

Editor-reader
interactionCities vie
for appeal
to youth

By Helen Pan



A data report released recently by China's financial media DT Caijing offered their rankings of major Chinese cities in terms of their appeal to young people. The report uses 青和力 (qīng hé lì), a coined expression to describe cities' capability in attracting the youth to live and work. These 15 cities, including Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Hangzhou, Chengdu, and Wuhan, are listed in the ranking.

In pronunciation, the term qingheli is quite similar to 亲和力 (qīn hé lì), a conventional expression that refers to the amicable personality. In word meaning too, this new

invented phrase overlaps with qinheli, suggesting that the city has a friendly and compatible environment for the youth. However, unlike the vague idea about qinheli, qingheli is quite specific according to the report mentioned. It is comprised of four criteria: city dynamics, culture, individual development, and city development.

Wuhan ranks 7th in the overall ranking of qingheli among cities. In particular, the city ranks high in the criteria of city dynamics which is measured in terms of the number of convenience stores and shopping malls, Hema Fresh stores' service coverage,

take-away food index, the number of sports venues, and online purchase of health food.

As the bid to attract talent has become a new form of urban competition, everything around 青年 (qīng nián), the youth, is key to maintaining a city's qingheli. Whether you are 创业青年 (chuàng yè qīng nián), a young entrepreneur; 斜杠青年 (xié gǎng qīng nián), a person who manages to do multiple jobs at the same period; or 有劲青年 (yǒu jìn qīng nián), a person who pursues passion and dedication, qingheli is definitely something people need to consider before they decide to stay or move into a city.

Translation
appreciation

Why a classic is a classic

《《经典之所以为经典》》

Written by Arnold Bennett (阿诺德·本涅特 著)

Translated by Luo Xuanming (罗选民 译)

Do you suppose that if the fame of Shakespeare depended on the man in the street it would survive a fortnight? The fame of classical authors is originally made, and it is maintained, by a passionate few. Even when a first-class author has enjoyed immense success during his lifetime, the majority have never appreciated him so sincerely as they have appreciated second-rate men. He has always been reinforced by the ardor of the passionate few. And in the case of an author who has emerged into

glory after his death, the happy sequel has been sure solely to the obstinate perseverance of the few. They could not leave him alone; they would not. They keep on savoring him, and talking about him, and buying him, and they generally behaved with such eager zeal, and they were so authoritative and sure of themselves, that at last the majority grew accustomed to the sound of his name and placidly agreed to the proposition that he was a genius; the majority really did not care very much either way.

试想一下,如果莎士比亚的声誉仅仅依靠大街上的普通民众来维持,你能指望这种声誉持续多久呢?经典作家的声誉,源起并维系于少数对他们情有独钟的读者。有时某位一流作家在其一生中获得了巨大成功,然而,人们对他表现出来的真诚欣赏可能还不及对某个二流作家。他的声誉得以巩固是因那些热情的少数读者。而有些作家在其死后才被冠以荣誉,这样乐观的结果也仅仅是由于少数人的坚持不懈。这类少数人无法也永不会将他们的“偶像”遗忘,而是继续讨论他,品味他,购买他的经典作品,表现得极为热衷。他们相信自己的权威判断并充满自信,最终,其他大多数人都耳濡目染,都对这位作家的名字耳熟能详,进而自然地认可其文学天赋。其实,大部分人并不真正在乎其是否为经典。

(Extract)
(节选)One step
at a time

1. Wuhan dialect

jǐ mǎn

几满

Meaning: When, what time

Chinese:

zhōu jié lún dào dǐ jǐ mǎn lái
周杰伦到底几满来
wǔ hàn kāi yǎn chàng huì ?
武汉开演唱会?

English:

When on earth will Jay Chou
have concerts in Wuhan ?

2. Chinese character

qīng

青

Development:

青 青 青 青

Meaning: [n./adj.] green, blue,
black, young, lush

Chinese:

měi nián de wǔ yuè sì rì shì
每年的五月四日是
qīng nián jiē。
青年节。

English:

The Youth Day falls on May 4
every year.

3. Buzzword

níng méng

柠檬

Meaning: [adj.] literally referring to
the lemon fruit, it now expands
into a self-mocking expression
suggesting that the speaker is
jealous.

Chinese:

zuì hǎo de péng yǒu yǐ jīng liàn
最好的朋友已经恋
ài le, dān shēn de wǒ níng méng
爱了单身的我柠檬
le。

English: My best friend is in
love and I am still single and alone.
I am really jealous.

4. Sentence of the week

English:

You can disagree without being
disagreeable.

— Ruth Bader Ginsburg

Chinese:

nǐ kě yǐ fǎn duì, tóng shí bù
你可以反对,同时不
ràng rén qǐ fǎn。
让人反感。

—露丝·拜德·金斯伯格