

# 漢字的奧秘

## 巡迴展覽

### Mystery of Chinese Writing Roving Exhibition

漢字是中華文化的根脈，是記載、保存和傳承中華文明的重要載體，是築牢中華民族共同體意識的文化紐帶。漢字作為最古老的文字之一，自產生以來始終綿延不斷，沿用至今。

歷經幾千年的風霜，漢字不斷，中華文明才能綿延不絕。今天，漢字作為聯合國六種正式工作文字之一，是世界上最多人使用的文字。

《漢字的奧秘》巡迴展覽由康樂及文化事務署轄下的弘揚中華文化辦公室及中國文字博物館聯合籌劃，講述漢字的起源、發展和傳播的歷史進程，展示漢字書寫藝術的神奇魅力。

Chinese characters are an important root of Chinese culture and an embodiment of Chinese civilisation. They serve as a cultural link for building the sense of community for the Chinese nation. Being one of the oldest written languages, Chinese characters have been in use to this day.

Throughout thousands of years of development, the use of Chinese characters has never been ceased, so that Chinese civilisation continue to flourish. Today, as one of the six official working languages of the United Nations, Chinese character as a written language is the most widely used in the world.

Jointly organised by the Chinese Culture Promotion Office of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department and the National Museum of Chinese Writing, the 'Mystery of Chinese Writing' roving exhibition introduces the origins, development and dissemination of Chinese characters, and showcases the charm of Chinese writing.



弘揚中華文化辦公室  
CHINESE CULTURE PROMOTION OFFICE

源遠流長的中華文化博大精深，蘊含多元融和的特質，賦予我們共同的價值觀和生活模式。我們將透過展覽、活動、交流、合作和推廣，讓社會大眾體會中華文化的精髓，增強對國家認同和文化自信。

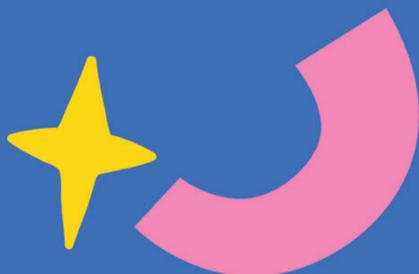
Chinese culture, with its long history, vast scope and profound depth, is characterised by its perpetuity, diversity and inclusiveness. It has shaped the values and way of life we all share. We aspire to make use of exhibitions, activities, exchanges, collaborations and promotions to enable young people and the public at large to appreciate the essence of Chinese culture and enhance their sense of national identity and cultural confidence.



中國文字博物館  
National Museum of Chinese Writing

中國文字博物館是我國唯一一座以文字為主題，並集文物保護、陳列展示、學術研究、社會教育和文化交流為一體的國家一級博物館，是中華漢字文化的科普中心。

The National Museum of Chinese Writing is the only national first-grade museum in China that integrates heritage conservation, exhibition display, academic research, social education and cultural exchanges on the theme of characters, and it is the scientific centre of Chinese character culture.



# 漢字的演變

## The Evolution of Chinese Characters

漢字起源於遠古刻畫符號，最晚成熟於商代（公元前1600年—前1100年），歷經甲骨文、金文、小篆、隸書、楷書等不同發展階段。

Originating from ancient inscribed symbols, Chinese characters matured in the Shang Dynasty (1600 BC - 1100 BC) and went through developmental stages of oracle bone script, bronze inscription, small seal script, clerical script and regular script.

**五帝至夏朝 From the Five Emperors Period to the Xia Dynasty**  
約前26世紀 — 前17世紀  
Circa 26th Century BC – 17th Century BC

### 刻畫符號 Inscribed Symbols



主要載體：陶器、岩石等  
Main Carrier: Pottery, Rocks, etc.

**商朝 Shang Dynasty**  
前17世紀 — 前11世紀  
17th Century BC – 11th Century BC

### 甲骨文 Oracle Bone Script



主要載體：龜甲、獸骨  
Main Carrier: Turtle Shells, Animal Bones

**西周至戰國 Western Zhou Dynasty to Warring States Period**  
前11世紀 — 前221年  
11th Century BC – 221 BC

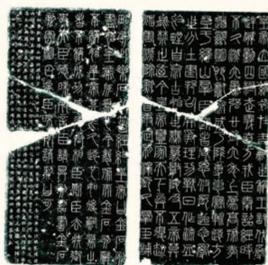
### 金文 Bronze Inscription



主要載體：青銅器  
Main Carrier: Bronze Vessels

**秦朝 Qin Dynasty**  
前221年 — 前206年  
221 BC – 206 BC

### 小篆 Small Seal Script



主要載體：石、帛、絹、簡牘等  
Main Carrier: Stone, Silk, Bamboo, Wooden Slips, etc.

**西漢至東漢 Western Han to Eastern Han Dynasty**  
前206年 — 公元220年  
206 BC – AD 220

### 隸書 Clerical Script



主要載體：帛、竹簡、木牘、紙張、石、陶  
Main Carrier: Silk, Bamboo Slips, Wooden Slips, Paper, Stone, Pottery

**三國至清代 Three Kingdoms Period to Qing Dynasty**  
220年 — 1911年  
AD 220 – 1911

### 楷書/行書/草書 Regular Script / Running Script / Cursive Script



主要載體：帛、絹、紙張、石、陶等  
Main Carrier: Silk, Paper, Stone, Pottery, etc.

# 有「跡」可尋

Track and Trace



## 李鄭屋漢墓的漢代「大吉番禺」墓磚

Han Dynasty tomb brick with 'Daji Panyu' (Great fortune to Panyu county) characters at the Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb

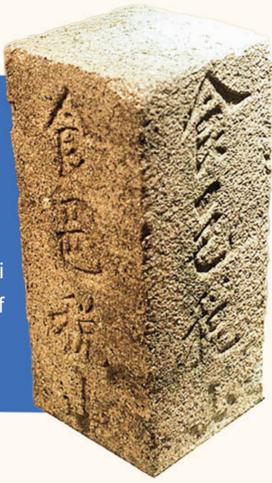


## 宋代佛頭洲稅關遺址石碑

Stone stele of the Chinese Customs Station of Fat Tau Chau in the Song Dynasty

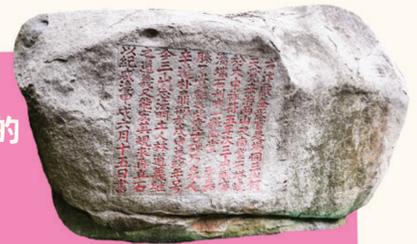
## 與宋朝官員李昉英封地相關的「食邑稅山」界石

Boundary stone of the 'taxable land of the Li feudal estate' associated with the fiefdom of Li Maoying, an official of the Song Dynasty



## 南宋咸淳甲戌年(1274年)的宋代大廟灣刻石

Rock inscription at Joss House Bay, erected in cyclical year of jiaxu of the Xianchun reign during the Southern Song Dynasty (1274)



## 後人為紀念宋帝駕臨香港而刻鑿的宋皇臺碑石

Sung Wong Toi inscribed boulder, which was built in commemoration of the sojourn of monarchs of the Southern Song Dynasty in Hong Kong



## 九龍城侯王古廟的「一筆鶴」石刻，其旁伴有光緒十四年(1888年)對聯。「鶴」指白鶴山，為該廟所在。

Stone inscription with the character 'crane' written in one brushstroke inside Hau Wong Temple in Kowloon City. It is accompanied by a couplet dated the 14th year of Guangxu reign (1888). 'Crane' refers to Pak Hok Shan where the temple situates.



現嵌於前九龍寨城衙門牆

上的「壽」字石碑。張玉堂為大鵬協副將，曾駐守九龍寨城，用棉花包裹拳頭書寫是其一絕。目前九龍寨城公園裡的「壽」及「墨緣」兩組字皆出自其手。



Stone stele with character 'Shou' currently embedded in the wall of the Former Yamen of Kowloon Walled City. Zhang Yutang, the Commodore of the Dapeng Brigade, who stationed at the Kowloon Walled City, was famous for writing with his fist wrapped in cotton. The two sets of characters 'Shou' (Shou) and 'Mo Yuan' (Mo Yuan) now located in the Kowloon Walled City Park were both written by him.

# 漢字裡的 古人生活

## Ancient Lives Portrayed by Chinese Characters

不少早期的漢字都是以形表意，其結構跟日常事物息息相關。這部分的展覽內容跟東華三院包玉星基金綜合職業復康中心暨宿舍的「易讀製作」工作室合作，透過智障及自閉症譜系人士創作的三個繪本場景，構想古人的生活，並生動地把漢字的演變融入其中。

Many early Chinese characters are pictographic and ideographic in nature whose structures are closely related to everyday objects. This part of the exhibition collaborates with the "Easy-Read Studio" of TWGHs Chi-Li Pao Foundation Integrated Vocational Rehabilitation Centre cum Hostel. Three pictorial scenes are created by people with intellectual disabilities and autism spectrum disorders to reimagine the lives of ancient people and vividly integrate the evolution of Chinese characters into daily scenarios.





場景（一）：古人離家下田耕作，又在屋外圈放牲口。

Scene 1: The ancient people leave home to grow crops and keep their livestock outside the cottage.

藝術家：關偉傑、關紫婷、張頌瑤、黃信傑、冼凱琳

Artists: Kwan Wai Kit, Kwan Tsz Ting, Cheung Chun Yiu, Wong Shun Kit, Sin Hoi Lam

**家** Home  

 「宀」代表屋，「豕」代表豬，反映古人在家居圍養牲畜的普遍現象。  
 The part '宀' represents a house while '豕' represents a pig, reflecting the common phenomenon of keeping livestock in ancient homes.

**禾** Grain  

 上為垂下的谷穗，下為莖與根。  
 The upper part represents a drooping grain ear, while the lower part represents the stem and roots.

**豕** Hog  

 豎立的豬形，腹部肥大，尾巴下垂。  
 The shape of a pig standing erect with a fat belly and a drooping tail.

**門** Door  

 兩扇門扉之形。  
 The shape of two door gates.

**苗** Sprout  

 小草在田間生長之形。  
 The shape of grasses growing in a field.

**牛** Ox  

 牛頭上長着一雙向上的彎角。  
 The ox has a pair of upward-curving horns on its head.

**田** Field  

 田間阡陌縱橫交錯之形。  
 The shape of a crossed field.

**羊** Goat  

 羊頭上長着一雙向下的彎角。  
 The goat has a pair of downward-curving horns on its head.

**雞** Cock  

 雞冠與張開的喙，後加「奚」作聲符。  
 Cock's crown and its open beak, followed by '奚' (xi) as the character's phonetic component.

甲骨文 Oracle Bone Script

金文 Bronze Inscription

小篆 Small Seal Script



場景（二）：古人捕魚和採摘野果，周遭可見果園及高山河川，遠處開始雷電交加。

Scene 2: The ancient people fish and pick wild fruits in a place surrounded by orchards, mountains and rivers. Thunder and lightning begin to strike in the distance.

藝術家：曾江泰、溫曉琳、關紫婷、張頌瑤、關偉傑

Artists: Tsang Kong Tai, Wan Hiu Lam, Kwan Tsz Ting, Cheung Chun Yiu, Kwan Wai Kit

**山** Mountain

山峰並立之形。  
The shape of mountains standing side by side.

**川** Creek

水在兩岸中間流動之形。  
The shape of water flowing between two banks.

**雷** Thunder

圓圈代表車輪，說明雷聲，中間之形則代表閃電。  
The circles, representing the wheels of a cart, refer to the sound of thunder, while the shape in the middle represents lightning.

**雨** Rain

上面一畫表示天空，其下表示雨滴。  
The upper horizontal stroke represents the sky and the lower vertical strokes represent raindrops.

**鳥** Bird

長尾巴的鳥，鳥爪後來變成四點。  
A bird with a long tail, its claws are later represented by four dots.

**漁** Fishing

伸手捉魚之形。  
The shape of reaching out to catch a fish.

**網** Net

本作「网」，編織而成的捕獵工具之形，後加「糸」旁作意符。  
Originally '网' (net), which refers to the shape of a woven hunting tool, with the radical '糸' (silk) added as a signifier of the character's nature.

**果** Fruit

樹枝上長出果實之形。  
The shape of fruits growing out of the branches of a tree.

**采** Pick

手在樹上採摘果實之形。  
A hand picking fruit from a tree.

甲骨文 Oracle Bone Script

金文 Bronze Inscription

小篆 Small Seal Script



場景（三）：古人生火烹煮食物，並享用美酒佳餚。  
Scene 3: The ancient people make a fire to cook on and they enjoy the wine and delicacies together.

藝術家：黃信傑、曾江泰、冼凱琳、關紫婷、溫曉琳  
Artists: Wong Shun Kit, Tsang Kong Tai, Sin Hoi Lam, Kwan Tsz Ting, Wan Hiu Lam

**火** Fire



火焰上騰之形，比山之形較有動態。  
The shape of a rising flame which is more dynamic than the shape of a mountain.

**刀** Knife



上邊是刃，下邊是柄。  
The upper part represents a blade, and the lower part represents a handle.

**米** Rice



米粒之形。  
The shape of rice grain.

**酒** Wine



本作「酉」，酒瓶之形，尖底令瓶身部分可埋於土中，便於儲藏；從「水」代表瓶內的佳釀。  
Originally '酉', which refers to the shape of a wine bottle, with a pointed base that allows the bottle to be partially buried in the earth for easy storage; and its radical '水' represents the fine wine inside the bottle.

**食** Eat



以口(亼)就於鍋(亼)上進食之狀，四小點疑為口液之意。  
The composition of a mouth (亼) placed over a pot (亼) represents the action of eating, and the four dots are likely to represent saliva.

**尊** Respect



酒器也，雙手捧奉酒瓶(酉)之形，以表恭敬態度。  
A wine vessel and the shape of both hands holding a wine bottle (酉) represent a sign of respect.

**皿** Vessel



飯食用器之形。  
The shape of a food utensil.

**豐** Abundant



「豈」是鼓的象形，象鼓架上放滿了植物，表示豐富之意，引伸為大、滿等義。  
'豈' is a pictograph of a drum, while a drum stand filled with plants indicates abundance which is extended to mean big and full.

甲骨文 Oracle Bone Script

金文 Bronze Inscription

小篆 Small Seal Script