

“开心的时候会觉得时间飞快”— “Time Flies When You’re Having Fun”

-黄启明/—Thomas Huang

“开心的时候会觉得时间飞快”，有乐趣地学习和探索中国文化就是这样！两个月一转眼就过去了，项目就要结束了。让我们一起回想一下在苏州难忘的时刻。探索当地的园林和我们自己的校园，旅行和讨价还价，每个文化体验都让我们渴望学习更多的中文。



除了学习汉语和能够去探索中国文化的许多方面，我很高兴认识这么好这么多未来前途无量的人。而且，我也很高兴会交到这么好的朋友。每个人都有非常好的个性和不同的看法，这也让项目更加精彩。并且，每个人像相处得颇为融洽。没有同学们就做不到这么好的项目。

如果没有这个项目，我们不可以有这么好的暑期经历。我们要感谢项目的赞助者和那些在项目背后辛勤付出的人。感谢老师们对我们这么有耐心。感谢我们的语伴每天帮助我们。感谢苏州大学邀请我们。感谢贾老师，是一个非常好的主任。感谢俄亥俄州立大学为我们选择了苏州这么一个适合的城市，选着了苏州大学这么一个适合学习的校园。最后，感谢美国国务院为我们提供这次来中国学习的机会。

“Time flies when you’re having fun,” having fun learning and exploring Chinese Culture that is! These two months have gone by in the blink of an eye and the program is coming to an end. It is about that time that we reflect back on all the memorable moments we have had together in Suzhou. From exploring local gardens and our very own campus, to traveling and bargaining, each cultural experience only ever increases our desire to learn more Chinese.

Besides learning Chinese and being able to explore many aspects of Chinese culture, I really enjoyed meeting such an amazing and diverse group of future global decision makers who I am privileged to call my friends. Each person brought a unique perspective to the program and everyone’s personalities seemed to click very well.

All of this could not have been possible without this amazing program. Thank you to all the hardworking people who helped put together this program. Thank you to the teachers for being so patient with us. Thank you to our language partners for practicing Chinese with us on a one-on-one basis every day. Thank you Soochow University for having us. Thank you Jia Lao Shi for being a great Resident Director. Thank you Ohio State University for choosing such a fitting city and partner school. Most importantly, thank you U.S. State Department for allowing American students the great opportunity to study in China.

苏州有名的的园林—Suzhou's Famous Gardens

-麦乐因— Norine McKee

如果你来苏州的话，你一定要参观苏州最有名的四个古代的园林：网师园，狮子林，留园和拙政园。为什么？因为这四个园林是苏州最有特色的景点，也是世界文化遗产地。据教科文组织说，苏州的园林是世界上最完美的园林艺术形式，显示中国两千年风景园林设计的发展。



If you come to Suzhou, you must visit Suzhou's four most famous gardens: Master of Nets Garden, Lion Grove Garden, Lingerig Garden and Humble Administrator's Garden. Why? Because these four gardens are Suzhou's most characteristic scenic locations, as well as UNESCO World Heritage Locations. According to UNESCO, Suzhou's gardens are the world's most perfected gardening art form, expressing the development two thousand years of Chinese landscape gardening.

网师园是宋代建的园林。诗里简单的渔人生活启发了一个古代的缙绅建了那个漂亮的园林。网师园离我们的饭店很近，那个园林每天晚上有传统的表演：舞蹈，昆曲和乐师都在。这是个很安静的园林，没有别的园林那么拥挤。

Master of Nets Garden was constructed in the Song Dynasty. The simple lives of the fishermen in poetry inspired an ancient government official to construct this beautiful garden. Very close to

our hotel, this garden has traditional performances every evening: dancers, Suzhou's *kunqu* opera, and musical performers. This is a very peaceful garden, far less crowded than the others.

狮子林是一个禅宗僧人建的园林，最有名的特点是很多看起来像狮子的石头。这些石头是太湖石，苏州洞庭山很特色的多孔石头。如果你参观这个园林，请注意安全：你要爬上很多滑滑的石阶。

Lion Grove Garden was constructed by a Zen Buddhist monk, and its most famous characteristic is its many stones that resemble lions. These stones are *taihu* stones, very Suzhou-specific, porous stones harvested from Suzhou's Dongting Mountain. If you visit this garden, be careful: you must climb many slippery stone steps.

留园漂亮的亭台和花木是闻名全国的。留园本来叫东园，是很多府尹最喜欢的园林之一，葱翠的竹林和拱石很特别。留园离阊门很近。

Lingering Garden's beautiful pavilions, flowers and trees are world-renowned. It was originally called "East Garden," and was a favorite of many magistrates because of its spectacular green bamboo groves and Scholar Stones. It is located very close to Changmen Gate.

拙政园很大，很美丽，有古色古香的建筑，也是苏州最有名的园林。这个园林跟中国的名著，红楼梦，有关系；很多人觉得红楼梦有名的园林是拙政园启发的。如果你要参加一个中国文化很重要的园林，拙政园真是一个“必访之地”。

Humble Administrator's Garden is expansive, beautiful and has classical architecture. It's also Suzhou's most famous garden. This garden is closely related to China's celebrated literary work, *The Dream of the Red Chamber*: many people believe that the famous garden in the book is based on the Humble Administrator's Garden. If you want to visit China's most culturally significant garden, Humble Administrator's Garden is a definite "must-go" destination.

苏州大学 —Soochow University

-罗凯丽—Karlee Wroblewski



苏州大学坐落于素有“人间天堂”之称的古城苏州。我跟我的同学们每天都在中国最漂亮的大学学习。因为我们每天上课，这个地方变成我们一个很重要的影响我们生活的地方。苏州大学是江苏省属重点综合性大学。其主要前身为创建于1900年的东吴大学。今天这个大学有三个校园和三万九千多名学生。我很就在这个很有名的大学上课。

我每天早上都很享受这个校园的美景。因为早上的时候天气比较舒服，校园也很安静，每天早上都有老人在校园里打太极。下课以后我们可以在苏大的花园休息或者做做作业。苏州大学的老师们都是最好的老师。他们都很关心他们的学生，帮助我们提高我们的汉语。他们既是我们的老师，也是我们的朋友。他们跟我们一起讨论、学习和娱乐。他们帮助我们了解中国文化，同时我们也帮助他们了解美国的文化。这个大学的景点和工作人员都是最好的！我很高兴我可以在苏州大学学习中文！

两个月一转眼就过出了，项目马上就要结束了，这个夏天我们都有非常好的经历。我们得感谢很多人给我们这个经历的人，可是现在我最想感谢的是苏州大学这么一个适合学习的校园。

Soochow University is located in the ancient town of Suzhou, also called "Paradise on Earth". Everyday I, along with my classmates, attend the most beautiful university in China. Because we attend class everyday, this place has become extremely important and influential in our lives. Soochow University is one of Jiangsu Provinces' key universities. It has grown from the former Soochow University founded in 1900. Today, this university has three campuses and over 39,000 students.

Every morning, I enjoy the beautiful sights of this campus. Because the weather in the morning is more comfortable and the campus is very peaceful, every morning elders do Tai... After class, I can relax in the campus' many gardens and complete my homework. Soochow University professors are all the best. They all care about their students and helping them to improve their language skills. While they are our teachers, they are also our friends. We often have discussions, study, and have fun. They help us to understand Chinese Culture and at the same time we help them to understand American Culture. This universities sights and employees are all the best! I am so happy to have been able to study Chinese at Soochow University!



Two months have gone quickly before our eyes and this program is coming to an end. During this program, we have all had a wonderful experience.

讲价—Bargaining

-温克强—James

虽然我们大部分时间都在苏州（一个很适合居住和学习的地方），但是如果你要试试讨价还价，我自己最喜欢的地方是在上海。为了休息、旅游一下我们第四个星期去了上海，我们去参观了城隍庙。那儿有很多商店，他们卖的东西各种各样。那时候我已经知道我应该买些礼物送给朋友、家人，但是我不太知道我要买什么样的礼物，所以我开始逛一逛，看一看。我看到几家商店里卖的东西有一点像，所以我就选择了一个我觉得看起来挺不错的

店进去。售货员开始跟我用英文，但是因为我用了中文回答，他告诉我我说中文说得很好，也给我打折。我在买午饭的时候，一个中国人用英文请我买他的东西。虽然他说英文说的不错，但是我一用中文开始讨价还价，他也就用中文。这让我很高兴。我觉得我以不错的价格买到了东西，也是很好的练习说中文的机会。虽然以后我也有一些机会讨价还价，但是这还是我最喜欢的在中国讨价还价的回忆。

While most of our time has been spent in Suzhou (and it's a great city to live and study in,) if you want to try bartering my personal favorite place that I've been to is Shanghai. For the fourth weekend of our program we all went to Shanghai to tour and take a mid-program break. One of the places we visited was a temple. Outside the temple there were many many shops, that sold all kinds of different things. I knew that I wanted to buy some gifts for my family and friends, but I wasn't too sure what to buy, so I began walking around just looking. Many of the shops sold the same kinds of things, so I just picked a shop that I thought looked good, and began looking at the merchandise. The saleswoman

tried using English, but after I spoke to her in Chinese, she told me I spoke very well, and gave me a discount. As I was returning outside to look for food, a Chinese man spoke spoke to me in English to get me to buy some things. Although his English was pretty good, I was very happy that as soon as I spoke Chinese with him, he also began to use Chinese to barter with me. I felt I was able to get a good deal, and I thought it was very good practice. Although I've bartered since, and my Chinese continues to improve, this is still my favorite experience bartering in China.



为什么我要继续学习中文—Why I'll Keep Studying Chinese

-王百合—Clare

我们的项目马上马上就要结束了。但是，项目的结束并不意味着我们中文学习的终止。我们有很多要继续学习中文的理由，包括中国有 14 亿人口，当然还有别理由。中文对外交官和商人来说是很重要，不过，我们也应该学习中文因为在世界上中文是最好听的语言之一。我这样觉得因为我看过中文电视项目，一个小提琴手通过他的小提琴跟一个女生沟通。他拉的音配合着中文的句子的声音。那个女生可以猜那个小提琴手说什么然后回答。因此我觉得中文和音乐一定有关系！

另外，因为我从英国来的的曾祖父母在印度是殖民地的人，所以我的感觉是如果我学习中文我可以将功赎罪。因为英文是世界的通用语我们都可以沟通，不过，英文的身份其实是 Edward W. Said 所定义的 "Orientalism。" 意思是西方很长时间认为他们比东方好，那是因为西方人有种族歧视也不了解东方。如果我们都说英文，我们的世界缺乏平等和智慧。



更何况，对作家们来说，比如 Costica Bradatan 在他的博客指出，如果我们学习外语，我们可以再创造我们自己的身份和形象。作家的语言是他们体验世界的媒介。作者用语言既描述东西又看到东西。一个芬兰作家的世界和一个日本作家的世界根本不一样。一个作家的语言并不只是一个角色，也是他的身份。因此如果你放弃你的母语，而是采用新的语言，你给了自己一个重新创造自己的机会。

最后，如果你会说中文你可以了解活的历史。如果我们明天在姑苏饭店醒来却不记得我们昨天是谁，上个星期是谁，上个月是谁，去年是谁。。。我们怎么可能知道我们是谁？我们关于自己的想法是什么？中国的文化和语言是一样。G.D. Wilder and J.H. Ingram 指出：写中国字是一个任务，让我们能够记得过去。我们学习中文的时候，我们记得历史；有的历史学家说中文字的历史于 6500 B.C. 开始。还有所有的历史学家都认同在殷朝和周朝中国人已经用中国字。还有，世界的图像字包括楔形文字，埃及象形文字和玛雅象形文字都已经消失。这让中文特别重要。

有的中文字是转借字，不过有的还是象形文字，字形清楚地表达字的意思。如果我们学习中文字我们可以开始真正了解中国的历史，技术，哲学等等，还有，真正了解中国人的想法。虽然我们生活在现代的世界，我们还是可以使用我们学习的智慧。比如，那个字“灾”包括火和巢。“巢”你就是一个图像，三个小鸟在树上。如果我们加上火，那就糟糕了，那就是灾。这个字的意思在今天也还有道理：人类跟环境有冲突。

再给你们看一些例子：

外, 夕

wai⁴, Outside, foreign.

夕 *hsi²* Evening. The radical, No. 36; represents the half moon which appears in the evening. One line is left out of 月 *yüeh*, the moon.

卜 *pu³*, A soothsayer, to divine. The 25th radical. (W. 56 A and F.) The divination is by looking at the veins appearing in a heated tortoise shell, and the 卜 *pu³* represents a perpendicular and horizontal vein. 外 outside, is a diviner, 卜 in the evening 夕 i. e., a person must consult the diviner outside of working hours, before a new day.

書, 囀

shu¹, To write, a writing, a book.

日, 囀 *yüeh¹* to speak, is the radical, No. 73. The mouth 口 *k'ou³* exhaling a breath—or a word; therefore by extension, emanation, exhalation. A more ancient form exhibits the breath as forming a cloud over the mouth (W. 73 A.)

聿 *yü⁴* A stylus (see No. 7).

While *yüeh* is given as the radical by Kang Hsi, yet the seal form shows that historically it is but a contraction for 者 *che³*, phrase speech, document. (See No. 270. W. 159 B.) A book 書 is the emanation or speech 日 of a pen 聿.

我, 戠, 戠

wo³, I, me. Two spears, 戠 *ko¹*, pointing towards each other, two rights opposing each other, and by extension my right, me. (W. 71 Q.) 戈 is the radical.

Williams says it is a hand 手 grasping a spear, defending my rights, therefore I.

戈, 戠 *ko¹*, Picture of a spear with a hook or crescent on top, a crosspiece below and a sword knot at the handle; the 62nd radical, of characters relating to spears and weapons generally. (W. 71 F.)

們

men², Sign of plural in pronouns and other words indicating persons. The radical is 人, called 立人兒 or standing man when written 亻 at the left of a character.

門, 門
門

men², gate, radical 169, is a picture of a two-leaved gate turning on pivots (*hu⁴* 戶 being a one-leaved door). (W. 129 C.) This may have been taken to form the sign of the plural because it is a door with two leaves.

Our program is drawing to an end, but that does not mean that our Chinese studies are also drawing to a close. There are a myriad of reasons why we will keep studying Chinese, ranging from the obvious fact that China has a population of over 1.3 billion people to more philosophical reasons.

Although Chinese is an important language in the areas of diplomacy and business, as a tonal language, in my personal opinion, it is also one of the world's most beautiful languages. I came to this realization after watching an episode of a Chinese program in which a violinist had a conversation with a woman by playing notes on his violin that corresponded to the tones in common sentences. The woman was able to guess what the man was trying to say through the violin and respond accordingly. In this sense, then, Chinese correlates to music.

In addition, as someone whose great-grandparents were British colonizers in India, I feel that learning Chinese is taking one step to erase British linguistic oppression and right a wrong. Although the lingua franca status of English means people all over the world can communicate conveniently, this status is an extension of what Edward W. Said dubbed "Orientalism," or the idea that the West has traditionally fancied it has philosophical dominance over the East due to racism and misunderstanding. A world in which we only speak English is one which lacks equality and is devoid of the wisdom bilingualism imparts.

On another level, for writers, as Costica Bradatan points out in "Born Again in a Second Language," on the blog "Opinionator," in studying another language "Rarely do we get the chance to observe a more dramatic re-making of oneself. For a writer's language, far from being a mere means of expression, is above all a mode of subjective existence and a way of experiencing the world. She needs the language not just to describe things, but to *see* them. The world reveals itself in a certain manner to the Japanese writer, and in quite another to the one who writes in Finnish. A writer's language is not just something she uses, but a constitutive part of what she is. This is why to abandon your native tongue and to adopt another is to dismantle yourself, piece by piece, and then to put yourself together again, in a different form."

Finally, to learn Chinese is to understand living history. If we woke up tomorrow morning at Gusu Hotel and did not remember who we were yesterday, last week, last month, last year, the year before that...would we know who we are? What would our concept of our own identity be? The same logic holds true for Chinese culture and language. As G.D. Wilder and J.H. Ingram wrote in their introduction to *Analysis of Chinese Characters*, first published in 1934, "Writing Chinese Characters is a task of memory." In studying Chinese, we are delving into history that some argue may date back to 6500 B.C. and at least dates back to the oracle bones of the Yin and Zhou Dynasties. Furthermore, of the world's graphic characters, such as cuneiform, Egyptian hieroglyphics, and Mayan characters, all but Chinese have disappeared, which makes Chinese all the more important.

While some Chinese words follow the rebus principle of borrowing or extending characters, others are pictograms, which illustrate the word, or ideograms, which depict the word's concept. In studying these pictograms and ideograms, we can understand the evolution of Chinese history, technology, philosophy, etc. and can truly begin to understand Chinese thought. Furthermore, we can take the wisdom behind Chinese characters and apply them to modern issues. For example, 災, *zai*, which means disaster, is a combination of 火, fire, and 巢, nest. As you can see in the "nest" character, three baby birds are sitting in a tree. Add fire to the tree, and you have a disaster. This character still has relevancy today in the clash between humans and the environment.

Several other examples from *Analysis of Chinese Characters* are as follows:

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我, 𠄎, 𠄎 *wo*³, I, me. Two spears, 戈 *ko*¹, pointing towards each other, two rights opposing each other, and by extension my right, me. (W. 71 Q.) 戈 is the radical.

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