



Undergraduate assignment feedback form
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<i>Module Code: SICH4010</i> <i>Module title: Selected Readings from the Canon of Poetry</i>	<i>Student number: 2015604</i>
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The Book of Poetry - Xiao Ya - Decade of Lu Ming
詩經·小雅·鹿鳴之什

Cai Wei
采薇

Module code : SICH4010

Module tutor : Prof. Wei-Yung Wang

Student name : Jinrong Zhong

Student ID number : 2015604

Date : 07 November 2024

Cai Wei

采薇

- Six chapters
- Each chapter has eight sentences
- The first four chapters are allusive pieces 興¹
- The last two chapters are descriptive pieces 賦²
- The Translation and explanation according to James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, Mr. Mao Heng 毛亨: *Mao Shi Zhengyi* 《毛詩正義》, Mr Zhu Xi 朱熹: *Shijizhuan* 《詩集傳》, Mr. Qu Wanli 屈萬里: *Shijing Quanshi* 《詩經詮釋》, and Ms. Pei puxian 裴普賢: *Shijing Pingzhu Duben* 《詩經評註讀本》.

Mao Heng 毛亨 and Zhu Xi 朱熹 both think this poem's topic is about military service.

采薇，遣戍役也³。——*Maoshi Zhengyi* 《毛詩正義》

此遣戍役之詩⁴——*Shijizhuan* 《詩集傳》

Qu Wanli 屈萬里：

This poem was written by the soldier self.

此當是戍役者所自作⁵。——*Shijing Quanshi* 《詩經詮釋》

Pei Puxian 裴普賢：

A soldier who went to the north to fight Xian-yun 獫狁, and tell his feelings when he on the way to back home.

北伐獫狁的戰士，歸途中抒懷之作⁶。——*Shijing Pingzhu Duben* 《詩經評註讀本》

³ Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義 (Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), p.687.

⁴ Zhu Xi 朱熹, *Shijizhuan* 詩集傳 (Taipei: Zhonghua shuju, 2019),p.105.

⁵ Qu Wanli 屈萬里, *Shijing Quanshi* 詩經詮釋 (Shanghai: Shanghai Cishu Press,2016)p.203.

⁶Pei Puxian 裴普賢, *Shijing Pingzhu Duben* 詩經評註讀本 (Taipei: Sanmin Shuju, 2013) p.391.

Historical Background

‘In the time of king Wen 文王, there was trouble from the tribes of the Keun in the west, and from the Xian-yun in the north, and by orders from the Son of Heaven he commissioned a general, and despatched troops to guard the Middle State⁷. ’——*THE CHINESE CLASSICS*

采薇，遣戍役也。文王之時，西有昆夷之患，北有獫狁之難，以天子之命，命將帥，遣戍役，以守衛中國⁸。——*Maoshi Zhengyi* 《毛詩正義》

⁷ James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Shanghai: Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), p.64.

⁸ Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義 (Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), p.687.

Historical Background

The name of Xian-yun 獫狁 only appeared after the middle of the Western Zhou Dynasty. At the end of the Yin 殷 Dynasty and the beginning of the Zhou 周 Dynasty, it was called ‘Gui-fang’ 鬼方...This poem mentioned xian-yun a lot of times, so it was written after the middle of the Western Zhou Dynasty. It is not created during the reign of king Wen... actually it was created during the reign of King Xuan of Zhou 周宣王.

獫狁一名，西周中葉後始有之，殷末及周初稱鬼方...詩中屢言獫狁，知此乃西周中葉以後之詩；舊謂作於文王時者，非也...此詩蓋作於宣王之世。⁹

—— Shijing Quanshi 《詩經詮釋》

⁹ Qu Wanli 屈萬里, *Shijing Quanshi* 詩經詮釋 (Shanghai: Shanghai Cishu Press, 2016) p.203. (Translation is my own, Generalisation of the original text, with modifications)

采薇采薇，薇亦作止。

曰歸曰歸，歲亦莫止。

靡室靡家，玁狁之故。

不遑啟居，玁狁之故。¹⁰

**Let us gather the thorn-ferns, let us gather the thorn-ferns;
The thorn-ferns are now springing up.**

**When shall we return? When shall we return? It will be
late in the [next] year.**

**Wife and husband will be separated, Because of the Xian-
yun.**

**We shall have no leisure to rest,
Because of the Heen-yun.**

薇: is translated as thorn-ferns.

亦 and 止: here and below, must be taken as expletives.

作: describes the ferns as just rising out of the ground. (生出地)

玁狁 Xian-yun:

wild tribes of the north.¹¹

¹⁰ Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義 (Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), p.689.

¹¹ James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Shanghai: Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), pp.258-259.

采薇采薇，薇亦**作**止。

Rhyme:

曰歸曰歸，歲亦**莫**止。

作and 莫 rhyme with each other.

靡室靡**家**，玁狁之**故**。

家and 居 rhyme with each other.

不遑啟**居**，玁狁之**故**¹²。

故 rhyme with 故.



采薇采薇，薇亦柔止。¹³

Let us gather the thorn-ferns, let us gather the thorn-ferns;

The thorn-ferns are now tender.¹⁴

曰歸曰歸，心亦憂止。¹⁵

When shall we return? When shall we return?

Our hearts are sorrowful;¹⁶

憂心烈烈，載飢載渴。¹⁷

Our hearts are sad and sorrowful;

We shall hunger, we shall thirst.¹⁸

我戍未定，靡使歸聘。¹⁹

While our service on guard is not finished,

We can send no one home to enquire about our families.

²⁰

烈: is descriptive of ' the app, or manifestation, of their sorrow of heart.'²¹

戍: =守 to guard.'The term denotes the service of troops stationed anywhere to defend territory from invasion.²²

定: =止 to be at an end.²³

聘: =問 to ask; ---to inquire, that is, about the welfare of their families.²⁴

Mr Qu's explanation and Mr Legge's translation of 靡使歸聘: We can send no one home to enquire about our families.²⁵

Ms Pei's explanation:

Our family can't to send a messenger to enquire us.

家中無法使使者前來慰問。²⁶

——*Shijing Pingzhu Duben* 《詩經評註讀本》

^{13,15,17,19} Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義 (Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), pp.690-691.

^{14,16,18,20,21,22,23,24,25} James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Shanghai: Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), p.259.

²⁶ Pei Puxian 裴普賢, *Shijing Pingzhu Duben* 詩經評註讀本 (Taipei: Sanmin Shuju, 2013) p.392.

采薇采薇，薇亦柔止。

曰歸曰歸，心亦憂止。

憂心烈烈，載飢載渴。

我戍未定，靡使歸聘。²⁷

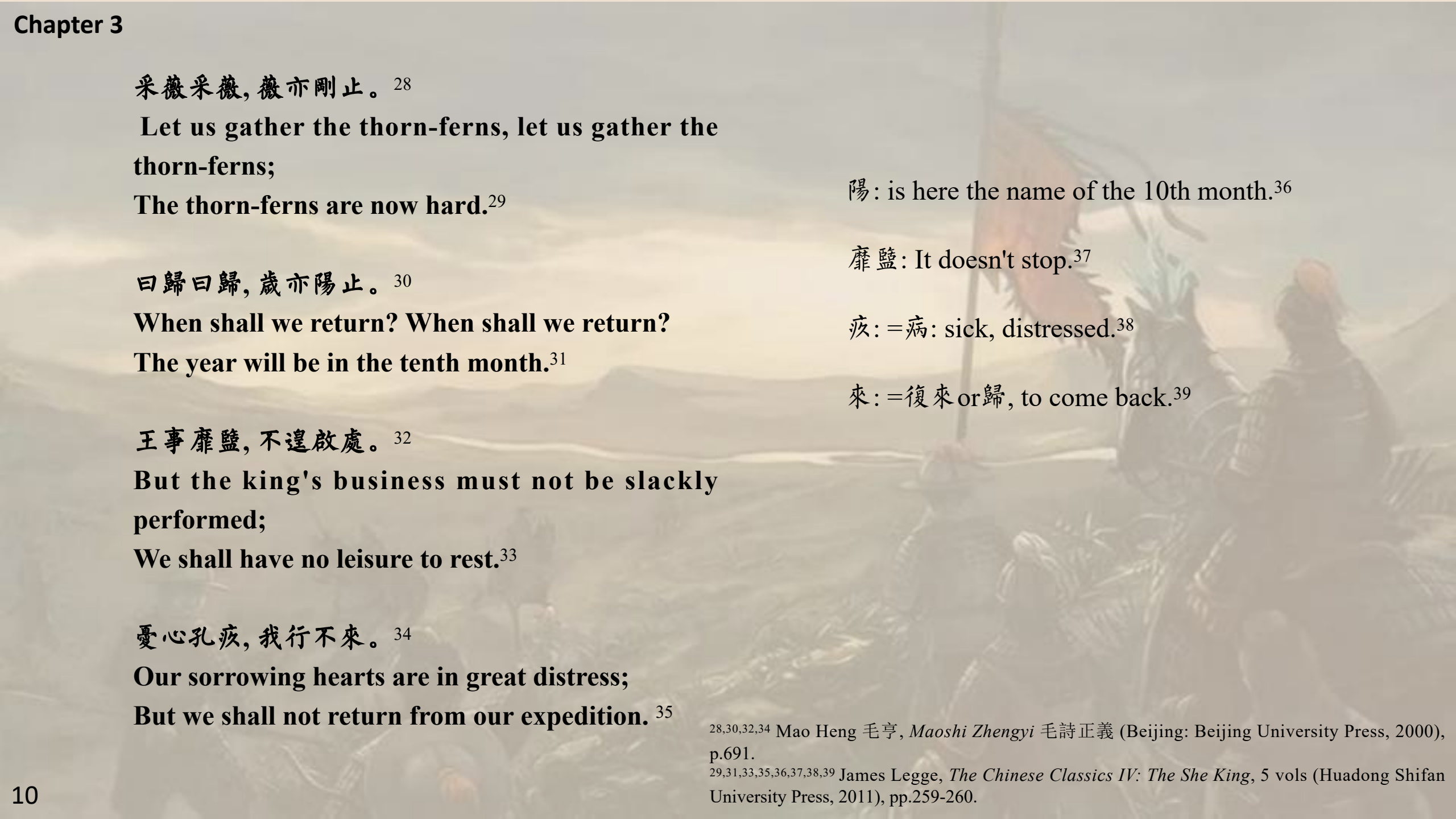
Rhyme:

柔 and 憂 rhyme with each other.

烈 and 渴 rhyme with each other.

定 rhyme with 聘.

²⁷ Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義 (Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), pp.690-691.



采薇采薇，薇亦剛止。²⁸

Let us gather the thorn-ferns, let us gather the
thorn-ferns;

The thorn-ferns are now hard.²⁹

曰歸曰歸，歲亦陽止。³⁰

When shall we return? When shall we return?

The year will be in the tenth month.³¹

王事靡盬，不遑啟處。³²

But the king's business must not be slackly
performed;

We shall have no leisure to rest.³³

憂心孔疚，我行不來。³⁴

Our sorrowing hearts are in great distress;

But we shall not return from our expedition.³⁵

陽: is here the name of the 10th month.³⁶

靡盬: It doesn't stop.³⁷

疚: = 病: sick, distressed.³⁸

來: = 復來 or 歸, to come back.³⁹

^{28,30,32,34} Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義 (Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), p.691.

^{29,31,33,35,36,37,38,39} James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), pp.259-260.

采薇采薇，薇亦剛止。

Rhyme:

曰歸曰歸，歲亦陽止。

剛 and 陽 rhyme with each other.

王事靡盬，不遑啟處。

盬 and 處 rhyme with each other.

疚 rhyme with 來.

憂心孔疚，我行不來⁴⁰。

⁴⁰ Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義(Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), p.691.

彼爾維何，維常之華。⁴¹

What is that so gorgeous?

It is the flowers of the cherry tree.⁴²

彼路斯何，君子之車。⁴³

What carriage is that?

It is the carriage of our general.⁴⁴

戎車既駕，四牡業業。⁴⁵

His war carriage is yoked;

The four steeds are strong.⁴⁶

豈敢定居，一月三捷。⁴⁷

Dare we remain inactive?

In one month we shall have three victories.⁴⁸

爾：defining the term by 'the app.of abundant flowering.'⁴⁹

常：1. Here 常之華 translated as 'cherry tree'.

2.Mr. Qu's explanation:

the flower of Tangdi 棠棣也。⁵⁰

路：=車 a carriage⁵¹

戎車：a war carriage⁵²

君子：must here=將帥，the general.⁵³

業業：strong⁵⁴

^{41,43,45,47} Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義(Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), p.692.

^{42,44,46,48,49,51,52,53,54} James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Shanghai: Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), p.260.

⁵⁰ Qu Wanli 屈萬里, *Shijing Quanshi* 詩經詮釋 (Shanghai: Shanghai Cishu Press, 2016)p.204.

彼爾維何，維常之華。

rhyme:

彼路斯何，君子之車。

華 and 車 rhyme with each other.

戎車既駕，四牡業業。

業 and 捷 rhyme with each other.

豈敢定居，一月三捷⁵¹。

駕彼四牡，四牡騤騤。 52

The four steeds are yoked,
The four steeds, eager and strong; 53

君子所依，小人所腓。 54

The confidence of the general,
The protection of the men. 55

四牡翼翼，象弭魚服。 56

The four steeds move regularly, like wings;
There are the bow with its ivory ends, and
the seal-skin quiver. 57

豈不日戒，玁狁孔棘。 58

Shall we not daily warn one another?
The business of the Xian-yun is very
urgent. 59

依: is here equivalent to 乘: to ride in. 60

腓: the calf of the leg. 61

小人: the small men, the speakers denote
themselves. 62

翼翼: describes the regular, orderly, progress of the
horses. 63

弭: the ends of a bow. 64

魚: is here explained as the name of an animal. like
a pig, found in the eastern sea, spotted on the back
and green underneath. 65

Mr. Qu explains the “魚服” is an arrow pouch
made from the skin of “魚獸”

魚服，以魚獸皮製成之箭囊也。 66

棘: =急 urgent. 67

52,54,56,58 Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義(Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), p.694.

53,55,57,59, 60,61,62,63,64,65,67 James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Shanghai: Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), pp.260-261.

66 Qu Wanli 屈萬里, *Shijing Quanshi* 詩經詮釋 (Shanghai: Shanghai Cishu Press, 2016) p.205.

駕彼四牡，四牡騤騤。

Rhyme:

君子所依，小人所腓。

騤 and 腓 rhyme with each other.

翼, 服, 戒, 棘 rhyme with each other.

四牡翼翼，象弭魚服。

豈不日戒，玁狁孔棘⁶⁸。

昔我往矣，楊柳依依。 69

At first, when we set out,

The willows were fresh and green⁷⁰

今我來思，雨雪霏霏。 71

Now, when we shall be returning,

The snow will be falling in clouds.⁷²

行道遲遲，載渴載飢。 73

Long and tedious will be our marching;

We shall hunger; we shall thirst.⁷⁴

我心傷悲，莫知我哀。 75

Our hearts are wounded with grief,

And no one knows our sadness.⁷⁶

霏霏：

describes the app of snow falling abundantly.⁷⁷

^{69,71,73,75} Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義(Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), p.696.

^{70,72,74,76,77} James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Shanghai:Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), p.261-262.

昔我往矣，楊柳依依。

今我來思，雨雪霏霏。

行道遲遲，載渴載飢。

我心傷悲，莫知我哀⁴⁵。

Rhyme:

依 and 霏，遲 and 飢，悲 and 哀
rhyme with each others.

⁴⁵ Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義(Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), p.696.

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

采薇

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The Book Of Poetry - Xiao Ya - Decade of Lu Ming
詩經·小雅·鹿鳴之什

Cai Wei
采薇

1

Hello everyone, today I would like to talk about a poem of military service topic in *The Book Of Poetry - Xiao Ya - Decade of Lu Ming* (詩經-小雅-鹿鳴之什): Cai Wei(采薇).

2

According to Qu Wanli (屈萬里) 's explanation, there are eleven poems related to military service topic and war in Xiao Ya (小雅)

Today I am going to talk about one of them, Cai Wei (采薇).

This poem has six chapters, each chapter has eight sentences.

The first four chapters are allusive pieces (興) , The last two chapters are descriptive pieces (賦) 。¹

Today I am going to talk about this poem, mainly according to Mr. James Legge's translation. The rhyme part is according to Professor Wang's class.

3

Let's have a look about the main idea of this poem:

Mao Heng(毛亨)and Zhu Xi (朱熹) both think this poem's topic is about military service.

Qu (屈萬里) also agree with that. He said that this poem was written by the soldier self.²

Pei (裴普賢) said:

¹ Zhu Xi 朱熹, *Shijizhuan* 詩集傳 (Taipei: Zhonghua shuju, 2019), pp.105-107.

² Qu Wanli 屈萬里, *Shijing Quanshi* 詩經詮釋 (Shanghai: Shanghai Cishu Press, 2016) p.203

A soldier who went to the north to fight xian-yun(玁狁), and tell his feelings when he on the way to back home.³

4

Let me introduce the Historical Background of this poem

毛亨 mentioned that the poem was written in the reign of King Wen, this is different with Mr Qu , Mr Qu think that the poem was written during the reign of King Xuan of Zhou.(周宣王)

4

5

Here is Mr Qu's explanation:

The name of Xian-yun(玁狁) only appeared after the middle of the Western Zhou Dynasty.

At the end of the Yin (殷) Dynasty and the beginning of the Zhou (周) Dynasty, it was called 'gui-fang'. (鬼方)

This poem mentioned xian-yun a lot of times, so it was written after the middle of the Western Zhou Dynasty.

It is not created during the reign of king Wen, and actually created during the reign of King Xuan of Zhou.⁵

In Conclusion, the poem is about military service, created during the reign of King Xuan of the Zhou Dynasty.

6

Now, let's begin with the first chapter,

采芣采芣，芣亦作止。

曰歸曰歸，歲亦莫止。

³ Pei Puxian 裴普賢, *Shijing Pingzhu Duben* 詩經評註讀本 (Taipei: Sanmin Shuju, 2013) p.391.

⁴ Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義 (Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), p.687.

⁵ Qu Wanli 屈萬里, *Shijing Quanshi* 詩經詮釋 (Shanghai: Shanghai Cishu Press, 2016)p.203. (Translation is my own, Generalisation of the original text, with modifications)

靡室靡家，玁狁之故。

不遑啟居，玁狁之故。⁶

*‘Let us gather the thorn-ferns, let us gather the thorn-ferns;
The thorn-ferns are now springing up.
When shall we return? When shall we return?
It will be late in the [next] year.
Wife and husband will be separated,
Because of the Xian-yun.
We shall have no leisure to rest,
Because of the Xian-yun.’⁷*

look at the original Chinese text:

薇 is translated as thorn-ferns.

亦 and 止，here and below, must be taken as expletives.

作 describes the ferns as just rising out of the ground(生出地)

玁狁 Xian-yun：

wild tribes of the north.⁸

7

In this chapter, the words ‘作’ and ‘莫’ rhyme with each other, ‘家’ and ‘居’ rhyme with each other, and the ‘故’ rhyme with ‘故’.

This chapter describes that for the reason of Xian-yun, they can not go back to home.

8

采薇采薇，薇亦柔止。

曰歸曰歸，心亦憂止。

憂心烈烈，載飢載渴。

⁶ Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義 (Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), p.689.

⁷ James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Shanghai: Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), p.258.

⁸ James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Shanghai: Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), p.259.

我戍未定，靡使歸聘。⁹

Let's move on to chapter 2.

*'Let us gather the thorn-ferns, let us gather the thorn-ferns;
The thorn-ferns are now tender.
When shall we return? When shall we return?
Our hearts are sorrowful;
Our hearts are sad and sorrowful;
We shall hunger, we shall thirst.
While our service on guard is not finished,
We can send no one home to enquire about our families.'*¹⁰

In the original Chinese text,

烈 is descriptive of 'the app, or manifestation, of their sorrow of heart.'

戍 means 守 to guard. 'The term denotes the service of troops stationed anywhere to defend territory from invasion.

定 means 止, 'to be at an end.'

聘 means 問 'to ask; ---to inquire, that is, about the welfare of their families.'¹¹

Mr Qu's explanation and Mr Legge's translation of the last sentence has the same meaning :

We can send no one home to enquire about our families.¹²

But Ms Pei's explanation is:

Our family can't to send a messenger to enquire us.¹³

9

In this chapter, the words '柔' and '憂' rhyme with each other

'烈' and '渴' rhyme with each other, and '定' rhyme with '聘'

⁹ Mao Heng 毛亨, Maoshi Zhengyi 毛詩正義 (Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), pp.690-691.

¹⁰ James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Shanghai: Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), p.259.

¹¹ James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Shanghai: Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), p.259.

¹² James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Shanghai: Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), p.259.

¹³ Pei Puxian 裴普賢, *Shijing Pingzhu Duben* 詩經評註讀本 (Taipei: Sanmin Shuju, 2013) p.392.

This chapter describes the soldier couldn't know that when he can go back to home, and he feel really worried, hungry, and thirsty.

10

采薇采薇，薇亦剛止。

曰歸曰歸，歲亦陽止。

王事靡盬，不遑啟處。

憂心孔疚，我行不來。¹⁴

Chapter 3

*'Let us gather the thorn-ferns, let us gather the thorn-ferns;
The thorn-ferns are now hard.*

When shall we return? When shall we return?

The year will be in the tenth month.

But the king's business must not be slackly performed;

We shall have no leisure to rest.

Our sorrowing hearts are in great distress;

*But we shall not return from our expedition.'*¹⁵

In the original Chinese text,

陽 is here the name of the 10th month.

靡盬，It doesn't stop.

疚 means 病，'sick,' distressed.

來 means 復來 or 歸,'to come back.'¹⁶

11

in this chapter, the words '陽' and '剛' rhyme with each other

¹⁴ Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義 (Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), p.691.

¹⁵ James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), pp.259-260.

¹⁶ James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), p.260.

The words ‘鹽’ and ‘處’ rhyme with each other, ‘疾’ rhyme with ‘來’.

This chapter describes the state of the thorn-ferns is different from last chapter, the thorn-ferns was became old. And it is the 10th month of this year, but he still can't back to home. He feel really sorrow.

12

Chapter 4

彼爾維何，維常之華。

彼路斯何，君子之車。

戎車既駕，四牡業業。

豈敢定居，一月三捷。¹⁷

*'What is that so gorgeous?
It is the flowers of the cherry tree.
What carriage is that?
It is the carriage of our general.
His war carriage is yoked;
The four steeds are strong.
Dare we remain inactive?
In one month we shall have three victories.'*¹⁸

爾,defning the term by 'the app.of abundant flowering.'

路 means 車, a carriage

戎車, a war carriage

君子，must here means 將帥, the general.

業業，strong¹⁹

¹⁷ Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義(Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), p.692.

¹⁸ James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Shanghai: Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), p.260.

¹⁹ James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Shanghai: Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), p.260.

In the original Chinese, ‘Tang's Flower’ is translated as ‘cherry tree’.

.Mr. Qu’s explanation is: the flower of Tangdi .(棠棣也)²⁰

13

In this chapter, the words 華 and 車 rhyme with each other

The words 業 and 捷 rhyme with each other.

This chapter describes that their general still fighting in front of them, how dare them remain inactive?

14

駕彼四牡，四牡騤騤。

君子所依，小人所腓。

四牡翼翼，象弭魚服。

豈不日戒，玁狁孔棘。²¹

Chapter 5

*‘The four steeds are yoked,
The four steeds, eager and strong;
The confidence of the general,
The protection of the men.
The four steeds move regularly, like wings;
There are the bow with its ivory ends, and the seal-skin quiver.
Shall we not daily warn one another?
The business of the Xian-yun is very urgent.’²²*

²⁰ Qu Wanli 屈萬里, *Shijing Quanshi* 詩經詮釋 (Shanghai: Shanghai Cishu Press, 2016)p.204.

²¹ Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義(Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), p.694.

²² James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Shanghai: Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), pp.260-261.

依 is here equivalent to 乘, to ride in.

腓, the calf of the leg.

小人, the small men, the speakers denote themselves.

翼翼 describes the regular, orderly, progress of the horses.

弭, the ends of a bow.

魚 is here explained as the name of an animal like a pig, found in the eastern sea, spotted on the back and green underneath.'

棘 means 急 urgent.²³

Mr. Qu explains the 魚服 is an arrow pouch made from the skin of 魚獸²⁴

15

In this chapter, the words 駢 and 腓 rhyme with each other.

翼, 服, 戒, 棘 rhyme with each other.

This chapter describes the state of them in war, and emphasize the situation of Xian-yun is urgent.

16

昔我往矣，楊柳依依。

今我來思，雨雪霏霏。

行道遲遲，載渴載飢。

我心傷悲，莫知我哀。²⁵

Chapter 6

'At first, when we set out,

²³ James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Shanghai: Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), pp.260-261.

²⁴ Qu Wanli 屈萬里, *Shijing Quanshi* 詩經詮釋 (Shanghai: Shanghai Cishu Press, 2016) p.205.

²⁵ Mao Heng 毛亨, *Maoshi Zhengyi* 毛詩正義 (Beijing: Beijing University Press, 2000), p.696.

*The willows were fresh and green;
Now, when we shall be returning,
The snow will be falling in clouds.
Long and tedious will be our marching;
We shall hunger; we shall thirst.
Our hearts are wounded with grief,
And no one knows our sadness.'*

霏霏: describes the app of snow falling abundantly.²⁶

17

In this chapter, the words 依 and 霏, 遲 and 飢, 悲 and 哀 rhyme with each others.

This chapter describes the scenery's difference before and after he go for the war, use literary way to write them, and express his sorrow feeling.

This poem express the the soldier's sorrow. Because of the Xian-yun, he can't go back to home. And the poem use some literary words, it can be make the reader empathy with the author. This is really beautiful and so meaningful poem.

18

This is the end of my presentation ,

Thank you for listening.

²⁶ James Legge, *The Chinese Classics IV: The She King*, 5 vols (Shanghai:Huadong Shifan University Press, 2011), p.261-262.

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