



By the "for the father section is not white, the son of the road there is a loss, I would like to dissect the heart to defend the sparse" an article to try to analyse the operation of the language of the Ming dynasty documents and its process

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Abstract. Official documents refer to the original official documents formed by the ruling class and local governments in their daily official activities. The Ming Dynasty paperwork system was quite perfect, and its official documents were numerous in number and very different in kind, and the language of official documents was even more colourful. Interpretation of the official documents, in addition to the content, supplementing the political life of the dynasty, but also from the evolution of the scope of application of the types of official documents, as well as the evolution of the official set of words, titles and general terminology and other perspectives of the study, on the correct point off the text, clarify the operation process, a great deal of good. The author to district Daren Zaozhuo a text, try to analyse the operation of the process and terminology, with a view to better study of the ancient system of official documents.

Keywords: Ming Dynasty; paperwork operation; Au Da Lun.

1 Introduction

In ancient societies, official documents were an important tool for dealing with government affairs. In the Ming Huidian([1]Shixing Shen, Ming Huidian, vol. 75, "Ceremony of the Table Paper," and vol. 76, "Format of the Inscription of Zaoqi," in the Harvard-Yenching Library.)Volume 75, 76 volumes in a more complete list of the official government at that time used by the official style. Officials on the line to the emperor and the royal family's official documents are "table, paper, Zaoben, Qiben, the title of this", the line between the transfer of official documents are "zha pay, consulting submission, Ping consulting (consulting), note, off (Ping Guan), the old disc, Shen, submit, submit, disc, disc submission, disc, the disc on the next post (post)". There are seventeen kinds of official documents, and the basic format of each kind of official document is recorded.

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Many of our predecessors in the academic world have done excellent research on the Kumon. Classical texts, such as Liu Feocheng's *Wenxindiaolong* and Xu Shizeng's *Literary Style Mingdian*, are all based on the official document, analysing many aspects of its types, origins, changes and scope of application. In modern writings, there are also Lv Facheng's *History of Chinese Official Documents*, Liu Zu's *History of the Development of Chinese Applied Documents*, and Xie Zhaocheng's (*bark*) *Diffusion and Examples of Ancient Chinese Official Documents*, which provide a general study of the ancient official documents. By the current academic community has been published on the study of the various dynasties of the official documents of the academic papers and other documents, can be found, nowadays, the academic community on the ancient official documents in the systematic, theoretical research to a deeper stage of the transition process to the content of specific instruments as an example, try to start from the nuances, is conducive to improve the instrument research system, so that the instrument research more in-depth.

Au Dalun In addition to containing Au Dalun's defence of his father, Au Yi, who was falsely accused, the lines also reflect the operational language and practical processes of Ming Dynasty documents. This paper analyses the two attempts that appear in it.

1.1 "Wenzhou Prefecture Moves Customs to My Home Prefecture."

District Daren in the speech there is "29 years, Wenzhou Province to move off to my home, informed that Wenzhou Taishun and cited my father's famous eunuchs, his people in the people's admiration for this, if the official assessment of the father of the ministers a little tarnished, why get its nostalgia in thirty years later?([2]Dalun Au: *Au Dashitu Shuyu zu*, early Qing dynasty, Zhongshan Library, Guangdong Province, p. 366.)A sentence. Which appears in the word "move off", is one of the idioms of the ancient universal parallel text.

The term "shifu guan" derives from the two ancient types of official documents, "shifu" and "guanshu". Zhuang Liu in the "history of the development of China's applications" on the Qin and Han applications, the origin of the book and the nature of the shift to explore, "move" that is, the official transfer of words, which began in the Spring and Autumn period, the beginning of the "legacy of the book", the Warring States renamed the "book", "Han Fei Zi Cun Han" in the "two official documents", the "two official documents", the "book", the "book", the "book", the "book". Han Fei Zi Cun Han", "the two countries, then Han can move the book to determine also."([3]Xianxian Wang, *The Collected Explanations of Han Fei Zi*, vol. 1, Cun Han, Beijing: Zhonghua Shuju, 1998, p. 14.)At this time, the "transfer of books" is usually used as a parallel official document between the vassal states or between the domestic offices. The two Han Dynasty to the North and South Dynasties, is the development of the official document "shifu" period. During the period of the Two Han Dynasty, "yi" gradually evolved into the name of the official document, firstly, the parallel organs were called "yi", and secondly, the official document of "yi" was used for changing customs and educating people to obey the orders. Min Gengyao in "A Brief History of Ancient Chinese Official Documents" also expanded on the types of "shift-

ing" when discussing the document system, pointing out that "shifting" had the names of "civil shifting" and "military shifting". "Martial", ([4]Gengyao Min, *A Brief History of Ancient Chinese Official Documents*, Beijing: Archives Press, 1988, p. 96.) For example, "The Book of Moving Dr. Tai Chang" was rated by "Wenxin Diao Long" as "the first of the literary moves"; and "The Book of Moving Cao Gong" by Huang Turban at the end of the Han Dynasty, was "martial", which was used for military actions. "The text is used for military operations. To the southern dynasty, Liu Yao in the "Carve a dragon in the heart of literature" ([5]Wenxin diaolong (*The Literary Mind and the Carving of Dragons*), vol. 20 ("xiyi"), Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 2012, p. 247.) in the "diabolic move for use, things both cultural and martial arts", that "diabolic move" are the court's order of the text, used to swear teachers to teach the people, and also pointed out that the two in the period of the two Han dynasties although there is a mix, but each has their own bias ([6]Yingying Shi, "An Analysis of the Phenomenon of "Move" and "Diatribes" and Mixed Names in the Two Han Dynasties", *Journal of Chengdu University (Social Science Edition)*, 2016.), "diabolic" is the first of the military action. "Diabolic" main military, used to conscript, denounce the enemy; "move" main teaching people, move the customs, used to educate the people, line in the internal. ([7]Zhuang Liu: *History of the Development of Chinese Applied Literature*, Beijing: Bibliographic Literature Press, 1995, p. 85.) The development of "Guanshu" was much later than "Shifu". Until the Han Dynasty, "Guan" only refers to the "Guantong" speech act, did not develop into a kind of literature. Wei, Jin, North and South Dynasties period "off" only developed for the central government offices to ask each other about the affairs of the parallel public documents, "Wenxin Diao Long" records "the hundred officials to ask about things, then about, prick, solution, disc. Guan, also closed. Entry and exit by the door, closed when examined; common affairs in the government, through the plug should be detailed." To the Tang Dynasty, Emperor Taizong early realized the importance of all kinds of file management, and ordered the development of "the Division should be sent to the Historical Museum Ordinance" ([8]Tang Hui Yao, vol. 63, "Shikan shifu" (*The transfer of the Historical Hall*), *Imperial Catalog of the Four Treasuries*, vol. 21, p. 3.), from the legal point of view to constrain the local officials to establish and report the file, to promote the establishment of all kinds of archives in the Tang Dynasty. Tang six canon" records "the division of self-examination, the meaning of three said: off, prick, move. Note: move, said to move its affairs in other divisions, move the pass judge of the officials are even signed. Off, that is to say off through its affairs." ([9]The Six Canons of the Tang Dynasty, vol. 1 *The Three Divisions and Three Gongs of the Shangshu Capital Province* Beijing: Zhongshu Bookstore, 2014, p. 11) At this time, "move", "off" officially become the official use of the Division of the parallel official documents. For example, in 2004 in Turpan, the new "Tang Xianqing Yuan year west state Song Wuhuan shift text" ([10]Anzhi Liu, "Trekking Tulufan Newly Released <Tang Xianqing Yuan Nian (656) Xizhou Song Wuhuan yi>", *Wei, Jin, and North-South Dynasties Sui and Tang Historical Materials*, 2006.) belongs to the typical shift text, "shift" in the inheritance of the previous generation "shift text" function at the same time also occurred variation, the official office will deal with the matter of the authority, responsibility for the transfer of other organs, which is equivalent to batch transfer, and

therefore need to be handled in common. Equivalent to the approval, and therefore need to jointly handle the joint signature of the officials. The official rhyme book of the Northern Song Dynasty, explains "shifting" as follows: "If the officials do not respect each other, then they are shifting the book, defying the table and so on." It is also clear that the relationship is one of equal rank.

By the Yuan Dynasty, parallel texts were mostly used in Ping Guan, Ping Dai, Zhi Hui, and Consultation, and the use of shifted books gradually declined in rank. The Yuan Dynasty stipulated that the three kinds of parallel texts, namely, the consultation, the customs, and the transfer, were each divided into different tasks: the consultation was used for high-level government offices, the customs was used for middle- and low-level government offices, and the transfer was used for low-level government offices. Ming Xu Shizeng "style of writing Ming discernment" in: "today's system: the Division of the phase of the transfer is said to consult, is said to disc, is said to off." ([11]Shizeng Xu, *Literary Style Mingdian*, vol. 23, p. 27, Harvard-Yenching Library Collection.)

According to the "Ming canon", the Ming dynasty "off" often called "level off", the use of a very wide range, such as the guards command division, salt transport division, according to the division, too often temple, the temple, the temple, the temple of light, the State Prison, yingtianfu inside and outside of the third grade yamen to each other; the government, the state, the county and the The government, the state, the county and their own Yamen of the same level of mutual communication; each low-level miscellaneous Yamen regardless of rank mutual communication, all use Pingguan. It can be seen that the scope of application of the book of transfer in the Ming Dynasty has been greatly replaced by the book of customs. The "Qinzhì guerrilla Chen for speed child Hachu died of illness, please Ming hanging sacrifice thing to the Qinzhì sub-guardian Road of the transfer of documents"([12]General Collection of Chinese Archives of the Ming Dynasty, vol. 97, Guilin: Guangxi Normal University Press, 2001, pp. 138, 139.) a text for the Wanli thirty-ninth year of the transfer of documents, used to deal with the hanging sacrifice of the female Zhen leader speed child Hachu matter, and "to be together with the transfer of the meeting" for the official document special words written.

Compare the "Pingzui" and "Pingguan" styles in the Ming Huidian ([13]Minghui Dian, vol. 75, Tablets and Ceremonies, pp. 114-121.), which states that

Equal Consultative Style:

A ministry for a certain matter (cloud) together to move the consultation, please
To be implemented according to the test, it is necessary to go to the counsellors
right-hand side

general headquarters of a commanding officer (Print something) Month of the year
bet on sb. serving as chamberlain consultative charge

bet on sb. serving as chamberlain

The General Commanding Officer's Office consults with the local authorities on
the transfer of documents to the same place. consultative capital

Chief Secretaries to consult each other on the transfer of documents to the same
place

Hirakan style:

A guard of the army commanders for a certain thing, (Yunyun) together to move off, please

The person who has to be concerned right-hand side

General Commanding Officer of a certain guard force (GOC) (Print something)

Month of the year

Commandant's Deposit Tongzhi Tongzhi Charge

golden matters golden matters

The "joint line to move off" and "joint line to move consulting" are with the "level off", "level consulting" corresponds to the specific instruments language, and then look for the "ultimatum submission" to record the "joint ultimatum submission", the "note" for the "joint note", the "note" for the "joint", the "note" for the "joint", the "note" for the "joint", the "note" for the "joint", and the "note" for the "joint". The "ultimatum submission" is "joint ultimatum submission", the "photo conference" is "joint photo conference", and the "zha" is "joint downward photo examination. (Yunyun) must be to the Zha payer", "submit the form" has "together with the line to submit", the form of "together with the line to reply". Roughly deduced that the district said "Wenzhou Province to move customs to the minister's home" instruments should belong to the parallel instruments in the "Ping Guan style".

1.2 "Given on the Thirteenth Day of the Fifth Month of the Fourth Year of the Reign of the Emperor."

The following DaLen Ou Zaozhuo attached to the operation of the paperwork process, trying to briefly comb on the operation of the Ming dynasty official documents in this regard.

The beginning of the rustic is: "Da Lisi Department of Temple Affairs Tim Note left young secretary of the Ministry of District Daren honoured to play, I amnot overly frightened, pray for standby to." From this judgement this piece of zhang for the district made by the big Lun, sure. Tianqi four years on the 13th day of the month. On the sixteenth day of this month, received the holy decree: "The Ministry to investigate the case to reply."

Tianqi four years on the third day of June, the Ministry of a book for the "father's festival is not white, the son of the road has a loss, I would like to dissect the heart to plead"([14]Kyoto University, Faculty of Literature, ed.: Ming dynasty Manchurian and Mongolian historical materials -- Ming shilu copy, Kyoto: Kyoto University, Faculty of Literature, 1959.),begging the Holy Spirit overlooking the snow, in order to tin filial piety to persuade the loyal thing, reply to the DaLiSiZhuZhaoZhaoDa-LunBen. One of the "a Yamen, an official minister, I have the honour to entitled something" is a fixed format at the beginning of the title, specifying the issuing department and the person who issued the document. So here refers to the Ministry needs to deal with a thing, usually other officials of the preaching, the emperor asked a ministry to deal with, and a ministry again on the reply, again cited the original name of the preaching. That can be understood as "the Ministry of mandarins on the district of Daren father district benefits of the handling of grievances".

On the sixth day of June, the Sacred Decree: "District Yi permitted to return to his post." The ministry of mandarin for qin, by imperial decree, the ministry of the title of the examination of the sealing of the clear mandarin division, the case is submitted to the dali temple to add note the left junior secretary of district daren confession, replenish yi father enjoined and so on cause. "By imperial decree" refers to the emperor's opinion. "The Ministry of the Ministry of Justice for the Chin, The case is presented" refers to the Ministry of Ministry of Justice to check the seal of the Division of the case is presented. Down to the top called case submission, the central ministries of the Ming and Qing dynasties to deal with day-to-day affairs, the relevant division of the relevant documents prepared by the final draft submitted to the hall, by the governor for finalisation, is also generally known as the Division submission. That is to say, the actual handling of this matter is in charge of the civil officials of the title, the discussion of the pension, praise and grant, the earth official position and the appointment of mandarins and other matters of the Ministry of the Ministry of Justice to check the sealing of the Department of Qingliang.

To the Division through the investigation, the case was presented to the Ministry, see: the official to supplement the grant to the father, both by the previous imperial edict, the Hanlin Yuan writing, the Chinese scholar Guan shaft writing and so on. "See" is the Ming Dynasty Yamen question a habit of replying to the book, will be dealt with a certain event to quote again. The word "etc." is expressed in the "end of the quotation", "appearing after the end of the quotation", to play the role of "after the inverted comma The word "cause", on the other hand, means "a term that ends a quotation" and "appears after the end of the quotation". When you see the word "et al.", it means that the quotation is closed.

Tianqi four years on the 27th day of June, the Ministry of mandarin Zhao Nanxing and other questions, 30th of this month by the holy decree: "Yes. Chin this." Qin Zun. To be combined on the line. To this end, the combined line of care. This official in accordance with the Ministry of the question of the Ministry of Qin Yi within the matter. QinZhunYuan implementation, must to the note, counting the writing of the grant a shaft, the fourth grade DaLiSi add note left young secretary district daren father district benefit, formerly served as zhejiang wenzhou province co-coordinator, the grant in the xianDaDa DaLiSi left young secretary." With the title of the title of the present, the Ministry of mandarin Zhao Nanshing and other officials of the Ministry of mandarin will be titled good instruments submitted to the emperor, the emperor to "yes." Table agreed. Here the word "Chin this" and the previous "and so on because" is the same meaning, is the citation of the emperor's decree of the introduction of the word. "Chin" is the exclusive honorific for the emperor, this refers to the words of the emperor before. The meaning of "this" is to respectfully quote the emperor's words to this end. Official language highlights the hierarchy, in addition to "Chin this", in the Ming dynasty official language, including "this", "respect this", "by this", "allow this", "get this", "to this", "according to this" and so on. The word "here" is used in the following terms. The word "hereby" refers to the meaning of the end of the previous quotation. But only "this" is used exclusively to quote the end of the emperor's decree. For the "Chin this" is in the emperor at the time of the Oracle, or as the Ministry of the end of the quote. Dare not jump to conclusions. "Qin Zun", for the

courtiers to comply with the sacred decree of the set of words, such as the "qinghui dian regulations zongrenfu granting officials" of "one body Qin Zun"([15]Qin Ding Da Qing Hui Dian Zi Lu, vol. 92, Qin Ding Siku Quanshu, vol. 180, p. 90, in the collection of the Zhejiang University Library.)

The above series of official language fully reflects the process of the Ming Dynasty paperwork. That is, after receiving the emperor's instructions, the district Daren's content was transferred to the Ministry of mandarins to deal with, and then by the Ministry of mandarins under the inspection of the seal Qingliang Division to deal with the incident, after the proposed opinion and then submitted to the Ministry of mandarins. After the "see" content, for the Ministry of the Ministry of Justice, this part of the contents of the general by the Ministry of Justice, according to the Department of the Department of the Division to make. It was also called "dangdang jan" or "janji", which was the decision and summary of the opinions submitted by the subordinates. Therefore, the words in front of the "see" were not the final content of the Ministry of Justice, but were quoted from the previous documents to explain the context of the matter.

Then there is "for this joint note" can be known which also omitted a "note" text. According to the "Ming Huidian" "note type" record format for "a military governor's office for something (clouds) together with a note. Can be implemented in accordance with the test, must be to the note." The rhetoric and text of the note established in the Song dynasty, official documents, "note" two words for the general terminology, the rhetoric from the reference, survey, evolved into a notice, Guan will be. ([16]Mingbo Hu, "Study on the Style of Parallel Official Documents in Ancient China", Master's Thesis, Nanjing Normal University, 2005, p. 17.)For example, "Song history of the river book" records, shaosheng first year of October c Shen, Zhang Shangying said: "I heard that the first water officer Sun Minxian, Yuanyou six years water officer Jia species of people have "river discussion", beg to take the request for the meeting." ([17]Song Shi (History of the Song Dynasty), vol. 91, Zhi XLVI Rivers and Drains III, Beijing: Zhonghua Shuju, 1977, p. 2308.)That is, for reference, the meaning of the survey. The Ming dynasty will be formally established as a note with quasi-downstream attributes of the parallel public documents, generally used for non-subordinate offices, the relationship between the line has two types: first, by the status of the more respected Yamen on the status of the use of the lower Yamen, with the obvious quasi-downstream attributes; the second, by the use of the same level of officials, is a purely parallel text. The appearance in this article of the minister of the Ministry of Mandarins, who was responsible for deciding on the issuance of the second grade, and the minister of the Imperial Edict Office, who was responsible for writing the enjoinder, who was from the seventh grade, is clearly a quasi-descendent text with no affiliation to each other, and can be identified as the first type.

So it is roughly completed the comb of this official document. The author will be the process of the official document into a table. found: the Ministry of the official on the time should be the last step in the above links, but in the zhaozhao, but all the links are reflected once, can be seen in the Ming Dynasty, the format of the official document of the rigorous and cumbersome.

1. Au Daren submitted a letter to the Emperor in defence of his father's false accusation and requested for a clear conscience.
2. The Emperor ordered the Ministry of Justice to "check and reply."
3. Later, the Ministry of Appointments replied with the results of the investigation and the reply from Mr Au.
4. The Emperor's decree demands that the grant be renewed.
5. Transferred to the Department of General Affairs, submitted to the Ministry of Appointments, and sent down to the Inspection and Quarantine Division for processing.
6. The Secretary of the Ministry of Justice handled the inspection and sealing, and instructed the Hanlin Academy to write an essay, and the Chinese scholar to write a letter
7. The case was submitted to Zhao Nanxing, the official of the Ministry of Mandarins, and after being examined for correctness, he summarised and signed his name
8. Just fit it.

This is exactly the official documents of the Ming Dynasty embodied in the layers of nested lines. And this paper analyses the title of the instrument, is not complex. The former district daren counted in the negligence, but cited three texts: one, district daren zhang rustic and the emperor to deal with the opinion; two, the ministry of mandarins on district daren zhang rustic and the emperor of the ministry of mandarins to deal with the processing of the opinion; three, the ministry of mandarins to deal with the results. Although cumbersome, after understanding its flow, it is very favourable to later researchers because it preserves a great deal of information. As the text analysed above, it preserves the information of the three parties, namely, the District Daren, the Ministry of Mandarins, and the Emperor, which is very beneficial for understanding the format of official documents of the Ming Dynasty and reading the archives of the Ming Dynasty.

1.3 "Off-axis Writing"

Finally, the author of the "off axis writing" put forward a little thinking. According to the "(Zhengde) Ming canon" Volume VIII of the Ministry of Justice seven test seal Qingliang Division has "where the edicts of the shaft system, Hongwu twenty-six years set. A product official grant with a jade shaft, the second product official grant with rhinoceros shaft, three products four products official with a gold shaft, five products with the following corner shaft." ([18](Zhengde) Ming Huidian, vol. 2, vol. 8, 122, Qinding Siku Quanshu, vol. 180, book 51, in the collection of the Zhejiang University Library.)Due to the different grades to push the grace of the different generations, the number of grants given to the axle is also different, "Zhengtong twelve years to set the number of grants to the axle, the first grade five axles. Second grade three shafts, third grade two shafts. Four to seven products are a shaft. Tianshun first year, a product of four shafts. Two three products three shafts, four to seven products two shafts." ([19](Zhengde) Minghui dian, book 2, volume 8, 126.)Here "off" obvi-

ously does not refer to the material or the number of grants made. then search "Guan shaft writing" found that there is "Cai Wenzhuang Gong set volume seven" "Hanlin House writing, the Chinese Minister Guan shaft writing, the ministers did not dare to trespass on the open, I would like to title, please decree."([20]Qing Cai, Cai Wenzhuang Gongji (Collected Works of Cai Wenzhuang Gong), vol. 7, "The Report of the Ministry of Mandarins", Beijing: Commercial Press, 2018, p. 192.), "imperial edict system volume seven on" "check compiled by the Ministry of the military department to write to the scattered Guan axis writing."([21]Huangming zhaoji (Imperial edicts), vol. 7, p. 211, engraved in the seventh year of the Ming dynasty, Peking University Library.), "LiZhongLu leisure collection of literature volume 5" "but and parents only, the Chinese book off axis writing, ShangBao to time to play." Hanlin Academy on behalf of the compilation of words, the Chinese book section off the axis of the writing, Shangbao Division Fengbao to line." ([22]Kaixian Li, Li zhonglu lu luoshu jiwen vol. 5, pp. 172, 201, Ming etching.)etc., are in line with the "Ministry of mandarins, not divided into volumes" recorded in the "title of the request for various enjoyment, waiting for the Zhongshu Section Guan shaft writing, move the Department of the transfer of the Division of Shangbao with the treasure is complete, with the title of the final date"([23]The responsibility of the ministry of official perso, p.169, Ming Wanli engraving.)recorded enjoyment promulgation process. It can be found that the enjoyment involves the authority of the emperor, the promulgation of the enjoyment procedure is quite strict, need to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the ceremony, otherwise it will be regarded as an offence against the authority of the emperor and was convicted. There was also a corresponding guarantee system for the authenticity of the grants. ([24](U.S.) Mou Fuli, (Eng.) Cui Ruide, eds: Cambridge History of China's Ming Dynasty 1368-1644 (first volume), Zhang Shusheng et al.(edited by Mou Fuli and Cui Ruide), translated by Zhang Shusheng and others, Beijing: China Social Science Press, 1992)). Hongwu six years, the emperor drew on the Tang and Song dynasty grant production anti-counterfeiting experience, ordered "in the end of the grant to add weave a certain number of words to the number of the customs defence, and take the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of God Palm, the system of Imperial Edicts Bureau to create the end of"([25]Ming Taizu shilu, vol. 85, Hongwu six years, ninth month, diamo.collated by the Institute of Historical and Linguistic Research of the Academy of the Communist Party of China.) , which referred to the grant of "the Chinese book of the Sherman" is the system of Imperial Edicts Bureau belongs to the seventh grade officials, Xuande Selection of calligraphy excellent people in the Cabinet West small room office, specialising in the book of the system of imperial edicts, imperial edicts, enjoyment, registers, questions and other confidential instruments and the royal family edicts book of the bottom of the matter. ([26]Zongli Lu, Dictionary of Chinese Official Systems through the Ages, Beijing: Commercial Press, 2015, p. 557.)It is assumed that here the "off axis writing" should be referred to by the Bureau of Imperial Edicts in the hands of the Sheriff, set up for the prevention of forgery enjoy the "off defence".

2 Conclusions

From this we can see that the instrument is not only a style of official document, but also a carrier of information. As early as in the Qin and Han Dynasties, the fact that the king ruled the world by means of documents had already become a distinctive feature of the bureaucratic system of the ancient Chinese state. The development of the feudal dynasty in the Ming Dynasty was quite complete, and the instrumental administration was based on diversified information communication and a developed instrumental system, and the depth it could reach was far beyond the previous generation. The provisions of dynastic political operation embedded in the operation of documents are one of the indispensable materials for the study of the politics of ancient feudal dynasties.

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