2022年臺灣學校華語文中心舉辦象棋研習並品嚐臺中名產太陽餅

#漢字文化節　#臺灣學校　#WDCTS　#華語文中心　#象棋　#太陽餅

華府台灣學校　　活動時間：2022-10-23

華府臺灣學校華語文中心 Washington DC Taiwanese School Mandarin Center 舉辦漢字文化節象棋研習與競賽課程，特邀華府知名魔術師孫平擔任講師，由中級班和高級班三班學生共同參與。學員們經由學習象棋規則的同時，也學習到許多與和文化相關的俗語，紛紛表示華語文中心的教學方式寓教於樂，充滿樂趣。

象棋具有千年的歷史，是一項頗具趣味且值得傳承給美國人的重要文化。孫老師首先從棋盤的規格開始說明，棋盤乃由九條和十條線相交而成。兩方各有16枚棋子，而這16枚棋子分別放在棋盤上的相交點上。孫老師用深入淺出的方法，在白板上跟每位同學說明這十六個旗子上的漢字，以及其所代表的意義。16個漢子分別是一枚將/帥、2枚士/仕、2枚象/相、2枚馬/傌、2枚車/俥、2枚砲/炮、5枚卒/兵。學員們對於棋子具有同樣的戰力，卻有著不同的字型充滿的好奇心，也體會到漢文化的精深和偉大。除此之外，和象棋有關的諺語，在平日用語中也普遍的被使用，包括「棋不語真君子」、「放馬後炮」、「炮頭空」、「連環炮」等等，當老師說出這些字的背後意義以及使用的時機，許多同學不禁會心一笑，也感到非常的有趣，他們表示這樣的活動，讓他們在學習華語的同時，也學習到臺灣平時對話中的俚語，相當有趣，對於記憶也相當有幫助。除此之外，三位華語文中心的老師們，也拿出不少輔助教材，幫助學員們分析每一個和字的部首，以及來源和意義。

最後，華語文中心主辦單位讓學員們一邊下棋，還可以一邊品嚐臺中名產太陽餅。活動在歡笑中圓滿結束，並表示明年有機會可以再辦一次更進階的象棋練習和比賽。相關影片請見以下連結：
https://youtu.be/BBza3mup5Xg

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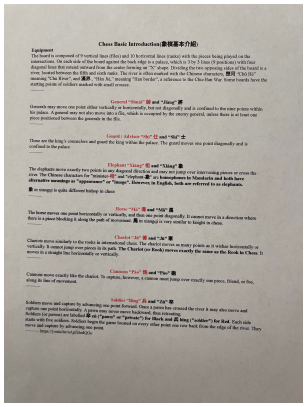

Chess Basic Introduction(象棋基本介紹)

Equipment

The board is composed of 9 vertical lines (files) and 10 horizontal lines (ranks) with the pieces being placed on the intersections. It is made up of two sides, separated by a "River" (河界). The River is the area between the ranks of four diagonal lines that extend outward from the centre forming an "X" shape. Dividing the two opposing sides of the board is a river, located between the fifth and sixth ranks. The river is often marked with the Chinese characters, 楚河 "Chu Ho" meaning "Chu River", and 漢界, "Han Ba," meaning "Han border", a reference to the Chu-Han War. Some boards have the starting points of soldiers marked with small crosses.

General "Shuai" 帥 and "Jiang" 將

Generals may move one point either vertically or horizontally, but not diagonally and is confined to the nine points within his palace. A general may not also move into a file, which is occupied by the enemy general, unless there is at least one piece positioned between the generals in the file.

Guard / Advisor "Shi" 仕 and "Shi" 士

These are the king's counselors and guard the king within the palace. The guard moves one point diagonally and is confined to the palace.

Elephant "Xiang" 相 and "Xiang" 象

The elephants move exactly two points in any diagonal direction and may not jump over intervening pieces or cross the river. The Chinese characters for "minister 相" and "elephant 象" are **homophones in Mandarin and both have alternative meanings as "appearance" or "image". However, in English, both are referred to as elephants.**

馬 or 傌 is quite different being a horse.

Horse "Ma" 馬 and "Ma" 傌

The horse moves one point horizontally or vertically, and then one point diagonally. It cannot move in a direction where there is a piece blocking it along the path of movement. **馬** is unique or very similar to knight in chess.

Chariot "Ju" 車 and "Ju" 俥

Chariots move similarly to the rooks in international chess. The chariot moves as many points as it wishes horizontally or vertically. It cannot jump over pieces in its path. **The Chariot (or Rook) moves exactly the same as the Rook in Chess.** It moves in a straight line horizontally or vertically.

Cannon "Pao" 炮 and "Pao" 砲

Cannons move exactly like the chariot. To capture, however, a cannon must jump over exactly one piece, friend, or foe, along its line of movement.

Soldier "Bing" 兵 and "Zu" 卒

Soldiers move and capture by advancing one point forward. Once the pawns have crossed the river it may also move and capture one point horizontally. A pawn may never move backward. **Soldiers are called 卒 ("pawn" or "private") for Black and 兵 ("soldier") for Red.** Each side starts with five soldiers. Soldiers begin the game located on every other point one row back from the edge of the river. They move and capture by advancing one point.

https://xiangqi.com/articles/chinese-chess-rules.html

Secondary Colors
orange
purple
red-violet
blue-violet
象棋棋子
General (king)
Guards
Elephants (Bishops)
Chariots (Rooks)
Horses (knights)
Cannons
Soldiers (Pawns)