

花木的文化象徵

中國文化非常重視植物的文化象徵，從兩千多年前的《詩經》開始，傳統文人運用意象比興，不時把植物當成是向外界傳達資訊的媒介，以達致生動形象、傳情達意效果。

每種花木同時又會包含多重意義，例如梅是四季的花中四君子，代表道德操行高尚；按季節分類的話，是正月的花。

大家不妨嘗試配對出花木的文化符號和比喻！

Symbols from Flowers and Plants

Flowers and plants play a major role in Chinese thought and art. Flowers appear briefly in Chinese art in the last 500 years BCE. During the Tang Dynasty (CE 618-907), and especially from the Ming Dynasty (CE 1368-1644) on, flowers and plants became popular motifs, rich in colour, fragrance, and symbolism. They came to represent common sayings, ideas or truths. They could also represent moral attributes such as harmony or personify specific individuals such as the Monkey King (Sun Wukong). For example, the flowering plum is highly admired as it is the first of the fruit trees to bloom in late winter/early spring, thus associated with the end of winter and the dawning of spring, and therefore endurance and hope.

Can you match the symbolic meanings of these flowers and plants?

竹 Bamboo



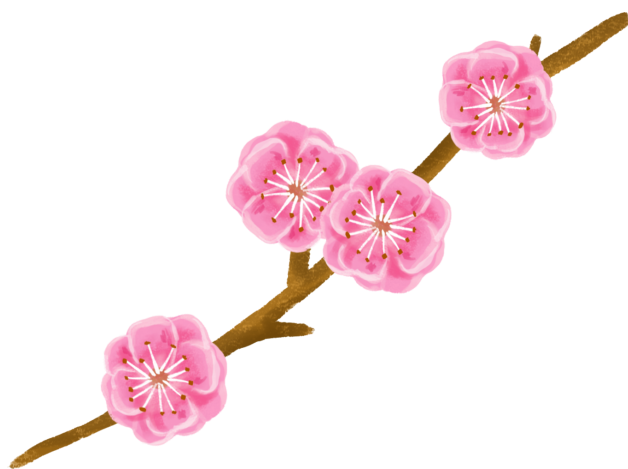
牡丹 Peony



松 Pine



梅花 Flowering plum



桃花 Peach blossom



蘭花 Orchid



芙蓉 Hibiscus



山茶花 Camellia



玉蘭 Magnolia



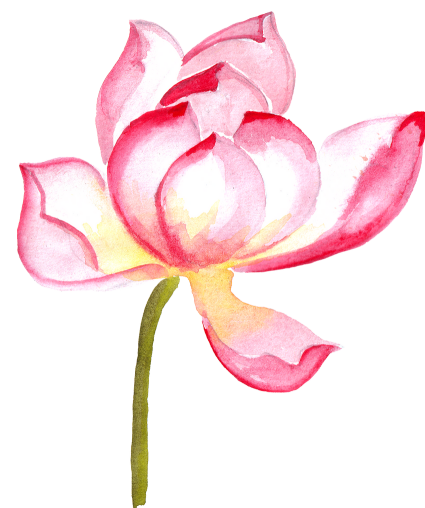
萬壽花 Marigold



菊花 Chrysanthemum



荷花 Lotus





AUTUMN 秋天

ELEGANCE 高貴

ENDURANCE 忍耐

FEMININE BEAUTY 女性之美

GOOD LUCK 好運

HAPPINESS 幸福

HARMONY 和諧

HONOUR 榮譽

HUMILITY 謙遜

ACHIEVEMENT 功績

LONGEVITY (LONG LIFE) 長壽

GOODNESS 美德

PURITY 純潔

POWER 權力

STRENGTH 毅力

SUMMER 夏天

FLEXIBILITY 靈活

WEALTH 富貴

WINTER 冬天

