

緬甸 Myanmar



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中華人民共和國文化部部长蔡武博士、香港特別行政區民政事務局局长曾德成先生、各位部长、來賓、先生女士，早上好。

很榮幸可以代表緬甸聯邦共和國政府出席亞洲文化合作論壇2013，謹此恭賀香港特別行政區政府成功舉辦亞洲文化合作論壇。自從2003年開始，這已經是第八屆了。衷心感謝香港特區政府邀請緬甸出席亞洲文化合作論壇2013，並熱情招待緬甸代表團。

亞洲文化合作論壇是一個讓區內文化部長就藝術及文化發展交流意見和經驗的最佳平台。今年論壇的主題「文

His Excellency Dr. Cai Wu, Minister of Culture of the People's Republic of China, Honorable Mr. Tsang Tak-sing, Secretary for Home Affairs of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, good morning.

I'm honored to represent the government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar at this Asia Cultural Co-operation Forum 2013. I'd like to congratulate the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government for successfully hosting this Asia Cultural Co-operation Forum for the eighth time since the year 2003. I would like to thank the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government for inviting Myanmar to participate in the ACCF 2013 and the generous hospitality extended to the Myanmar delegates.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, this ACCF is one of the best platforms for the cultural ministers in this

學與文化生命力」十分有意義。緬甸文學已有幾千年歷史，從很多作品（像《羅摩衍那》）可見，過去我們的文學受印度和泰國文化影響。緬甸語言與其他東南亞地區的語言（例如泰文、柬埔寨語）不同，主要從巴利語而非梵語吸納字詞。此外，緬甸文學傾向反映民間傳說和地方文化。最早期的緬甸文學都是刻在石上，稱為「kyauksa」，用以在特別場合（例如興建寺廟或寺院）作記念之用。其後，我們利用棕櫚葉製成紙張（稱為「peisa」），這造成緬甸字母呈渾圓狀。在蒲甘王朝年間，國王阿奴律陀採用小乘佛教為國教，並從斯里蘭卡引進了很多巴利文文本。雖然這些文字曾被翻譯，但巴利語仍然是緬甸王國的文字媒體。此外，由於翻譯巴利文文獻，緬甸語在結構上深受巴利文影響。緬甸文學最早期的作品可追溯至蒲甘王朝，包括散文、記錄君主功德行為的詩歌作品，當中最早期的是1455年的《Arakan公主搖籃曲》。

當緬甸在十九世紀中葉成為英國殖民地後，雖然主導緬甸藝術及文學的緬甸王朝已經解體，但緬甸文學還

region to exchange ideas and experience in respect of development of arts and culture. The theme of ACCF 2013, "Literature and Cultural Vibrancy" is very meaningful. The literature of Myanmar extends thousand years. Myanmar literature was historically influenced by Indian and Thai cultures as seen in many works such as the Ramayana. The Myanmar language - unlike other Southeast Asian languages, for example Thai, Khmer - adopted words primarily from Pāli rather than from Sanskrit. In addition, Myanmar literature has the tendency to reflect local folklore and culture. The earliest forms of Myanmar literature were on stone engravings called kyauksa, for memorials or for special occasions such as the building of a temple or a monastery. Later, palm leaves called peisa were used as paper. This resulted in the rounded forms of the Myanmar alphabet. During the Bagan Dynasty, King Anawrahta adopted Theravada Buddhism as the state religion and brought many Pali texts from Sri Lanka. These texts were translated, but Pali remained the literary medium of the Myanmar kingdom. Furthermore, Pali influenced Myanmar language in structure because of literal translations of Pali texts. The earliest works of Myanmar literature dated from the Bagan Dynasty. They include prose, recording monarchical merit acts and poetic works, the earliest of which was Yakhaing minthami eigin, the Cradle Song of the Princess of Arakan dated to 1455.

When Myanmar became a colony of British India in mid-19th century, the Myanmar literature continued to flourish, even though the institution

是繼續蓬勃發展。學校教授的課程中包括英語和緬甸語（稱為「Anglo-Vernacular」），然而相對來說英國文學並不普及。雖然緬甸文學在我國文化中根深蒂固，但由於缺乏資助，使其發展受到延緩。殖民時期標誌着緬甸文學的重大改變，向來由皇室成員資助及創作的文學，變為由平民（例如大學生）主導。

隨着緬甸在1948年獨立後，緬甸文學進一步發展，融匯了西方的寫作風格。

緬甸的文化受到中國和印度兩大鄰國的影響。緬甸國內的民族有超過一百個，當中人數最多的八個民族擁有本身的文學和文化。緬甸每個農曆月份均有獨特的節氣、花卉、星座、黃道十二宮及季度節日。

緬甸一直鼓勵國內的文學人才，致力創作緬甸的文學及藝術，推動國家利益，並利用文學教育民眾，以及推動民眾應用現代藝術、新思維、理論和想法。為保存及推廣文學和文化傳統，政府每年向優秀的作家頒發國家

of the Myanmar monarchy, the leading region of Myanmar arts and literature in pre-colonial times had been dismantled. English literature was still relatively inaccessible although both English and Myanmar in the curriculum called Anglo-Vernacular was taught in schools. Despite the fact that Myanmar literature was well entrenched in Myanmar culture, the lack of patrons to support literature slowed its future development. The colonial period marked a tremendous change in Myanmar literature which had once been patronized and innovated by members of the Royal Court and was being led by civilians, such as university students.

After independence in 1948, Myanmar literature developed further to adopt and assimilate western styles of writing.

The culture of Myanmar is influenced by two largest neighbors of us, the People's Republic of China and India. Myanmar has more than a hundred nationalities living in the country throughout the history. That eight majority nationalities have their own literature and culture. Every month of the Myanmar lunar calendar has its own season, its own flower, its own zodiacal sign, its own constellation, and its seasonal festival.

Myanmar has been encouraging literatus in the country to strive for developing Myanmar literature and arts, calling for serving national interest and educating people with literature as well as to lead people applying modern arts, new thoughts, theories and ideas. Aiming at preserving and promoting

文學獎，而Sarpay Beikman文學院亦每年向優秀作家頒發文稿獎項，這個獎項地位僅次於國家的文學獎。

此外，緬甸自1993年起每年均舉辦傳統文化表演藝術比賽，希望透過這項活動推崇愛國精神和民族自豪感，從而保存和維護緬甸的文化傳承。比賽的參賽者來自全國14個州及地區，超過1,000人。這項一年一度的盛事深受國家重視，目的是讓真正的緬甸音樂、舞蹈及傳統藝術可傳承下去，保存緬甸的國家特質，培育年青人精神方面的發展，避免受外來文化的影響及加強國家凝聚力及團結精神。比賽項目分為歌唱、舞蹈、作曲及戲劇，並分不同級別，例如專業、業餘、高等教育程度及基本教育水平。

位於仰光的緬甸國家文化藝術大學，自2008至09學年起頒授文學士（電影）學位，旨在培育專業演員和導演以發展緬甸的電影工業。學位的主要科目由文化部、國家文化藝術大學及電影戲劇學系合辦。頒授學位是政府的其中一項措施，以提升國家的錄像攝製及電影製作標

literary and culture heritage, the government presents National Literacy Awards to successful writers annually, while Sarpay Beikman literature house also extends its manuscript awards to literary talents every year. The Sarpay Beikman Manuscript Awards are next to the state's literary awards.

Besides, aiming at idolizing patriotism and nationalism preserving and safeguarding Myanmar's own cultural heritage, Myanmar holds traditional cultural performing arts competitions annually since 1993. The competitions were participated by more than a thousand contestants from across the country's 14 states and divisions. This annual event to which the state attaches importance, comprises objectives such as perpetuation of genuine Myanmar music, dance and traditional fine arts, preservation of Myanmar's national character, nurturing of spiritual development of youths, preventing from alien cultural influence and strengthening of the national unity and union spirit. The competitions include contest of songs, dance, composition of music and play at different stages such as professional, amateur, higher education and basic education levels.

Moreover, aiming at nurturing skilled actors, actresses and directors for the development of Myanmar's motion picture industries, Myanmar National University of Culture and Arts in Yangon confers Bachelor of Arts (Cinema) starting from the academic year 2008-2009. The major subject is jointly introduced by the Ministry of Culture, National University of Culture and Arts and the Movie and

準水平，一方面希望能打進國際市場，另一方面可透過電影藝術保存及維護國家的文化遺產、聲望及特質。此外，作為鼓勵發展優質電影工業的措施之一，緬甸政府每年舉辦電影頒獎典禮，獎項包括最佳電影、最佳導演、最佳演員、最佳配角、最佳音樂及最佳攝影等。儘管緬甸政府在國內鼓吹文學，致力推動緬甸文學的發展，但年輕一代在使用社交媒體（例如Skype）、發電郵及聊天時均普遍使用英文字母拼寫緬甸字詞。

我們深信，透過就今天論壇的主題「文學與文化生命力」交換意見，必定有助加強亞洲區內各國的合作，共同締造美好的發展前景。

謝謝各位。

Drama Department. The move represents part of the efforts to promote the standard of the country's video features and movie production for penetrating foreign markets while preserving and safeguarding national cultural heritage, national prestige and national character through the arts of film. Also, as part of this encouragement to developing quality movie industry, the Myanmar government presents Motion Pictures Academy Awards annually. The film awards include Best Film Award, Best Director Award, Best Actor Award, Best Supporting Award, Best Music Award and Best Cinematography Award. Despite Myanmar government has encouraged literature in the country to strive for the development of Myanmar literature, it is very common among the young generation using English alphabet in spelling Myanmar words on social media like Skype, email and chatting.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, we sincerely believe that the exchange on the topic "Literature and Cultural Vibrancy" today, definitely support stronger and closer cooperation in the region.

Thank you.