

Pinyin and Typography Tips for the Second Edition of the College Chinese Reader

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Abstract: Currently, there are numerous versions of college Chinese textbooks which are rich and comprehensive, playing a unique role in the higher education system. However, some of the textbooks still have some problems in terms of phonetic notation and layout, such as typographical errors, improper use of punctuation, phonetic errors or non standardization. These language and writing usage issues may seem trivial, but they will affect students' understanding of the textbook and learning effectiveness. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct in-depth research on the phonetic notation and layout of college Chinese language textbooks in order to improve the quality of textbooks and promote students' mastery and understanding of Chinese language knowledge. "College Chinese Reader (Second Edition)", the national series of core curriculum textbooks for universal education in higher education institutions edited by Professor Su Xinchun, is currently the most widely used college Chinese textbook in various universities. It can be found that there are still problems in some aspects through careful reading of the text and material comparison, Such as wrong characters, typography, phonetic notation, typesetting, and punctuation in this textbook. Discovering and studying these issues can put forward suggestions for improvement and optimization in the reprint of this textbook, as well as provide necessary reference and inspiration for the writing of similar textbooks, so as to enhance the effectiveness of Chinese language teaching in higher education institutions.

Keywords: College Chinese; Readers;

Textbooks; Phonetic Notation; Layout; Finger defect

1. Introduction

Mr. Wang Canlong, submitted a proposal to the Fifth Session of the 13th National Committee of the CPPCC in March 2022 on strengthening and improving the education of "university Chinese" courses in higher education institutions. He pointed out some problems in college Chinese teaching and proposed corresponding countermeasures [1]. This proposal has caused a great resonance. There are many directions to strive for in the teaching of college Chinese, among which textbooks are also an important link. 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 repeatedly used it as our material to carry out teaching. This textbook was first published in 2013 [2], and the second edition was published in 2018 [3]. In the process of studying this book, we found that there still exist room for improvement in terms of phonetic notation and typesetting. We now point out these aspects to align with the author and leading experts, and provide reference for the compilation and revision of university Chinese language textbooks.

2. Voice Annotation

There are many issues in this regard, and the phonetic notation standard pointed out here is the phonetic notation of the original text base annotated in the book. Some selected texts have been slightly edited and modified based on the original version, but specific texts have not been annotated. Given that the original version is more authoritative, the phonetic

notation of the original version is used as the standard. The parts in the book that are not annotated are based on the phonetic annotations from three authoritative dictionaries: Modern Chinese Dictionary, Chinese Dictionary, and Chinese Dictionary.

2.1 Incorrect labeling

In many places, the textbook is annotated in the way of annotation. These phonetic symbols are of great help for readers to understand the content of the textbook. But there are also some errors in the phonetic notation. This kind of error can easily mislead learners and should be avoided. Some of these are listed below.

2.1.1 "Shanglin Fu"

The textbook is based on Liu Nanping and Ban Xiuping, "Annotations on Sima Xiangru", pages 135-138, Tianjin, Tianjin Ancient Books Publishing House, 2007. [4]

(1)Bang pound(pang)(Note 5 on page 13)

According to: "Pound" is annotated as "páng" in footnote 119 on page 166 of the background. In the "Chinese Dictionary", "Modern Chinese Dictionary", and "Chinese Dictionary", there are the following phonetic annotations and definitions: (1)The pronunciation is "pāng", which means "stone falling sound" or "onomatopoeic word" or "stone hitting". (2)The pronunciation is "pá ng", meaning full;Expand or vast boundless appearance. (3)The pronunciation is "bàng", which means the transliteration or scale of the British pound, a scale with a base or an old name for weighing or weighing points with a scale.

There is no "pang" in the above phonetic notation.

Bang pound, an onomatopoeic word, is used in textbooks to describe sounds such as turbulent water flow. Therefore, the phonetic notation here should be "pāng".

(2)Zhuyu (Note 31 on page 13)

According to the annotation 134 on page 169 of the base, the phonetic notation for "genus" is "zhǔ". In the Modern Chinese Dictionary, the Chinese Dictionary, and the Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation is "zhǔ" and "shǔ", and "Zhuyu" refers to a bird. There are two versions of its pronunciation, "zhǔ" and "zhú", which are difficult to be concluded so far. But since the base phonetic notation is "zhǔ", unless there are special circumstances, the base should be followed. If it needs to be modified to "zhú", appropriate explanations

should be provided here.

2.1.2 "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. [5]

(1)Shuangquan(Note 3 on page 21)

According to note 7 on page 194 of the original text, the phonetic notation for "long" is "shuāng". In the Modern Chinese Dictionary, the Chinese Dictionary, and the Modern Chinese Dictionary, there is only one pronunciation, which is "shuāng", so the phonetic notation is "shuāng".

2.2 Should be Marked but not Marked

As a reading material for general education courses, "College Chinese" should be annotated for the pronunciation of difficult and polysyllabic characters. However, this version of the textbook has many phonetic cases that are not marked. This is disadvantageous for learners.

2.2.1 "Shanglin Fu"

The textbook is based on Liu Nanping and Ban Xiuping, "Annotations on Sima Xiangru", pages 135-138, Tianjin, Tianjin Ancient Books Publishing House, 2007. [4]

(1)Quya: Refers to the rapid flow towards a lower point. (Note 28 on page 12)

According to: "ya" to annotate 115 on page 166 of the base as "yà". There are two pronunciations of "yà" and "yì" in the "Chinese Dictionary" and "Chinese Dictionary", while "yì" is included in the "Modern Chinese Dictionary" without "yà". When "ya" is pronounced as "yà", it means sinking into a lowland. Therefore, the phonetic notation should be "yà", which is not pronounced in the text. This word is relatively obscure and difficult for general readers to understand. Therefore, phonetic notation is recommended.

(2)Falling (Note 3 on page 13)

According to the annotation 118 on page 166 of the base text, the pronunciation of "yǔn" is "yǔn". In the Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation is "yǔn", which is not included in the Modern Chinese Dictionary and the Chinese Dictionary. But the text is not annotated. This word is relatively rare, and it is not easy for general readers to understand. Therefore, it is recommended to use phonetic

notation here.

(3) Shen Shen (Note 4 on page 13)

According to: "Shen" annotates 119 on page 166 of the base as "chén". In the Chinese Dictionary, Modern Chinese Dictionary, and Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation is "chén", "shěn", and "tán". When "shen" reads "chén", it has a deep meaning and is not annotated in the text, making it easy for readers to misread it as "shěn". Therefore, it is recommended to use phonetic notation.

(4) Yu Yu (Note 21 on page 13)

According to: "Yu" is annotated as "yóng" on page 168 of the original text; In the Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation includes "yóng", "yú", "yù", and "ǒu". In the Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation includes "yú", "yù", but there are no "yóng" or "ǒu". In the Modern Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation includes "yú", but there are no "yóng", "yù", or "ǒu". In the Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation of Yu Yu is "yóng yóng", with two interpretations:

① fish name. ② To admire one's appearance. In the textbook, it means "yellow ground black text, a fish with fur on its skin". The pronunciation is not annotated in the text, which is relatively rare, so it is recommended to annotate it.

(5) Di Li (li) Jiang Mi (mǐ): The light of the precious pearl shines on the riverbank. Di Li, with a bright appearance. (Note 25 on page 13)

According to: "di" to annotate 130 on page 169 of the background. In the Modern Chinese Dictionary and the Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation is "de", "dí", "dì", and "dī". The Chinese Dictionary includes "de", "dí", and "dì" without "dī". According to the sentence meaning, the phonetic notation is "dì", which is not included in the text. This pronunciation is relatively rare and is easily misread by ordinary readers. Therefore, it is recommended to use phonetic notation.

(6) Dandan: This refers to the floating appearance here. (Note 5 on page 14)

According to note 138 on page 170 of the background, "dan" is pronounced as "yǎn". In the Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation is "yàn", "dàn", "yàn", and "tán". The Chinese Dictionary includes "dàn", "yàn", and "tán" without "yàn", while the Modern Chinese Dictionary includes "dàn" without "yàn", "yàn", and "tán". The pronunciation is "yǎn" according to the meaning of the sentence, and

there is no pronunciation in the text. This pronunciation is relatively rare, so it is recommended to annotate it.

(7) Nijing (Note 12 on page 14)

According to: "Ni" is annotated as "ní" in footnote 231 on page 189 of the original text. In the Modern Chinese Dictionary, Chinese Dictionary, and Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation of "ní" is not pronounced in the text. This pronunciation is relatively rare, and it is recommended to annotate it.

(8) Yin Tian: Zhen Tian. (Note 24 on page 14)

According to the annotation 237 on page 190 of the original text, "Yin" is pronounced as "yǐn". In the Modern Chinese Dictionary and the Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation is "yǐn", "yǐn", and "yīn". The Chinese Dictionary includes "yǐn" and "yīn", without "yīn". According to the sentence meaning, the pronunciation is "yǐn", but there is no annotation in the text. This pronunciation is relatively rare, and it is recommended to be pronounced.

(9) pí (Note 2 on page 15)

According to: note 239 on page 191 of the original text, "pí" is pronounced as "pí". In the Chinese Dictionary, Modern Chinese Dictionary, and Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation is "pí" and the text is not annotated. This word is relatively rare and difficult for general readers to understand. Therefore, it is recommended to use phonetic notation.

2.2.2 "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. [5]

(1) Northern Jin, Western Bin (main text on page 21)

According to: note 3 on page 194 of the original text, "Bin" is pronounced as "bīn". In the Chinese Dictionary, Chinese Dictionary, and Modern Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation is "bīn", and the text is not annotated. This word is relatively obscure and difficult for general readers to understand. Therefore, it is recommended to use phonetic notation.

2.2.3 "Lu Zhu Shan Fang"

The textbook is based on Qian Liqun's selected edition, "Wu Zuixiang: Era Novels", pages

20-29, Shanghai, Shanghai Literature and Art Publishing House, 1997. [6]

(1)Qingqu(Page 82, Paragraph 3)

According to: In the Chinese Dictionary, Chinese Dictionary, and Modern Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation of "qu" is "qú". This word is relatively obscure and difficult for general readers to understand. Therefore, it is recommended to use phonetic notation.

(2)Chalk House (Page 83, Paragraph 4)

According to: In the Chinese Dictionary, Chinese Dictionary, and Modern Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation of "chalk" is "è". This word is relatively obscure and difficult for general readers to understand. Therefore, it is recommended to use phonetic notation.

2.2.4 "Folk Music"

The textbook is based on Mo Yan's "Folk Music", Shenyang, Chunfeng Literature and Art Publishing House, 2004.

(1)Oil boiled peanuts (third paragraph on page 123)

According to: In the Chinese Dictionary, Chinese Dictionary, and Modern Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation of "bo" is "tūn". In Gan dialect, it refers to frying in oil. This word is relatively obscure and difficult for general readers to understand. Therefore, it is recommended to use phonetic notation.

2.2.5 "Liang Fuyin"

The textbook is based on the "Tang Poetry Appreciation Dictionary", Shanghai, Shanghai Dictionary Publishing House, 1983. [7]

(1)Madman: Refers to Li Shi Qi (Note 2 on page 145)

According to: Li Yijī (268-203 BC), also known as Yijī, was born in Gaoyang Township, Yongqiu County, Chenliu Commandery (now Gaoyang Town, Qi County, Henan Province). During the late Qin, Chu, and Han dynasties, Liu Bang's subordinates were famous lobbyists in Chinese history. There is an error in "Li" here and it should be corrected to "Lì". In the Modern Chinese Dictionary, Chinese Dictionary, and Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation of "Li Shiqi" is "Lì Yijī". The text is not annotated, it is recommended to annotate.

(2)niè wù: Anxiety, which refers to temporary difficulties here(note 11 on page 145)

According to: In the Chinese Dictionary, "niè wù" is pronounced as "niè wù", but "niè" is not included in the Modern Chinese Dictionary. "wù" is pronounced as "wù". The word is not

annotated in the text and is relatively rare, making it difficult for ordinary readers to understand. Therefore, it is recommended to use phonetic notation.

2.2.6 "Biography of Huo Xiaoyu"

The textbook is based on Zhang Wenqian et al. , Selected Legends of Tang and Song Dynasties, Fuzhou, Fujian Education Press, 1983. [8]

(1)Chi Ming: Dawn. (Note 8 on page 238)

According to the Chinese Dictionary, "chi" is pronounced as "chí" or "zhì", while "chí" is included in the Modern Chinese Dictionary without "zhì". According to the sentence meaning, the phonetic notation should be "zhì". This pronunciation is relatively rare and is easily misread by ordinary readers. Therefore, it is recommended to use phonetic notation.

(2)Scarf cap: Wear a headscarf. (Note 9 on page 238)

According to: "zé" on page 78 of the background, annotated as "zé" in footnote 29. In the Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciations are "zé" and "cè", while in the Modern Chinese Dictionary, "zé" is included without "cè". It is pronounced as "zé" according to the sentence meaning. This word is relatively obscure and difficult for general readers to understand. Therefore, it is recommended to use phonetic notation.

(3)qiānwò: Lift the curtain. (Note 11 on page 239)

According to note 52 on page 79 of the background, the phonetic notation for "qiān" is "qiān ". In the Modern Chinese Dictionary, Chinese Dictionary, and Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation is "qiān ". This word is relatively obscure and difficult for general readers to understand. Therefore, it is recommended to use phonetic notation.

(4)Derived from Erwan Luan Xiang (Note 17 on page 239)

According to: "Luan" is annotated as "luán" in footnote 58 on page 79 of the original text. In the Chinese Dictionary, Chinese Dictionary, and Modern Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation is "luán". This word is relatively obscure and difficult for general readers to understand. Therefore, it is recommended to use phonetic notation.

2.2.7 "The Memoirs of Juansheng"

The textbook is based on Lu Xun's "Wandering", Beijing, People's Literature Publishing House, 2006. [9]

(1)And "tuó tuó de" is gradually approaching (page 246, fourth paragraph)

According to: In the Chinese Dictionary, Chinese Dictionary, and Modern Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation of "tuo" is "tuó". This word is relatively obscure and difficult for general readers to understand. Therefore, it is recommended to use phonetic notation.

(2)It makes me feel ashamed (page 247, sixth paragraph)

According to: In the Chinese Dictionary, Chinese Dictionary, and Modern Chinese Dictionary, the pronunciation of "nù" is "nù". This word is relatively obscure and difficult for general readers to understand. Therefore, it is recommended to use phonetic notation.

In terms of phonetic annotation, this book has problems such as improper tone and lack of phonetic annotation for rare words. The reason for these problems may be that the editor referred to modern Chinese pinyin and ignored the original pronunciation of characters in ancient books. It is strongly recommended that editors carefully refer to the original text and other relevant authoritative books when writing articles.

3. Paragraph Layout

The paragraph layout of this book is concise and beautiful, but there are certain errors in the layout of some articles. It is now pointed out to attract attention.

3.1 "Four Rhymes of Homesickness"

The textbook is based on Liu Denghan and Chen Shengsheng's selected works, "Selected Poems of Yu Guangzhong", pages 119-120, Fuzhou, Taiwan Strait Literature and Art Publishing House, 1988. [10]

(1)We have arrived at Loma Chau

The fog is rising, and we are looking around in confusion(the second line of the 113th page "Borderland").

According to the original text, "We have arrived at Luomazhou" and "The fog is rising, and we are looking around in confusion" are two sections, but the original text is one section so there is an error in the layout here.

3.2 "Sadness of the Past - Notes of Juansheng"

The textbook is based on Lu Xun's "Wandering", Beijing, People's Literature Publishing House, 2006. [9]

(1)My road has also been determined. Six days a week, it goes from home to the office, and then from the office to home. Sitting at the office desk in the bureau, I wrote money, banknotes, official documents, and letters;At home, I will be with her or help her fire, cook, steamed buns. That is when I learned how to cook. But my food is much better than when I was in the guild hall. Although cooking is not Zijun's specialty, she is dedicated to it with all her might;For her day and night of worry, I cannot help but worry together to be counted as sharing joys and sorrows. Moreover, she was sweating profusely all day long, with her short hair stuck on her forehead;Both hands are just rough again. Moreover, feeding A Sui and oily chickens, both of which are not her unacceptable work. I once advised her: it's okay that I don't eat, but never work so hard like this. She only glanced at me, silently, with her expression seemed a bit sad;I had no choice but to shut up. However, she still worked hard like this, nothing changed. (Page 249, Paragraph 8)

Note: "My road has also been determined. Six days a week, it goes from home to the office, and then from the office to home. Sitting at the office desk in the bureau, I wrote money, banknotes, official documents, and letters;At home, I will be with her or help her fire, cook, steamed buns. That is when I learned how to cook. " and below "But my food is much better than when I was in the guild hall. Although cooking is not Zijun's specialty, she is dedicated to it with all her might;For her day and night of worry, I cannot help but worry together to be counted as sharing joys and sorrows. " and "Moreover, she was sweating profusely all day long, with her short hair stuck on her forehead;Both hands are just rough again. Moreover, feeding A Sui and oily chickens, both of which are not her unacceptable work. I once advised her: it's okay that I don't eat, but never work so hard like this. She only glanced at me, silently, with her expression seemed a bit sad;I had no choice but to shut up. However, she still worked hard like this, nothing changed." Should be divided into three paragraphs, the original text combines the three paragraphs into one. The textbook has no basis for modifying the base text, so it should be respected that the base text being divided into three paragraphs.

(2)According to the director's instructions, Shi Juansheng does not need to go to the office to handle affairs. On October 9th (page 250, first paragraph)According to: The base is a letter layout. The correct format is shown in Figure 1:

To be ordered
Director ordered Shi Juan that there is no need to go to the bureau to handle affairs

Figure 1. Letter Diagram

(3)However, what I felt was coming finally arrived. (Page 255, Paragraph 6)

According to: This paragraph in the background is the same as the previous paragraph, and there is an error in the layout here.

(4)Feeling a bit relaxed and relaxed, I thought about my travel expenses and let out a sigh of relief. (Second paragraph on page 256)

According to: This paragraph and the next paragraph in the background are two separate sections, and there is an error in the layout here.

(5)I think of her death. . . and I hope I can maintain a longer life. . . (page 256, eighth paragraph)

According to: This paragraph and the next paragraph in the background are two separate sections, and there is a typographical error here.

3.3 "Xiao Xiao"

The textbook is based on Yang Zao and Ling Yunlan's "Collection of Shen Congwen: Fiction Volume", Guangzhou, Huacheng Publishing House, 2007. [11]

(1)Jiaomei haunts the younger generation's family. The sky rises with clouds and heavy clouds, (Page 265, Paragraph 11)

According to: There is an error in the layout of the two sections in the original text, which are "Jiaomei's entanglement with the younger generation's family".

3.4 "Taking Precepts"

The textbook is based on Deng Jiuping's "Complete Works of Wang Zengqi - Fiction Volume", Beijing, Beijing Normal University Press, 1998. [12]

(1)On rainy and cloudy days, these two will come to the Shepherd's Purse Temple t and

spent the day. . (Page 277, Paragraph 7)

According to: This sentence is located in the last paragraph of the fourth paragraph on page 278 of the original text.

(2)Shouting in a hoarse voice: (Page 277, Paragraph 7)

According to: There is an error in the layout of a new paragraph after this sentence in the original text.

(3)"To die! Son! Why did you come to my house to play bronze Dragonfly?"(Page 278, Paragraph 2)

According to: This sentence is separated into a paragraph in the original text, and there is an error in the layout here.

(4)"You're so smart! You can be my godson!"(Page 280, Paragraph 14)

According to: This sentence is separated into a paragraph in the original text, and there is an error in the layout here.

(5)"Shout ! Shout !"(Page 280, Paragraph 15)

According to: This sentence is separated into a paragraph in the original text, and there is an error in the layout here.

In terms of article layout, a small fraction of articles in this book have the problem of improper typesetting. It may be due to minor errors made by the editor during the article conversion and formatting process. It is recommended to carefully check the original text during the review of this book.

4.Other Issues

In addition to the issues mentioned above, there are also some areas where this book can be improved in other aspects. Now listed here for reference.

4.1 In Terms of "Problem-Solving" Content

The entire book's problem-solving content includes the author's name, year of birth and death, character, hometown, life story, and achievements. However, the problem-solving content of some articles is incomplete and not unified with the style of the whole book. It is recommended to improve the problem-solving content. For example, in foreign works such as "The Golden Pavilion Temple", the author Yukio Mishima did not indicate a Japanese name, while in the article appreciation, Keno Ono mentioned was marked with a Japanese name. If it is necessary to indicate, then all foreigners should be marked in their own language uniformly.

4.2 Doubts in This Book

(1)On page 53, the fifth line of the appreciation reads "either as a leisurely language, or as a bold language, or as a liberation language." In the Chinese Dictionary, the definition of "liberation" is "to relieve troubles, free oneself from constraints, and thus obtain physical and mental freedom." It may be more appropriate to change this to "free and unrestrained".

(2)On page 56, the fourth paragraph of the appreciation reads "like clear water in a ladle, crystal clear". In the Chinese Dictionary, the definition of "crystal clear" is "describing an object as exquisite, bright, and delicate in structure. It can pass through light and often refers to various gemstones. "However, it seems inappropriate to use this term to describe "time"and "clear water".

(3)In the solution on page 91, it seems more appropriate to use "de" instead of "de" in the sentence"life is a continuous process, process, and process".

(4)On page 92, the sentence "Or perhaps with messy hair tips attached in the delicate days, beautiful and beautiful, causing injury" is not coherent.

(5)The sentence "This down-to-earth attitude of 'researching some problems' should be deserved", the part "should be deserved" in the appreciation on page 217 is too colloquial and can be changed to "desirable".

(6)There is a lack of interpretation in the annotations of "Folk Music", which is not consistent with the overall style of the book.

(7)The second question in the practice and reflection of "Jinge Temple" is "Why did it burn down Jinge Temple", but this plot is not included in the excerpt. It is recommended to delete or modify it.

(8)On page 158, "The Origin and Development of Drama", it is suggested to translate the phrase "to be, or not to be" into Chinese or add a Chinese translation. The purpose of the textbook is to improve the native language literacy of Chinese and literature among college students, only expressed in English here is contrary to the teaching purpose of this book.

(9)In the fifth paragraph of the "Unit Inscription" on page 166, "Yu Boya throws the Qin and thanks the bosom friend" reflects the timeless friendship between Yu Boya and

Zhong Ziqi. After Zhong Qi dies, Bo Ya will never play the Qin again. "Zhong Ziqi" and "Zhong Qi" should be consistent.

(10)On page 169 of the book "The Book of Rites: The Great Learning"(excerpt), two authors, Dai De and Dai Sheng, are marked. In fact, "The Great Learning" was originally the 42nd chapter of "The Book of Rites of Xiao Dai", and the problem-solving also indicates that "Dai Sheng's selection of the 49th chapter of De was originally called 'The Book of Rites of Xiao Dai' ". Since this article is excerpted from"The Great Learning", the author should be Dai Sheng.

5. Conclusion

The teaching of Chinese language courses in universities is an important component of general education in China. As one of the core subjects of national basic education, it is of great significance in cultivating students' language expression ability, thinking ability, and aesthetic taste. As an important representative of the core curriculum textbooks for general education in national higher education institutions, the quality of the Second Edition College Chinese Reader has a significant impact on teaching effectiveness and the dissemination of excellent traditional culture. The study of pronunciation, punctuation, layout and other issues not only helps to improve students' language proficiency and overall Chinese literacy, but also enhances their understanding of language usage norms, helps them improve the accuracy and standardization of language use, cultivates their ability to understand and critical thinking, promotes the comprehensive development of Chinese education, and continuously improves the quality of Chinese language teaching. At the same time, pointing out issues such as typesetting can attract the attention of publishers, timely correct inappropriate aspects of textbooks, improve the readability of texts and students ' experience, and contribute to curriculum construction.

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