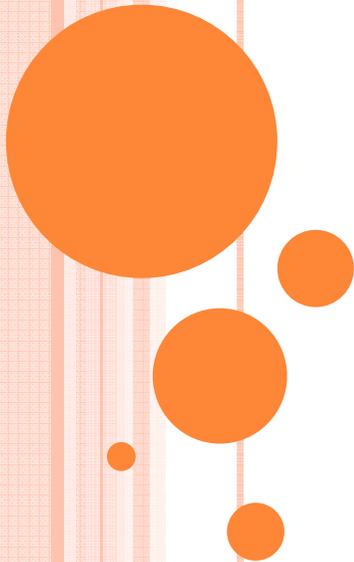


**TASHKENT STATE INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL
STUDIES
FACULTY OF FAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA
LANGUAGES**

CHINESE TRADITIONS AND CULTURES

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PLAN

- Chinese culture present day
- Chinese dresses
- Chinese holiday
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CHINESE CULTURE PRESENT DAY

- Present day Chinese culture is an amalgamation of old world traditions and a westernized lifestyle. The two co-exist like the traditional Yin Yang formula of balance. This can be seen in the juxtaposition of towering skyscrapers with heritage buildings, the contrast of western fashion with the traditional Chinese Qipao dress, the people's paradoxical affinity for both dim sums and McDonald's. Chinese architectural traditions were much respected all over the world. Chinese language and literature, philosophy and politics are still reckoned as a strong influence. Chinese culture managed to retain its unique identity till the advent of Western culture in the mid-19th century.





CHINESE DRESSES

- Traditional attires are only worn during certain festivals, ceremonies or religious occasions. However, they are often seen in Chinese television serials and movies. Many of the country's ethnic minorities also wear their traditional costumes in their daily lives and they played an important role in the traditional Chinese clothing.



TRADITIONAL HAN CHINESE CLOTHING (HAN FU)

Traditional Han Chinese Clothing (Han Fu): It refers to the attire worn by the Han people from the enthronement of the Yellow Emperor (about 2698 BC) till the late Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644 AD). It became known as the Han Fu (“fu” means “clothes” in Chinese) because the fashion was improved and popularized during the Han Dynasty. It is usually in the form of long gown, cross collar, wrapping the right lapel over the left, loose wide sleeves and no buttons but a sash. Although simple in design, it gives different feelings to different wearers.



CHINESE SUIT



- Chinese Suit (Tang Zhuang): It is a combination of the Manchu male jacket of the Qing Dynasty and the western style suit. It is usually straight collared, with coiled buttons down the front. Its color and design are in traditional Chinese style but tailoring is western.



MAN AND WOMAN'S NATIONAL CLOTHES



QIPAO

- Cheongsam (Qi Pao): Originated from the Manchu female clothes, it evolved by merging with western patterns that show off the beauty of a female body. Its features are straight collar, strain on the waist, coiled buttons and slits on both sides of the dress. Materials used are usually silk, cotton and linen. Cheongsam is the most popular Chinese attire in the world today.



CHINESE HOLIDAYS

- China has seven legal holidays in a year, including New Year's Day, Spring Festival, Qingming Festival, May Day, Dragon Boat Festival, Mid-Autumn Day and National Day. At the above seven festivals, Chinese people can enjoy days off. Besides, they celebrate four other festivals on which some people have a half day off - Women's Day, Youth Day, Children's Day and Army Day. Many other galas and anniversaries are celebrated even without days off, such as Arbor Day and Teachers' Day.



NEW YEAR'S DAY (春节)

New Year's Day is a grand occasion for the Chinese people. They celebrate the New Year like people all over the world. Since ancient times, the day has been called 'Yuandan' by the Chinese. 'Yuan' means 'at the beginning'. 'Dan' means 'day', so joined together the words mean 'first day of a year'. For 3,000 years, China has greeted Yuandan with joyous ceremonies. China is the twelfth country to celebrate the event and the people are rewarded with one day's vacation. All kinds of festive programs are presented on TV, and organizations and schools hold parties to let everyone enter into the jubilant atmosphere of the festival. Sincere good wishes are reflected by people's smiles and wonderful performances at parties. Great hopes for an excellent year are embedded in everyone's mind.



CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY(国庆节)



Oct. 1st is China's National Day. It is a festival of great importance to the people nationwide and they celebrate it with great felicitation. In the early morning, numerous people arrive at Tiananmen Square in Beijing to see the ceremonial raising of the national flag. This is followed by a great ceremonial review of troops on the Tiananmen Square and various festive activities are held in different regions. When evening comes, fireworks are set off to illuminate the sky brightly and gallantly.



DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL(端午节)

- Dragon Boat Festival falls on the 5th day of the Chinese 5th lunar month. Many beautiful stories all suggest the origin of this festival. But the most popular one is the legend of Qu Yuan who was a patriotic poet living in the Warring States Period (476 BC - 221 BC). On this day, Chinese people like to eat Zongzi and race dragon boats.



MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL 中秋节



- Falling on the 15th day of the Chinese 8th lunar month, the Mid-Autumn Festival means family reunion to Chinese people, thus it is one of the most important traditional festivals. There are many beautiful legends about the origin of this festival. Admiring the full moon and eating moon cakes are the traditional activities held on this day.



CHINESE FOOD

Beijing Roast Duck -It is often said that if you are in Beijing, there are essentially two things that you must do; one is to climb the Great Wall of China, and the other is to eat Peking Duck. Once confined to the kitchens of the palace, the legendary Peking Duck is now served at thousands of restaurants around Beijing, as well as around the world. The origin of the Peking Duck dates back to the Ming Dynasty, about 600 years ago. Cooks from all over China travelled to the capital Beijing to cook for the Emperor. It was a prestigious occupation as only the best chefs could enter the palace kitchens. A top cook was even able to reach the rank of a minister!



BEIJING KAOYA (北京烤鸭)

- It was in these kitchens where dishes of exceptional quality such as the Peking Duck were first created and crafted to perfection by palace chefs. However, many of the recipes for such "foods of the Emperor" were later smuggled out of the kitchen and onto the streets of Beijing. With the eventual fall of the Ching dynasty in 1911, court chefs who left the Forbidden City set up restaurants around Beijing and brought Peking Duck and other delicious dishes to the masses.



HUOGUO 火锅

- In the winter season, when chilly temperatures and frigid winds prevail over the land, people like to eat food that instantly warms their bodies and lifts their spirits. For that, the hot pot is a delicious and hearty choice. Families or groups of friends sit around a table and eat from a steaming pot in the middle, cooking and drinking and chatting. Eating hot pot is not a passive activity: diners must select morsels of prepared raw food from plates scattered around the table, place them in the pot, wait for them to cook, fish them out of the soup, dip them in the preferred sauce, and then eat them hot, fresh, and tender. They can also ladle up the broth from the pot and drink it.





CONCLUSION

China has very old history and rich culture. Chinese people save big part of traditions till today. They have very many holidays and chinese people according to their customs celebrate them. Their decoration is also very amazing! Because of like red colour, they decorates everywhere with red things. Especially, Chunjie-Chinese New Year. They celebrate this holiday during one month. And every day you can hear sound of firecracers.

Chinese kitchen is also very rich. Chinese foods are very peppery but delicious!

Chinese traditions and culture are really interesting!



GLOSSARY

- Qipao(旗袍)- name of chinese national dress
- New year's day (春节)- chinese new year
- China's National Day (国庆节)- 1st october
- Dragon Boat Festival(端午节)-chinese national holiday(the 5th day of the lunar month)
- Mid- autumn Festival(中秋节)- The Full Moon holiday
- Beijing kaoya(北京烤鸭)-Beijing Roast Duck
- Huoguo (火锅)-Hotpot

