

Rain: an e.Pictographic Poem

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Swift: Double Nesting: for Helena Qi Hong

Above this wild wild world covered
With layers and layers and layers
Of red dust, my selfhood
Has long been tired
Tired of flying
Flying alone
Day & night

But where can I perch?
Do I have a nest at all?

O for a solid
Respite before
Continuing my lonely
Flight, snuggling my inner-
Most being in the heart of your
Soul, and settling my weathered body
Right at the A-spot of your tenderness

Mayuhe Revisited: A 50-Word Trilogy: for Li Lan

Behind the shadow
Of this tall pine
I left all my dreams
About your face &

Smiles for a bright
Future (with a rosier
Romance) ahead, but
Only to return here

Five decades later
To join you in body
As in spirit, from
The opposite sides
Of this wild world

I/我, U/你 & E/伊: a Modest Proposal

As classic Chinese suggests, we can
Reasonably attain linguistic equality
In English as long as we all agree
To use *I*, still for the first person singular
But *U* for the second, &
E for the third

All single-lettered
All capitalized
All sexes inclusive
Either case applicable, subject or object
& all equal in creation as
In speech acts

So, say after I:
I Love U
U love E
E loves us all

The Simplification of Chinese Characters Reviewed

1.

Is it a linguistic coincidence or an undeclared prophecy?
But 60 years after Mao Zedong approved
The scheme for simplifying Chinese characters
We are now living in an open & reformed age, where

愛/ai/ [love] has become feeling without heart : 爱
親/qin/ [kinship] someone who is not to be seen: 亲
兒/er/[son] a person without a brain : 儿
鄉/xiang/ [village] a place where there are no men: 乡
廠/chang/ [factory] a building with nothing inside: 厂
產/chan/ [manufacture] a process without production: 产
雲/yun/ [cloud] a nimbus offering no rainfall: 云
開/kai/ [open] an action to break something doorless: 开
導/dao/ [lead] a guidance without the Way: 导

2.

More than half a century long after
The simplification of classic Chinese characters
And almost [XS8] half a century well after
China opened its doors & began its reforms
To shake off its deformities and archaisms:

魔 /mo/ remains the same as魔 [evil], so does
鬼 /gui/ as鬼[ghost], so does
偷 /tou/ as偷[steal], so does
黑 /hei/ as [darkness], so does
貪 /tan/ as貪[greed], so does
賭 /du/ as賭[gamble], so does
毒 /du/ as毒[poison], so does
賊 /zhei/ as賊[thief], so does
騙 /pian/ exactly as騙[cheat,], which remains
As unchangeable as Chinese per se, or does it not?