



Undergraduate assignment feedback form
(to be completed by marker)

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Module Code: SICH5007	Student number: 2016002.
Module title: Sinological English II: Translation of Daoist literature	
For completion by marker: Comments:	
Marker's signature:	Date:
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☒ I have not used AI in my assignment

I confirm that I have not used any AI tools in the research and creation of this assignment. I confirm that I have not presented any AI generated materials as my own work. I confirm I have copies of my drafts, notes, and other resources I used, which I may be asked to provide in evidence.

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Assessment Component 3:Translation of Classical Chinese into English 16/04/2025
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----write for submitting to moodle.

Burning Dowry Contract.

Liu Siwen drifted and lived temporarily in the centre of

Shu. Mr. Yang accepted Li as his son-in-law. Later,

Li planned to back his hometown. Occasionally, he saw

his wife discussed something with her mother and

brother. They seemed not peaceful and happy. Li asked

his wife the reason. His wife answered, 'When my

father lived, he planned that taking 40 mu [a traditional

unit of area] were as a dowry. Recently my family had

dealed with many things. My family's farmlands (mu)

had nearly sold all. Currently, we merely taking the

half of the dowry [20 mu]. Just now, we discussed

about the contract of the farmlands. We afraid

that we cannot take 40 mu as a dowry. Therefore,

We seemed not peaceful and happy. After hearing,

Li tooked the contract of dowry and burned it to

ashes. He said, 'How a son-in-law compeled the

1. Si Chuan province.

In the

family sold the property. Eventually, he took his wife

back his hometown. Their relationship was very harmonious.

Later, he passed the imperial examination and became

Shi Lang official. There are someone competing for

house, which lead to not harmonious. They should

see Liu's behaviour.

Abandoning parents Leading Death.

Xie Tao had participated the imperial examination for several times but did not pass. He traveled to the capital and took Xie Yongmin who was Yushi (high official) as his student. Xie Tao enquired Xie Yongmin's health everyday morning, which paid his respects and carefully

looked after Xie Yongmin's quality of three meals.

But these behaviours were not come from his sincere. At that time, Xie Yongmin was elder. He did not have son. Therefore, he was going to accept

Xie Tao as his stepchild. Xie Yongmin asked

Xie Tao, 'Were your parents alive.' Xie Tao gussed

Xie Yongmin thought and said, 'My parents had passed away for long time. Xie Yongmin invited

his relatives and friends as his witness and

wrote contrast to accept Xie Tao as his

stepchild. They became father and son relationship of

When Xie Tao took part in the imperial examination,

his stepfather for three generations
he used background. Then, he passed the examination.

Uponing passed the examination, Xie Tao was arrogant.

He did not want back home but his father had
and missed him
waited for long time, which led to his father got
illness. When his father was at his last breath,

he forced to himself to sit up and wrote a
poem to post his son Xie Tao. The poem stated, 'I

got illness and did not recover. Hoping you back
home would place my corpse in a coffin.' When

Xie Tao received the poem, he did not care

about that. Xie Yongmin briefly heard this thing.

He harbored resentment but did display. During that

time, there was a prominent official, Mr Zhang

who was same village with Xie Yongmin. Mr

Zhang married of his daughter to Xie Tao.

Xie Tao had seen Xie Yongmin's circumstances

in old age was not good. Mr. Zhang was glorious
?

for that time. Therefore, he changed direction.

His previous behaviour, like enquiring someone's health everyday morning and looking after someone's quality of three meals, took someone who was high official. He treated Xie Yongmin's attitude was

indifferent. When Xie Yongmin suffered illness, Xie Tao did not see once. Xie Tao dispatched the servant to asked Xie Yongmin to write testament and arranged matter after he died. Xie Tao also decline seeing Xie Yongmin because he had

something to do. Xie Yongmin was angry. When he recovered, he wrote that Xie Tao abandoned his father, deserting rightousness. These kind of things that Xie Yongmin had presented a memorial to the emperor. The emperor arranged Fa si (clanger)?

to reconnoitre. Fa si ^{examined the} document which recorded Xie Tao's crime. Fa si knew that Xie Tao's

character was ferocious. He was like rabid dog.

When cutting off his clothing, it did not disturb

him who wanted to become high official. He

had abandoned his father and did not repay

a debt of gratitude for his father. Now, he

had abandoned his stepfather. ^{He had abandoned} heavenly principles

his human nature had disappeared. The classical

^{that} recorded five prime punishment had three thousands

penalties. Not being pious was the worst. The

Fasi considered that they should sentence Xie Tao

as death at Xi Shi. Did not him avoid the prison

punishment. His crime should be beheaded. The

emperor agreed.

Abandoning Wife Cannot Pass the Exam.

In Zhe Jiang province, Zhang Tai traveled. When he arrived Yan Zhou, last night the innkeeper

dreamed a deity said, 'There will be a scholar
in the tomorrow night
to come your inn'. He will pass this year the

imperial examination. ^{When} Tomorrow, Zhang Tai arrived,

the innkeeper described his last night dream.

Zhang Tai was glad. Tonight, he thought that he

had passed the imperial examination and became

a high official but his wife appearance looked

ugly. He considered that he should remarry a wife.

After two days ago, the innkeeper also dreamed

the deity and said to him, 'Zhang Tai had not

passed the imperial examination. He considered to

abandon his wife. He could not be rich and powerful.'

Later, Zhang Tai was indeed straitened ^{during} all his
life.

Brother with same heart.

In the

Kokonor, there was a man called A Chai. He had

twenty sons. When he critically ill, he asked his sons to offer an arrow. After collecting all arrows,

A Chai took an arrow and delivered to his

younger brother named Mu Liyan. A Chai asked him

to break off the arrow. Mu Liyan broke off it

easily. Then A Chai asked him to take nineteenth
them as a bundle

arrows and held in his hands to break off.

He cannot break off them. A Chai using breaking

a bundle of arrows as a metaphor to tell his

sons, 'one was easily broken off but one group

was difficult to break off. Brother using same

heart would resist the enemy. This is a good

teaching.

1. ethnic group of ancient times lived in present

during the Sui and Tang dynasties

day Gansu and Qinghai provinces, and established political powers

^{his Own}
Saving Money helping ¹Clan

In the Guang Xi province, Ding Guangchang's family was wealthy. He were glad to take bad clothing and eat bad food. His ceremony of marring

was not wastefull. His wife said, 'You do not know enjoying your fortune. Why do you mass this prosperity.

Ding Guangchang answered, 'I had seen that there were so many poor people, Theirs dothing and food was not enough and cannot bear them to get

marry. There were many people. Did I have any

virtue or fortune? while enjoying my fortune,

^{If}
I thought that we could apperciate current fortune, ^{could}
future fortune will grow. We use the money

which we saved, helping our clan and our hometown.

^{could}
We do these good deeds. ^{That is why} I was restess until

5'clock. Later, his desendants was prosperous

and became ~~offi~~ the family of officials and officers.