THE BALLAD OF MULAN (ODE OF MULAN)

Introduction

This poem was composed in the fifth or sixth century CE. At the time, China was divided between north and south. The rulers of the northern dynasties were from non-Han ethnic groups, most of them from Turkic peoples such as the Toba (Tuoba, also known as Xianbei), whose Northern Wei dynasty ruled most of northern China from 386–534. This background explains why the character Mulan refers to the Son of Heaven as “Khan” — the title given to rulers among the pastoral nomadic people of the north, including the Xianbei — one of the many reasons why the images conveyed in the movie “Mulan” of a stereotypically Confucian Chinese civilization fighting against the barbaric “Huns” to the north are inaccurate.

Document Excerpts with Questions (Longer selection follows this section)

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Excerpts from The Ballad of Mulan (Ode of Mulan)

Tsiek tsiek and again tsiek tsiek,
Mulan weaves, facing the door.
You don’t hear the shuttle’s sound,
You only hear Daughter’s sighs.
They ask Daughter who’s in her heart,
They ask Daughter who’s on her mind.
“No one is on Daughter’s heart,
No one is on Daughter’s mind.
Last night I saw the draft posters,
The Khan is calling many troops,
The army list is in twelve scrolls,
On every scroll there’s Father’s name.
Father has no grown-up son,
Mulan has no elder brother.
I want to buy a saddle and horse,
And serve in the army in Father’s place.”
Questions:

1. What is the proper role of the daughter as indicated in this part of the poem? What philosophical tradition is the expected role drawn from?
2. Can Mulan’s concern and her desire to take her father’s place be justified by reference to Confucian philosophy? If so, how? If not, why not?

Longer Selection
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And serve in the army in Father’s place.”

In the East Market she buys a spirited horse,
In the West Market she buys a saddle,
In the South Market she buys a bridle,
In the North Market she buys a long whip.
At dawn she takes leave of Father and Mother,
In the evening camps on the Yellow River’s bank.
She doesn’t hear the sound of Father and Mother calling,
She only hears the Yellow River’s flowing water cry tsien tsien.

At dawn she takes leave of the Yellow River,
In the evening she arrives at Black Mountain.
She doesn’t hear the sound of Father and Mother calling,  
She only hears Mount Yen’s nomad horses cry tsiu tsiu.  
She goes ten thousand miles on the business of war,  
She crosses passes and mountains like flying.  
Northern gusts carry the rattle of army pots,  
Chilly light shines on iron armor.  
Generals die in a hundred battles,  
Stout soldiers return after ten years.

On her return she sees the Son of Heaven,  
The Son of Heaven sits in the Splendid Hall.  
He gives out promotions in twelve ranks  
And prizes of a hundred thousand and more.  
The Khan asks her what she desires.  
“Mulan has no use for a minister’s post.  
I wish to ride a swift mount  
To take me back to my home.”

When Father and Mother hear Daughter is coming  
They go outside the wall to meet her, leaning on each other.  
When Elder Sister hears Younger Sister is coming  
She fixes her rouge, facing the door.  
When Little Brother hears Elder Sister is coming  
He whets the knife, quick quick, for pig and sheep.  
“I open the door to my east chamber,  
I sit on my couch in the west room,  
I take off my wartime gown  
And put on my old-time clothes.”  
Facing the window she fixes her cloudlike hair,  
Hanging up a mirror she dabs on yellow flower powder  
She goes out the door and sees her comrades.  
Her comrades are all amazed and perplexed.  
Traveling together for twelve years  
They didn’t know Mulan was a girl.  
“The he-hare’s feet go hop and skip,  
The she-hare’s eyes are muddled and fuddled.  
Two hares running side by side close to the ground,  
How can they tell if I am he or she?”