

Punctuation and Text Defects in the Second Edition of the College Chinese Reader

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Abstract: The series of core curriculum textbooks for general education in higher education institutions nationwide, "College Chinese Reader (Second Edition)", is currently the most commonly used college Chinese textbook in various universities. It has many advantages, such as selecting representative beautiful articles and conducting appropriate appreciation. But there are also errors and shortcomings in punctuation, writing, and other aspects. For example, punctuation errors and textual errors can easily mislead college students in their study of college Chinese, and appropriate measures should be taken. This study used literature review and comparative research methods to select texts from textbooks and compare them with relevant rare editions of literature. Differences were identified and analyzed. This study indicates that as a college Chinese language textbook for mother tongue education for college students, the writing and expression should be more standardized to achieve better teaching results.

Keywords: College Chinese; Readers; Punctuation; Text; Textbooks; Blemish.

1. Introduction

There are many directions to strive for in the teaching of college Chinese, among which textbooks are also an important part. Among the various types of college Chinese textbooks currently available in the market, "College Chinese Reader" (Second Edition) published by Tsinghua University Press and edited by Mr. Su Xinchun is a relatively good textbook, and we have also used it as a teaching material multiple times. This textbook was first published in 2013[1] and the second edition was published in 2018[2]. In the process of

studying this book, we found that there are some areas for improvement in punctuation and writing in the textbook. We now point out these areas to align with the author and famous master, and provide reference for the compilation and revision of university Chinese language textbooks.

The basis and standards for punctuation and text mentioned here are the punctuation and text of the original text annotated at the end of the text.

2. Punctuation Issues

2.1 "Tiangong Kaiwu • Shu"

The Textbook is Based on the Translation and Annotation of Pan Jixing by Song Yingxing, "Tiangong Kaiwu Translation and Annotation"[3]

2.1.1 There are many types of beans, equivalent to rice and millet. (Page 45, first paragraph)

According to: "There are many types of beans, which are equal to rice and millet." Changing the textbook to commas is more reasonable, and it should be noted at the end of the article that "punctuation has been slightly removed".

2.1.2 The word "deep cultivation" cannot be applied to certain crops. (Page 46, second paragraph)

According to: The base text is "the word 'deep cultivation' cannot be applied to certain crops," the textbook is the end of the sentence, and it should be noted at the end of the article that "the punctuation has been slightly deleted or modified".

2.2 "Dream of the Red Chamber"

The Textbook is Based on Cao Xueqin and Gao E, "Dream of the Red Chamber" [4]

Speaking of which, everyone comes to Qin's room (page 48, line 10 of the main text)

Speaking she personally unfolded the veil that

Xizi had washed (page 48, line 16 of the main text)

According to: The base text is "Speaking, everyone came to Qin's room" and "Speaking, she personally unfolded the veil that Xizi had washed". The textbook lacks commas and should be filled in.

2.3 "Jinge Temple" (Excerpt)

The Textbook is Based on Yukio Mishima, "Jinge Temple" [5]

My hometown is sunny, but in November and December of the year, even on clear and cloudless days (page 57, fourth paragraph)

According to: The base text is, "Our hometown is sunny. November and December are clear and cloudless days for thousands of miles throughout the year". Change the first comma to a period in the original text, and delete the third comma. Should be corrected.

2.4 "Lu Zhushan House"

The textbook is Based on Qian Liqun's Selected Edition, "Wu Zuxiang: Era Novels" [6]

Ayuan don't know where to hide—— Therefore, Ayuan is unwilling to go (page 83, second paragraph).

This village is Jinyan Village (page 83, fourth paragraph).

According to: There are multiple "——" in both places, and it should be noted at the end of the article that "the punctuation in the article has been slightly added or deleted".

2.5 "The Eight Tones of Ganzhou"

The textbook is Based on Zhu Dongrun's "Selected Literary Works of Chinese Dynasties", Volume 2, Pages 19-20, Shanghai, Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing House, 2002.

How to know me, leaning against the railing (second paragraph of the main text on page 106)

According to: The original text is "Strive to know me, lean against the railing", and the function of the stop sign here is to regulate the rhythm of the steps in the long sentence. The general pronunciation of the seven character sentence "How to know me, lean against the railing" is "the first four and the last three", and "Strive to know me, lean against the railing" means "the first three and the last four". The use of commas is inappropriate, and

the original text should be followed as the stop sign.

2.6 "Song of the Seven Sons"

The Textbook is Based on Liu Fuyou's Edited Work "Representative Works of Wen Yiduo", pages 219-222, Zhengzhou, Henan People's Publishing House, 1992.

Mother, the scorching summer sun is going to kill me. (Page 109, Taiwan Chapter)

According to: Page 220 of the master copy is "Mother, the scorching summer is going to kill me." This is a comma and should be corrected.

2.7 "Folk Music"

The Textbook Used is Selected from Mo Yan's "Folk Music", Shenyang, Chunfeng Literature and Art Publishing House, 2004.

2.7.1 Hua Moli recently caused a sensation with her divorce case, shaking the entire town of Masang (page 112, paragraph 3)

According to: The base text is "Hua Moli recently caused a sensation and shook the entire town of Masang with her divorce case". The use of commas here is inappropriate and should be corrected as "sensationalized" and "shocking" are parallel components.

2.7.2 Hurry up and find an excuse for Hua Moli to take him home (page 128, second paragraph)

According to: The base text is "He hurried to find an excuse and let Hua Moli to take him home". A comma is missing here and should be added.

2.7.3 "The Analects of Confucius. Eight Elements" (Note 1 on page 136)

According to the national standard, the usage of punctuation marks is "The Analects of Confucius, Eight Elements"." is only used in scientific literature, foreign language dictionaries, and sentences written in Chinese Pinyin. The use of small dots in scientific literature is to avoid confusion with the letter "o" and the Arabic numeral "0"; Used in foreign dictionaries to be consistent with foreign writing."•" is called an interval number, which is a language symbol used to record auxiliary text. The interval number can be used to indicate the boundary between the book title and the title of a chapter or volume. For example, "The Analects of Confucius• Li Ren", "Mencius: King Hui of Liang", and "Records of the Three Kingdoms• Records of Shu• Biography of Zhuge Liang". Should be

corrected.

2.8 "Liang Fuyin"

The Textbook is Based on the "Tang Poetry Appreciation Dictionary", Shanghai, Shanghai Dictionary Publishing House, 1983.

Long bow to the Duke with a high nose in Shandong (Page 144, sixth line of the main text)

According to: The original text is "Long bow to the Duke with a high nose in Shandong!" The exclamation mark has a stronger tone, and here is the full stop, which should be corrected.

2.9 "Illustrations of Ming Ji Night Class"

The Textbook is Based on: (Qing) Jiang Shiquan, Shao Haiqing School, Li Mengsheng's notes, "Zhongyutang Collected Annotations", Pages 2046-2051, Shanghai, Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing House, 1993.

Anyone who cries for their mother or father or son or daughter dying young (first paragraph on page 192)

According to: The base text is "Anyone who cries for their mother or father, cries for their son or cries for their daughter dying young". The use of the diacritical mark here is inappropriate. If a child dies in childhood, it is called premature death and should be corrected.

2.10 "Tolerance and Freedom"

The Textbook Uses Ouyang Zhe as the Editor in chief, "Collected Works of Hu Shi 11 Collected Works of Hu Shi", Beijing, Peking University Press, 1998.

So I always feel that I should repay society's tolerance with a tolerant attitude, so I don't believe in God myself. However, I can sincerely understand all those who believe in God, and I can also sincerely tolerate and respect all religions that believe in God. (Page 214, Paragraph 6).

According to: the base text is "So I always feel that I should repay society's tolerance with a tolerant attitude. So I don't believe in God myself, but I can sincerely understand all those who believe in God, and I can also sincerely tolerate and respect all religions that believe in God." The comma here should be corrected to a period.

2.11 "Monument"

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The Textbook is Based on Pushkin, "Pushkin's Poetry Collection", Translated by Ge Baoquan, Beijing, Beijing Publishing House, 1987.

2.11.1 To live longer than my ashes and escape decay and destruction, —— (page 223, second paragraph)

According to: The base text is "to live longer than my ashes and avoid decay and destruction——". The comma is redundant and should be removed.

2.11.2 Never Dies, (Appendix paragraph 2, page 225)

According to: The basic principle is "will not disappear——". The comma here should be a dash and should be corrected.

2.11.3 Or Finnish, (Appendix, paragraph 3, page 225)

According to: The original text is "Finnish," there is an error here. The textbook uses a comma instead of a dash.

2.12 "Biography of Huo Xiaoyu"

The Textbook is Based on Zhang Wenqian et al., "Selected Tales of Tang and Song Dynasties", Fuzhou, Fujian Education Press, 1983.

There are multiple revisions to the punctuation throughout this article, but the reasons are not explained. Please refer to Table 1 for details. Due to the same modification suggestions, in order to avoid repetition, a special table is provided for explanation.

2.12.1 Borrow fine horse and rope rope made by gold (second paragraph of the main text on page 238)

According to: The original text is "Borrow fine horse and rope rope made by gold". The relationship between "fine horse" and "rope made by gold" is parallel, and the use of the punctuation mark is more appropriate and should be corrected.

2.12.2 Soon Huo Xiaoyu arrived (second paragraph of the main text on page 239)

According to: The basic principle is "in an instant, Huo Xiaoyu arrives". A comma is missing here and should be added.

2.12.3 Crossing the Yangtze River and Huaihe River (second paragraph of the main text on page 240)

According to: The original text is "crossing the Yangtze River and Huai River". The relationship between "Yangtze River" and "Huai River" is parallel and should be supplemented with a punctuation mark.

2.12.4 My young lady is the daughter of King Huo (first paragraph of the main text on page 241)

According to: The original text is "My little lady, also known as the daughter of King Huo". A comma is missing here and should be added.

2.12.5 Wearing a pomegranate skirt and a purple crotch (second paragraph of the main text on page 242)

According to: The original text is "wearing a pomegranate skirt and purple crotch". This is a parallel relationship and should be corrected.

2.12.6 Specially cut off the head of a guilty person (Page 243, fourth paragraph of the main text)

According to: The basic principle is "Specially cut off the head of a guilty person!" The use of exclamation marks here can better reflect the character's exclamation psychology, which is more reasonable than periods and should be modified.

2.13 "Sadness for the Past - Notes of Juansheng"

The Textbook is Based on Lu Xun's "Wandering", Beijing, People's Literature Publishing House, 2006.

There are multiple revisions to the punctuation

Table 1. Differences between the Original Punctuation and the Base Text of "The Biography of Huo Xiaoyu"

Original text	Original text position	The base text	Explanation
People at the time said there was no second,	In the first paragraph of the main text on page 237	People at the time said there was no second;	There are multiple revisions to the punctuation throughout this article, and it should be noted at the end that "the punctuation has been slightly removed."
Originally, she was the maidservant of princess' husband of Xue,	In the second paragraph of the main text on page 237	Originally, she was the maidservant of princess' husband of Xue;	
Put down the curtain quickly.	In the third paragraph of the main text on page 238	Put down the curtain quickly!	
Is there such a thing in the world?	In the second paragraph of the main text on page 241	Is there such a thing in the world!	
He was travelling with him at the time,	In the third paragraph of the main text on page 241	He was travelling with him at the time.	

2.15 "Shishuo Xinyu" (Excerpt)

The Textbook is based on Liu Yiqing from the Southern Dynasties, "Shishuo Xinyu", Translated and annotated by Zhu Bilian and Shen Haibo, Beijing, Zhonghua Book Company, 2011.

2.15.1 Or walking naked in the house, someone laughed at him after seeing that. (Third paragraph on page 308)

throughout this article, but the reasons are not explained. Please refer to Table 2 for details. Due to the same modification suggestions, in order to avoid repetition, a special table is provided for explanation.

2.14 "Taking Precepts"

The textbook is based on Deng Jiuping's "Complete Works of Wang Zengqi - Fiction Volume", Beijing, Beijing Normal University Press, 1998.

Returning to the void for rebirth and reincarnation (page 278, seventh paragraph)

According to: The base text is "return to the void, rebirth and rebirth". A comma is missing here and should be added.

There are multiple revisions to the punctuation throughout this article, but the reasons are not explained. Please refer to Table

3 for details. Due to the same modification suggestions, in order to avoid repetition, a special table is provided for explanation.

Arrive and bow down to weed, (page 281, sixth paragraph)

Press: The basic text is "Arrive and bow down to weed". Combining the context, using a period is more appropriate and should be corrected.

According to: The original text is "or walking naked in the house without clothes. Someone laughed at him after seeing that". The punctuation in the original text is incorrect and should be revised according to the original text.

2.15.2 Why have you entered my trousers, gentlemen! (Third paragraph on page 308)

According to: The original text is "Why did you enter my trousers?" What the original text intends to express here is a questioning tone,

using a question mark is more appropriate than an exclamation mark, and should be corrected

according to the original text.

Table 2. Differences between the Original Punctuation and the Base Text of "Sadness for the Past - Juansheng's Notes"

Original text	Original text position	The base text	Explanation
A feast under the electric light;	In the first paragraph of page 256	A feast under the electric light,	There are two punctuation points that are inconsistent with the original text. It should be noted at the end of the article that "the punctuation points have been slightly deleted and modified".
The sun cannot yet struggle out of the clouds;	Page 257, paragraph 12	The sun cannot yet struggle out of the clouds,	

Table 3. Differences between Punctuation in the Original Text and the Base Text of "Taking Precepts"

Original text	Original text position	The base text	Explanation
common lophatherum herb	On page 280, paragraph 13	common lophatherum herb	Has two punctuation points that are inconsistent with the original text. It should be noted at the end of the article that "the punctuation in the article has been slightly modified"
The busy work in this place is planting seedlings, driving high fields with water, removing the first grass, then cutting rice and degranulating	On page 281, the third paragraph	The busy work in this place is planting seedlings, driving high fields with water, removing the first grass, then cutting rice and degranulating	

3. Text Issues

3.1 "Journey to the Yellow River"

The textbook is based on Wei Shaosheng's annotations, "Collected Works of Famous Tang and Song Masters: Liu Zongyuan Collection", Zhengzhou, Zhongzhou Ancient Books Publishing House, 2010.

Later generations referred to it as "Double Monument" (Note 3 on page 21)

According to: The base is a "double card". The textbook is close to error and should be corrected.

3.2 "I Roam Lonely, Like a Cloud"

The textbook is based on Fei Bai, "The Sea of Poetry — An Outline of World Poetry History - Traditional Volume", page 768, Guilin, Lijiang Publishing House, 1989.

So Ruskin regarded Wordsworth as a landscape painter in the 18th century British poetry scene (page 33, fourth paragraph)

According to: Ruskin commented that Wordsworth was "the greatest landscape painter in British literature" and did not mention "the 18th century". Wordsworth (1770-1850), in October 1807 in the Edinburgh Review magazine, referred to them

as lakeside poets. In 1843, he was awarded the title of English Poet Laureate. This is more reasonable for the 19th century.

3.3 "Bi Fu"

The Textbook is Based on Xu Jian et al.: "Chu Xue Ji" Volume 21, Beijing, Zhonghua Book Company, 1962.

The Color of Heaven and Earth (first paragraph on page 44).

According to: The base is "the color of heaven and earth". The editor added the word "zhi" here, which has no factual basis and should be corrected.

3.4 "Hulu Piaozi"

The Textbook is Based on Lin Qingxuan's "Mandarin Duck Incense Burner", Beijing, Knowledge Press, 1999.

3.4.1 Seeing her love and the hardships of my mother during my more than 20 years of growth (page 55, paragraph 5)

According to: "Seeing her love and the hardships of our mother during our more than 20 years of growth." The textbook is missing and should be changed to "our".

3.4.2 "Warm a Pot of Wine under the Moonlight" (solving the third line of the problem on page 53)

According to: Lin Qingxuan, the title of his work is "Wine under the Moonlight in a Warm Pot"[7] authored by Lin Qingxuan. Wine under the Moonlight in a Warm Pot] Beijing: Knowledge Publishing House, 1999:93. The original text of the book reads "There are many unexpected interests in this, such as putting moonlight in a wine pot and drinking it together with gentle fire... This has true meaning, which is the realm of wine immortals." It can be seen that the author intends to express the meaning of "using moonlight to drink", and the reason for this is unknown. Should be corrected.

3.5 "Jinge Temple" (Excerpt)

The Textbook is Based on Yukio Mishima, "Jinge Temple", Translated by Tang Yuemei, Beijing, Writers' Publishing House, 1994.

3.5.1 My hometown is sunny, but in November and December of the year, even on clear and cloudless days (page 57, fourth paragraph)

According to : the original text, "Our hometown is sunny. November and December are clear and cloudless days for thousands of miles throughout the year". The original sentence is incorrect and should be corrected.

3.5.2 Forcefully spread out the golden feet and firmly stand firm (paragraph 5 on page 58)

Press: The basic principle is to firmly stand with your golden feet apart. According to the Modern Chinese Dictionary, read "chǎ" , means "separate", and "fork" does not have this meaning. It is more appropriate to use "fork" here. Should be corrected.

3.5.3 Beauty already exists where I knew it to be (page 59, second paragraph)

According to: "Beauty already exists in a place I don't know." This is "known" and should be an input error. It should be changed to "unknown".

3.6 "Moyu Er"

The Textbook is Based on Yao Dianzhong, Editor in Chief, "Annotations and Analysis of Yuan Haowen's Ci", Taiyuan, Shanxi Ancient Books Publishing House, 2001.

Thousand Mountains and Twilight Snow (First paragraph of the main text on page 69)

According to: The original text is "Thousand Mountains at Dusk Scenery". Both "snow" and "scenery" exist and should be explained in the

annotations.

3.7 "Errors"

The Textbook is Based on Zheng Chouyu, "Selected Poems of Zheng Chouyu", Beijing, China Friendship Press, 1984.

Your heart is like a little lonely city (page 89, fourth line of the main text)

According to: "Your heart is a small lonely city." The word "is like a little" in the base text should be changed to "is a small" in the textbook. If there are no special reasons, the textbook should be faithful to the base text. If modifications are indeed necessary, comments should be used to explain the reasons for the modifications.

3.8 "Four Rhymes of Homesickness"

The Textbook is Based on Selected works by Liu Denghan and Chen Shengsheng, "Selected Poems by Yu Guangzhong", pages 119-120, Fuzhou, Taiwan Strait Literature and Art Publishing House, 1988.

Give me a palm of Begonia Red (second paragraph of the main text on page 112).

According to: The original text is "Give me a picture of begonia red. Begonia red." This is "palm", it should be a pinyin input error that needs to be corrected.

3.9 "Folk Music"

The Textbook is Selected from Mo Yan's "Folk Music", Shenyang, Chunfeng Literature and Art Publishing House, 2004.

3.9.1 Something came out over there (second paragraph on page 118)

According to: The original text is "something came out from over there". This is "from" and should be corrected.

3.9.2 It's like the gentle breeze blowing on people's faces in the warm spring and blooming March (page 124, paragraph 12)

According to: The original text is "as if the gentle breeze in March, as if the spring flowers are blooming, points to people's faces." It is more appropriate to change this to "blow" and should be explained in the comments.

3.9.3 The melody pulled out is as difficult to listen to as rice mixed with sand that is difficult to swallow (first paragraph on page 128)

Press: The original text is "The melody pulled out is as difficult to swallow as rice mixed

with sand". This is "sand" and should be corrected.

3.10 "Tolerance and Freedom"

The Textbook uses Ouyang Zhe as the Editor in chief, "Collected Works of Hu Shi 11 Collected Works of Hu Shi", Beijing, Peking University Press, 1998.

3.10.1 We talk about British literary master Lord Acton's lifelong plan to write a book called "A History of Freedom" (page 213, first paragraph)

According to: 'we talked about the British historian Lord acton's life to write a ' history of freedom '[8]. 'Collection of Lord Acton's Essays on Freedom and Power '[9] and other books indicate that Acton is a historian, not a writer, and should be corrected.

3.10.2 Openly advocate the freedom of atheism (page 214, seventh paragraph)

According to: Openly advocated the freedom of atheism. It is recommended to correct.

3.10.3 We will not recognize that "foreign" religious beliefs can enjoy freedom (page 216, first paragraph) [Will not admit that 'alien ' religious beliefs can enjoy freedom]

According to: The basic principle is "there will be no recognition that religious beliefs that are 'different' can enjoy freedom". There is a lot of "acceptance" here, which should be corrected.

3.11 "Monument"

The Textbook is Based on Pushkin, "Pushkin's Poetry Collection", translated by Ge Baoquan, Beijing, Beijing Publishing House, 1987.

3.11.1 Napoleon's Pillar (Note 1 on page 222) Press: The original text is "Napoleon's Memorial Pillar". This is a "stone pillar" and should be corrected.

3.11.2 To live longer than my ashes and escape decay and destruction, - (page 223, second paragraph)

The basic principle is "to live longer than my ashes and avoid decay and destruction". This is "ash" and should be corrected.

3.11.3 Summoning People's Kind Emotions (Page 223, Paragraph 3)

According to: The basic principle is to evoke people's kind emotions. There are many "here" that should be deleted.

3.11.4 In this cruel era (page 223, third paragraph)

According to: The basic principle is "in my cruel era". The word ' I ' is missing here and

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should be added.

3.11.5 Never Dies, (Appendix paragraph 2, page 225)

According to: The basic principle is "will not disappear". This sentence is incorrect and should be corrected.

3.11.6 As long as there is a poet in this world of moonlight (Appendix, paragraph 2, page 225)

According to: As long as there is a poet in this world. I don't know why there are so many moonlit scenes here. It should be corrected according to the base text.

3.11.7 Still Finnish, (Appendix, paragraph 3, page 225)

According to: The original text is "Finnish," there is an error here. There is no word "still" in the base text, and there is no basis for modifying the base text in the textbook. Therefore, the base text should be respected and the word "still" should be deleted.

3.12 "Sadness for the Past - Notes of Juansheng"

The Textbook is Based on Lu Xun's "Wandering", Beijing, People's Literature Publishing House, 2006.

Catch a book by the hand. (Page 246, fourth paragraph)

According to: The basic text is "Grab a book by hand". "Catch" and "Grab" have similar meanings, but the original text should be respected.

3.13 "Xiao Xiao"

The Textbook is Based on the Works of Yang Zao and Ling Yunlan, "Collection of Shen Congwen: Fiction Volume", Guangzhou, Huacheng Publishing House, 2007.

3.13.1 So as usual, I felt like crying, so I cried (first paragraph on page 261)

According to: "So as usual, if you feel like crying, you cry." There is an additional word "crying" here, which should be deleted.

3.13.2 Everyone has his own income (paragraph 6 on page 264)

According to: The basic principle is "Income of each person". Should be corrected.

The entire sentence of this article has been modified, and it is recommended to indicate "slight deletion or modification of the article content" at the end of the article.

3.14 "Taking Precepts"

The Textbook is Based on Deng Jiuping's "Complete Works of Wang Zengqi - Fiction Volume", Beijing, Beijing Normal University Press, 1998

3.14.1 A square-by-foot piece of glass was embedded in each window (first paragraph on page 279)

According to: The original text is "Each partition window is embedded with a piece of glass square by square". There is a mistake here, it is recommended to correct it.

3.14.2 Weaving reeds [Tsukuru Koshihara] (second paragraph on page 279)

According to: The base is "weaving reed mats". The "remedy" and "reed mat" are objects with different uses and should be corrected.

3.15 "The 22nd Military Regulation" (Excerpt)

The Textbook is Based on Joseph Heller's "The 22nd Military Regulation", translated by Yang Yan, Cheng Aimin, and Zou Huiling, Nanjing, Yilin Publishing House, 2000.

The 26th Air Force Command (page 357, second and fifth paragraphs)

According to: The base is the 27th Air Force Command. After consulting, it can be found in the 22nd Military Regulation [10], it is indeed "the 27th Air Force Command" and should be corrected.

There are issues with the mixing of traditional and simplified Chinese characters, as well as the misuse of characters with similar sounds and shapes in this book's writing. In terms of punctuation, there are discrepancies between this book and the base, and most of the punctuation modifications are reasonable. But there are also cases of improper modifications. It is recommended that editors use and modify the original text and punctuation with caution when writing the article, and indicate them at the end of the article.

4. Conclusion

In summary, there are some areas that can be strengthened in the use of punctuation and textual expression in the Second Edition of the College Chinese Reader. The study of these issues can serve as a reference for the revision of this textbook and also serve as a reference

for the writing of similar textbooks. The compilation of "College Chinese" textbooks must be cautious in language expression and standardization, in order to play a better exemplary role and achieve better teaching results.

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