也是为了追溯与传承流淌在脉络里的亲情与血缘。《亲人》的故事在 2021 年 8 月引起了联合早报的注意。如今，她已发表两首原创福建歌曲。为外公写的《亲人》，和为外婆写的《彩霞》。虽然她没有持续发新歌，她还在培养她对写歌的兴趣，希望在未来能够用自己的方式同时分享音乐和艺术作品。</p>
8:05pm	<p><b>再见童年、鱼仔</b> // Lim Tay Peng</p>
8:15pm	<p><b>望春风、家后、再会啦心爱的无缘的人</b> // 洪劭轩</p>  <p>Hong Shao Xuan is recognised as one of Singapore's pioneer Xinyao singer. He is renowned for his charismatic charm, pristine crystal –clear vocals and meticulous to detail. Hong's journey in the local music scene began in the 1985 Asia Pacific Popular Song writing Contest, whereby he performed "The Lonely Heart of the Universe", one of the final entries. Thereafter, Hong was signed under Ocean Butterflies Production as a recording artiste, collaborating with composers such as Billy Koh, Li Fei Hui and Liang Wen Fu. Some of his most popular songs includes: 你的倒影, 从你回眸那天开, 心宇寂星, 岁月的另一张脸. In addition to local compositions, Hong also became the first Xinyao singer to record an album of Mandarin classic in 2007.</p> <p>洪劭轩从 1985 年的第一首本地创作《心宇寂星》至今（“心”是 1985 年“亚太区流行曲创作大赛”新加坡区大决赛参赛作品之一），洪劭轩已不知不觉踏上了 30 个长夏的歌唱之</p>





	<p>旅！其他代表作品有《弹一支凉凉的歌》、《我还在世界的背后想你》、《你的倒影》和《从你回眸那天开始》。</p> <p>洪劭轩积极参与各类的演出活动，从新谣、灌录唱片、民歌餐厅演唱，到近年的回顾新谣演唱会，他都尽自己的能力推广新加坡的创作歌曲，与大家分享他钟爱的音乐。除此之外，他的音乐世界也包括了怀旧经典歌曲。在2007年，他灌录了一张跨越半个世纪的经典金曲专辑《天涯·歌旅》，成为首位灌录怀旧歌曲专辑的新谣歌手。</p> <p>在大家的心目中，洪劭轩是属于真正用心唱歌而又懂得唱歌的歌者。不管什么样的歌，在他的传情演绎中，总会给人多种回荡沉醉的怀抱。</p> <p>曾参与5届“新谣节”，10次“弹唱人”制作的《重逢》演唱会，并多次入围“新乐奖”最佳男歌手奖项。</p>
8:30pm	<p><b>爱到才知痛、无字的情批、爱情你比我想的阔伟大</b> <b>// 崔璀璨</b></p>



**3 DECEMBER 2022**

11am

**Learn Hokkien via Illustrations by Kuan Eng**  
**闽南插画绘本制作**  
// 许光荣



2pm

**Putian Folk Instrument Performance and Mazu traditional costume showcase by Singapore Putian Association**  
**莆田十音八乐与乐器及妈祖服示范**  
// 新加坡莆田会馆



莆仙十音的乐器是由尺胡，四胡，老胡，笛子，三弦，八角琴，云锣组成又称“十番”。  
“八乐”则是由唢呐，吹管，弦乐，弹拨及打击鼓组成，又称“八乐吹”，“八乐”是以“十音”为基础，配有八个人合奏加唱的一种表演形式，它与“十音”并臻，千百年来“八乐”的音韵在莆田大地上绵延不息，成为受众最广的民间音乐艺术，被国务院列入非物质文化遗产。



2:45pm

**Foochow Folklore Performance by Singapore Foochow Association**

福州民谣及小调

// 福州会馆



3:05pm

**Hokkien Song Performance by Singapore Amoy Association**

《天黑黑》歌曲演绎

// 厦门公会



3:15pm

**Tang and Song Poetry Recital in Hokkien by Ho San Kong Hoey**

闽南语朗诵唐诗宋词

// 禾山公会



Hokkien is a common dialect in southern Fujian. In modern times, due to various reasons, Hokkien people continued to migrate overseas. Today, in Taiwan and many Southeast Asian countries, such as Philippine, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, Hokkien is very popular and widely used. Many Chinese linguists believe



that Hokkien can be regarded as a living fossil of ancient Chinese language. Because among so many Chinese dialects, Hokkien has retained the most vocabulary of ancient Chinese language. There are records in history that many wars were triggered by the invasion of nomadic peoples in the north, mainly Hu people. In order to avoid the war, many Han people began to migrate to the south. Some migrated to the Fujian area! Among the many migrations, the scale of migration was the largest during the Tang and Song dynasties (618-907 AD). The Official language of the Tang Dynasty was also brought into the southern Fujian area. These ancient Chinese, Heluo language, and Tang Dynasty Official language were also incorporated into the dialects of southern Fujian. As Fujian's geographical environment is mostly mountainous, traffic is difficult. The Han Chinese who moved here were also virtually isolated. As a result of the long-term isolation from the Han people in other places, these ancient Chinese, Heluo and Tang Dynasty Official language have been well preserved. However, the language of the Han people who stayed in the north, because they lived with the Hu people for a long time, mixed with the language of the Hu people, and then developed a language which was further away from the ancient Chinese language, which is the current mandarin used as common language in China.

When China reached the Tang Dynasty, it was another peak in history, with strong national strength, prosperous economy and thriving culture. Especially in poetry works, many great poets are emerging, Li Bai, Du Fu, Bai Juyi, etc. are all well-known great poets during the time. They produced many famous poetries at that time. Today you will find that many Tang poems, if you read them in Hokkien, It will be more rhymed and more charming than to be read by Mandarin or other dialects.

闽南语是福建南方通用的方言。近代因各种原因，福建人不断地向海外移民，今天许多东南亚国家，如菲律宾，印尼，马来西亚和新加坡等，闽南话普遍流行和广泛的被使用。许多中国语言学者认为闽南语可以称得上是中国古代汉语的活化石。因为在这么多中国方言里，闽南语保留了最多古汉语的词汇。在历史上都有记载，由于北方以胡人为主的游牧民族长期入侵引发了多年战争，为了躲避战乱，许多汉人开始向南方迁移。在多次的迁移当中，以唐宋两个朝代时候（公元 618 年至 907 年），迁移的规模最大。唐朝的官话也带进了福建闽南区域。这些古汉语，河洛话，唐朝官话也纳入了福建的语言体系当中。由于福建的地理环境多为山区，交通困难。迁入到此的汉人无形中也隔绝起来。与外地的汉人长期隔离的结果，这些古汉语，河洛话，唐朝官话反而得到了保存。

唐朝时期，是中国历史上一个高峰，国力强盛，经济富庶，文化兴盛。特别是诗歌作品，许多大诗人不断涌现，李白，杜甫，白居易等都是家喻户晓的大诗人，诗歌作品非常多。大家会发现，许多唐诗，如果用闽南话来朗读，会比普通话或其他方言朗读，会更加押韵，更加有韵味。



3:45pm

**Sketch Comedy by Singapore Eng Choon Hway Kuan**

话剧小品

// 永春会馆



3:55pm

**Traditional Chinese Opera Showcase by Singapore Hui Ann Association**

传统戏曲示范

// 惠安公会



Through the appreciation of traditional operas, watching live performances of Fujian opera and interactive learning of opera moves on stage, the public can experience the charm of operas, attain knowledge of the origin, performance characteristics and future prospects of Fujian opera in Singapore. This will deepen understanding of traditional Chinese cultural and educational values, which in turn further promote traditional opera arts.

While scholar Cheng San was escorting his brother and sister-in-law to Guangnan from Quanzhou, he happened to meet Wu Niang, who is a girl from a prominent family during a Lantern Festival while passing by Guangdong Chaozhou. They quickly fall in love. Cheng San then returns to Chaozhou, and disguises himself as a mirror craftsman to get to be close with Wu Niang. Cheng San purposely breaks a mirror so that he can use repayment as an excuse to become a servant in the family. Even though Cheng San entered the family, he rarely had the chance to meet Wu Niang. So as time passes, Cheng San had suffered much hardship, as he still could not get Wu Niang's commitment and not knowing her dilemma, he decided to return home. However, a fellow maid Yi Chun hears about this and succeeded in holding Cheng San back. With her help, both Cheng San and Wu Niang managed to elope back to Quanzhou.



	<p>通过戏曲知识赏析、现场观看福建戏演出、上台互动学习戏曲虚拟表演动作，零距离感受戏曲的魅力，进一步学习和了解我国福建戏的根源、表演特点和未来展望，更深入的了解中华民族传统文化教育价值观，从而把优良的传统戏曲艺术弘扬光大。</p> <p>歌仔戏《陈三五娘》之“益春留伞”剧情简介</p> <p>《陈三五娘》泉州才子陈三，送兄嫂往广南上任，路过广东潮州，在元宵灯会上与富家女子黄五娘邂逅相遇，互相爱慕。陈三重来潮州，乔装磨镜匠人，进入黄府，五娘在绣楼投以荔枝和手帕示爱。陈在磨镜时，故意将镜摔破，借口赔宝镜，卖身为奴。陈三卖身黄府，一心想借机接近五娘，但咫尺天涯，却难得与五娘相见。陈三来到黄府，不觉已将年余，陈三历尽苦楚，终因五娘态度若即若离，使陈三不能明白真情实意。失望之余，欲返乡里，婢女益春获悉，婉言相劝，留下陈三。</p>
4:40pm	<p><b>Song Performance by Jeremiah Soh</b></p> <p><b>闽南语歌唱表演</b></p> <p>// 苏瑞峰</p>  <p>An active culture enthusiast who always interests audiences' attention. He's best known for hosting weddings and grassroots events and guest star on radio show. Jere and team (The Star Dancers) will dazzle audiences young and old, through two Hokkien pop song: 练武功 &amp; 月弯弯.</p> <p>从事唱歌，婚礼主持等的苏瑞峰，常以轻松愉快的方式与观众互动。热爱福建话的他，常和年轻朋友们分享福建文化，也在电台担任客串嘉宾。他与团队（星舞者）将呈现两首福建流行歌曲：练武功与月弯弯。</p>
<b>HOKKIEN FOLK SONGS 福建歌谣说唱会</b>	
7:30pm	<p><b>喝冰奶茶</b></p> <p>// Lim Tay Peng</p> 



7:35pm	<p>含淚跳恰恰、人生的歌、憂愁 // 崔璀璨</p> 
7:50pm	<p>亲人、彩霞、别人的 // 刘雯佩</p> 
8:05pm	<p>再见童年、心爱的人 // Lim Tay Peng</p>
8:15pm	<p>望春风、家后、再会啦心爱的无缘的人 // 洪劭轩</p> 
8:30pm	<p>爱到才知痛、无字的情批、爱情你比我想的阔伟大 // 崔璀璨</p>



**4 DECEMBER 2022**

11am &  
12:30pm **Learn Hokkien via Illustrations by Kuan Eng**  
**闽南插画绘本制作**  
// 许光荣



1:45pm **Modern Puppetry by Nan Chiau High School**  
**布袋戏**  
// 南侨中学



The Legend of White Snake (Hokkien Puppetry)

Bai Suzhen, a white snake spirit, married the scholar Xu Xian and settled down in a small village. They opened a medicine shop and Bai Suzhen helped to cure many villagers with her magic. Soon they earned the respect of the villagers.

Little did they know, Fahai, the Taoist monk from Jin Shan Temple, was unhappy with Bai Suzhen. He tried to break up Bai Suzhen and Xu Xian with his magical tricks, resulting in a battle between him and Bai Suzhen.

蛇妖白素贞与书生许仙结为夫妻，在村里经营一家药材店，帮村民看病，热心行善。金山寺的和尚法海对白素贞有所不满，使计让她现出原形，两人因而展开一场斗法。





2:15pm

### Hokkien Language Seminar by Chin Kang Huay Kuan

《闽南语雅趣味》讲座

// 晋江会馆



"Hokkien Language: Elegance and Interest" shares the elegance of Hokkien, a living fossil of ancient Chinese, as well as the humour and wisdom of the working people's life language.

《闽南语雅趣味》分享关于闽南语这个古汉语活化石的优雅之处，以及劳动人民生活语言的逗趣和智慧。