

周易 Zhou-Yí
易經 Yí-Jíng

Translation Workbook

Judgment and Line Texts

Traditional Characters & PínYín Transcription

Jim Cleaver LAc.

君子 Jun-Zí Publications

Table of Contents

I.	Introductory Material	
	• Dedication	3
	• Yi Jing Terms	4
	• Number of Characters per Hexagram	5
	• Shortest to Longest Hexagrams	6
	• Comparing Judgments to Line Texts	7
	• The Four Terms: Yuan, Heng, Li, Zhen	8
	• Four Terms Table	11
	• Glossary of Omens	14
	• The Character Fu	21
II.	Upper Canon Hexagrams 1 – 30	22
	• Table of Hexagram Graphs Upper Canon	23
	• Hexagram One	24
II.	Lower Canon Hexagrams 31 – 64	84
	• Table of Hexagram Graphs Lower Canon	85
	• Hexagram Thirty-One	86
IV.	Appendix	154
	• Colors in The Yi	155
	• Tally of Hexagrams with Recurring Images in the Line Texts	156
	• Vocabulary: Compounds	162
	• An Yi Jing Booklist – Translations and Books About the Yi	164
	• Characters with More Than One PinYin Pronunciation	167
	• Table of Celestial Stems and Terrestrial Branches	190
		<i>(inside back cover)</i>

Dedication

This work is dedicated to my teachers:

To **Yi Wu** of the California Institute of Integral Studies, for many afternoons around his kitchen table going through the text with me character by character and imparting his interpretation of their meaning.

To **Titus Yu** of Simon Fraser University, for his profound perspectives on the Yi and a wonderful book that first turned me on to translation based on etymological roots, and for introducing me to Yi Wu.

To **Richard Kunst** for his incredible dissertation on the Yi, which he copied, (all 664 pages), at his own expense, and sent to me free of charge.

To **Bill Doub** retired professor of Chinese at the University of Colorado, Boulder, and former student of Helmut Wilhelm at UW. It was he, who first tried to teach me Chinese, and he who encouraged me to teach a class on the Yi Jing. Bill gave me Gerald Swanson's dissertation on the Da Zhuan. I also want to thank him for his enthusiastic love of Zhuang Zi "the greatest book ever written" and nominate him as a genuine, late 20th century, American Daoist.

To **Kidder Smith** of Bowdoin College, for hosting the Zhouyi Network for all those years.

To Richard Wilhelm and Cary Baynes for their translation. I would have to say that no other book has been so influential in my life as theirs.

To **Professor Lam** of Hong Kong for teaching me his method of plum blossom numerology and my friend Eric Silver and his acupuncture teacher Dr. Gary Butt for introducing us.

To **John Blofeld** for coming all the way from Thailand to teach an insightful workshop one weekend in San Francisco.

To **Kerson Huang** for his book and a wonderful lunch encounter once upon a time in Santa Cruz.

To all **my students** over the years, for truly, as has been said by many, students are one's greatest teachers.

And last but not least to **Country Joe and the Fish** for *Not So Sweet Martha Lorraine*.

Yi Jing Terms

卦 畫 Guà huà = Hexagram graph/picture
 卦 辭 Guà cí = Hexagram text/statement

The basic text from King Wen for each hexagram is designated as **The Judgment** by Wilhelm in Bk I.

In Book III, Wilhelm titles the commentary on the Judgement as: ***The Commentary on the Decision.***

These titles derive from Wings 1 & 2, called either Tuan Zhuan or Xi Ci Zhuan

彖 Tuàn boar bristles; accessory, commentary
 a rhinoceros like animal known for its keen sensitivity and sharp horns

繫 Xi = to append

辭 Cí = words, texts, sayings; statements

傳 Zhuàn = a commentary, biography; i.e. ***the Appended Statements Commentary***

Note: Da Zhuan (Wings 5 & 6) is often translated as the Great Treatise, but should, in my opinion, be the Great Commentary.

In this text, the Judgment will be indicated by J/D, or the hexagram # followed by a period, then a zero.
 (i.e. 1.0 indicates the Judgment/Decision of Hexagram 1)

爻 辭 Yáo cí = **Line texts:**

These will be indicated by the hexagram # followed by a period, then a number one to six indicating the line position
 (i.e. 1.5 = hexagram 1, line 5)

In Chinese the lines are indicated in the following way: Due to space considerations I have omitted these from the translation.

line 1 初 六 / 九
chu liù / jiǔ = **bottom** six or nine
 The bottom line is either a 6 or a 9 (i.e. yin or yang line)

line 6 上 六 / 九
shang liù / jiǔ = **top** six or nine
 The top line is either a 6 or a 9 (i.e. yin or yang line)

lines 2-5 六 / 九 ____
 liù / jiǔ (6 or 9 comes first) followed a 2, 3, 4, or 5, indicating the line position.
 六 / 九 二 er = two / second position
 六 / 九 三 san = three / third position
 六 / 九 四 si = four / fourth position
 六 / 九 五 wu = five / fifth position
 Again, the 6 indicates a yin line (— —) and the 9 a yang line (———).

Hexagrams 1 and 2 have a seventh line text designated:

1.7 用九 yong jiǔ literally **use** nines, I translate as **all** 9's.

2.7 用六 yong liù literally **use** sixes, I translate as **all** 6's.

Number of Characters: approx. five thousand characters comprise the core text (without commentaries)

Part of the Text	Computation	Actual Count	~ Totals	= % of Text	% including line indicators
Titles:	49x1, + 15x2	= 79	~ 80	= 1.9%	~ 2%
Judgments:		~ 641	~ 720	= 15.4%	~ 14%
Line texts:		~ 3,441	~ 4160	= 82.7%	~ 69%
line indicators:	2x 386 lines	= 768	~ 4930		~ 15%

Number of Characters (Title + Judgement + Line Texts = Total)

Hex.	Pinyin	Title + J + Line Text =	Hex.	Pinyin	Title + J + Line Text =
#1	Qián	= 1 + 4 + 48 = 53	#31	Xián	= 1 + 6 + 39 = 46
#2	Kūn	= 1 + 29 + 46 = 76 = longest J	#32	Héng	= 1 + 9 + 35 = 45
#3	Zhūn/Tún	= 1 + 12 + 75 = 88	#33	Dùn	= 1 + 4 + 45 = 50
#4	Méng	= 1 + 22 + 50 = 73	#34	Dà Zhuàng	= 2 + 2 + 62 = 66
#5	Xū	= 1 + 10 + 49 = 60	#35	Jīn	= 1 + 11 + 60 = 72
#6	Sòng	= 1 + 17 + 59 = 77	#36	Míng Yí	= 2 + 3 + 77 = 82
#7	Shī	= 1 + 6 + 57 = 64	#37	Jiā Rén	= 2 + 3 + 43 = 48
#8	Bǐ	= 1 + 15 + 49 = 65	#38	Kuí	= 1 + 3 + 80 = 84
#9	Xiǎo Chù	= 2 + 9 + 50 = 61	#39	Jiǎn	= 1 + 13 + 33 = 47
#10	Lǚ	= 1 + 7 + 49 = 57	#40	Jiě	= 1 + 15 + 51 = 67
#11	Tài	= 1 + 6 + 75 = 82	#41	Sǔn	= 1 + 20 + 68 = 89
#12	Pǐ	= 1 + 13 + 46 = 60	#42	Yì	= 1 + 8 + 78 = 87
#13	Tóng Rén	= 2 + 13 + 49 = 64	#43	Guài	= 1 + 19 + 64 = 84
#14	Dà Yǒu	= 2 + 2 + 48 = 52	#44	Gòu	= 1 + 6 + 56 = 63
#15	Qiān	= 1 + 5 + 46 = 52	#45	Cuì	= 1 + 20 + 62 = 83
#16	Yù	= 1 + 5 + 39 = 45	#46	Shēng	= 1 + 11 + 35 = 47
#17	Suí	= 1 + 6 + 59 = 66	#47	Kùn	= 1 + 11 + 83 = 95 (longest)
#18	Gǔ	= 1 + 14 + 50 = 65	#48	Jǐng	= 1 + 23 + 49 = 73
#19	Lín	= 1 + 10 + 36 = 47	#49	Gé	= 1 + 10 + 53 = 64
#20	Guān	= 1 + 8 + 42 = 51	#50	Dǐng	= 1 + 3 + 66 = 70
#21	Shì Kè	= 2 + 4 + 46 = 52	#51	Zhèn	= 1 + 17 + 66 = 84
#22	Bì	= 1 + 6 + 44 = 51	#52	Gèn	= 1 + 16 + 44 = 61
#23	Bō	= 1 + 5 + 44 = 50	#53	Jiàn	= 1 + 5 + 71 = 77
#24	Fù	= 1 + 21 + 49 = 71	#54	Guī Mèi	= 2 + 5 + 65 = 72
#25	Wú Wàng	= 2 + 14 + 51 = 67	#55	Fēng	= 1 + 9 + 76 = 86
#26	Dà Chù	= 2 + 10 + 37 = 49	#56	Lǚ	= 1 + 5 + 64 = 70
#27	Yí	= 1 + 8 + 60 = 69	#57	Xùn	= 1 + 10 + 58 = 69
#28	Dà Guò	= 2 + 7 + 49 = 58	#58	Duì	= 1 + 3 + 26 = 30 (shortest)
#29	Kǎn	= 1 + 8 + 60 = 69	#59	Huàn	= 1 + 11 + 46 = 58
#30	Lí	= 1 + 7 + 59 = 67	#60	Jié	= 1 + 6 + 34 = 41
Upper Canon	<u>Title</u> <u>J/D</u> <u>Lines</u> = <u>Total</u>		#61	Zhōng Fú	= 2 + 9 + 54 = 65
	37 + 304 + 1520 = 1861		#62	Xiǎo Guò	= 2 + 22 + 69 = 93
Lower Canon	42 + 337 + 1926 = 2305		#63	Jì Jì	= 2 + 8 + 56 = 66
	79 + 641 + 3446 = 4166		#64	Wèi Jì	= 2 + 11 + 58 = 71

Number of Characters (Title + Judgement + Line Texts = Total)

Hex.	Pinyin	Shortest to Longest
#58	Duì	= 1 + 3 + 26 = 30
#60	Jié	= 1 + 6 + 34 = 41
#16	Yù	= 1 + 5 + 39 = 45
#32	Héng	= 1 + 9 + 35 = 45
#31	Xián	= 1 + 6 + 39 = 46
#19	Lín	= 1 + 10 + 36 = 47
#39	Jiǎn	= 1 + 13 + 33 = 47
#46	Shēng	= 1 + 11 + 35 = 47
#37	Jiā Rén	= 2 + 3 + 43 = 48
#26	Dà Chù	= 2 + 10 + 37 = 49
#23	Bō	= 1 + 5 + 44 = 50
#33	Dùn	= 1 + 4 + 45 = 50
#20	Guān	= 1 + 8 + 42 = 51
#22	Bì	= 1 + 6 + 44 = 51
#14	Dà Yǒu	= 2 + 2 + 48 = 52
#15	Qiān	= 1 + 5 + 46 = 52
#21	Shì Kè	= 2 + 4 + 46 = 52
#1	Qián	= 1 + 4 + 48 = 53
#10	Lǚ	= 1 + 7 + 49 = 57
#28	Dà Guò	= 2 + 7 + 49 = 58
#59	Huàn	= 1 + 11 + 46 = 58
#5	Xū	= 1 + 10 + 49 = 60
#12	Pǐ	= 1 + 13 + 46 = 60
#9	Xiǎo Chù	= 2 + 9 + 50 = 61
#52	Gèn	= 1 + 16 + 44 = 61
#44	Gòu	= 1 + 6 + 56 = 63
#7	Shī	= 1 + 6 + 57 = 64
#13	Tóng Rén	= 2 + 13 + 49 = 64
#49	Gé	= 1 + 10 + 53 = 64
#8	Bǐ	= 1 + 15 + 49 = 65
#18	Gǔ	= 1 + 14 + 50 = 65
#61	Zhōng Fú	= 2 + 9 + 54 = 65

Hex.	Pinyin	Shortest to Longest
#17	Suí	= 1 + 6 + 59 = 66
#34	Dà Zhuàng	= 2 + 2 + 62 = 66
#63	Jì Jì	= 2 + 8 + 56 = 66
#25	Wú Wàng	= 2 + 14 + 51 = 67
#30	Lí	= 1 + 7 + 59 = 67
#40	Jiě	= 1 + 15 + 51 = 67
#27	Yí	= 1 + 8 + 60 = 69
#29	Kǎn	= 1 + 8 + 60 = 69
#57	Xùn	= 1 + 10 + 58 = 69
#50	Dǐng	= 1 + 3 + 66 = 70
#56	Lǚ	= 1 + 5 + 64 = 70
#24	Fù	= 1 + 21 + 49 = 71
#64	Wèi Jì	= 2 + 11 + 58 = 71
#35	Jīn	= 1 + 11 + 60 = 72
#54	Guī Mèi	= 2 + 5 + 65 = 72
#4	Méng	= 1 + 22 + 50 = 73
#48	Jǐng	= 1 + 23 + 49 = 73
#2	Kūn	= 1 + 29 + 46 = 76
#6	Sòng	= 1 + 17 + 59 = 77
#53	Jiàn	= 1 + 5 + 71 = 77
#11	Tài	= 1 + 6 + 75 = 82
#36	Míng Yí	= 2 + 3 + 77 = 82
#45	Cuì	= 1 + 20 + 63 = 83
#38	Kuí	= 1 + 3 + 80 = 84
#43	Guài	= 1 + 19 + 64 = 84
#51	Zhèn	= 1 + 17 + 66 = 84
#55	Fēng	= 1 + 9 + 76 = 86
#42	Yì	= 1 + 8 + 78 = 87
#3	Zhūn/Tún	= 1 + 12 + 75 = 88
#41	Sǔn	= 1 + 20 + 68 = 89
#62	Xiǎo Guò	= 2 + 22 + 69 = 93
#47	Kùn	= 1 + 11 + 83 = 95

6 Discrepancies with Kunst:
of characters (w/o titles):
me = + 42

H:29, 34, 36, 43, 52, 60
K: 50 56 72 74 50 51
me: 68 64 80 83 60 40
+ 18 8 8 9 10 -11 = 42

Number of Characters (Title + Judgement + Line Texts = Total)

Judgment Texts:		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
<i>Shortest:</i> (under 5) = 14	2 with 2 characters	= # 14	34				(14 = yuan-heng 34 = li-zhen)	
	5 with 3 characters	= # 36	37	38	50	58		
	3 with 4 characters	= # 1	21	33				
	5 with 5 characters	= # 15	23	53	54	56		
	7 with 6 characters	= # 7	11	16	17	31	44	60
Longest (over 20) = 7	1 with 29 characters	= # 2						
	1 with 23 characters	= # 48						
	2 with 22 characters	= # 4	62					
	1 with 21 characters	= # 24						
	2 with 20 characters	= # 41	45				(1 @ 19 characters = # 43)	

Line Texts: (all 6 lines)		1st	2nd	3rd
<i>Shortest:</i> (under 40) = 9	1 with 26 characters	= # 58		
	2 with 33 characters	= # 39	52	
	3 with 35 characters	= # 19	32	46
	1 with 38 characters	= # 16		
	2 with 39 characters	= # 26	31	

The shortest single lines are 12.3, 32.2, 34.2, 40.1, & 58.6 @ 2 each = 5 (all different)

Longest (over 70) = 7	1 with 83 characters	= # 47		
	1 with 80 characters	= # 38		
	1 with 78 characters	= # 42		
	1 with 76 characters	= # 55		
	2 with 75 characters	= # 3	11	
	1 with 71 characters	= # 53		

The longest single lines are **38.6** at 27; then 24.6 at 25; 31.1 & 51.6 at 22; 3.2 at 21; and 11.3 & 57.5 at 20 = 7

Whole Text:		1st	2nd	3rd
<i>Shortest:</i> (under 50) = 12	1 with 30 characters	= # 58		
	1 with 41 characters	= # 60		
	2 with 45 characters	= # 16	32	
	2 with 46 characters	= # 31	37	
	3 with 47 characters	= # 19	39	46
	1 with 49 characters	= # 26		
	2 with 50 characters	= # 33	52	
Longest (over 80) = 12	1 with 95 characters	= # 47		
	1 with 93 characters	= # 62		
	1 with 89 characters	= # 41		
	1 with 88 characters	= # 3		
	1 with 87 characters	= # 42		
	1 with 86 characters	= # 55		
	3 with 84 characters	= # 38	43	51
	2 with 83 characters	= # 36	45	
	1 with 82 characters	= # 11		

Four Key Terms – Yuan, Heng, Li, Zhen

Every hexagram contains one or more of these four terms, for a total of 304 occurrences.
146x in the Judgements vs. 158x in the Line texts. (proportionally, however, the Judgements contain more)
The Judgement for H.1 is composed entirely, and only of these four terms.
Only six Judgement texts do not contain any of the four terms in them. (20, 35, 38, 44, 48, & 52)
The hexagrams with the most occurrences are: #3 has 12, #2 has 11, #45 has 10.

My Translation: *bold = preferred translation; plain = reasonable possibility*

元	Yuán	= a/the great , or beginning/initial, first, primary, original, foundational , preparatory
亨	Hēng	= sacrifice/sacrificial offering , or success/successful
利	Lì	= favorable , beneficial, advantageous
貞	Zhēn	= divination, to divine

In China, during the period three to five thousand years ago, both sacrifice and divination would have been important aspects of daily and especially court life, and therefore commonplace references. This premise constitutes the rationale for my preferred translation choices.

Syntax:

Hēng and **Zhēn** occur independently, whereas **Yuán** and **Lì** do not.

Thus **Hēng**, meaning “a sacrifice”, or “to perform one”, makes sense alone, as does **Zhēn**, meaning “a divination”, or “to divine” when encountered by itself. (characters can function as noun or verb) (yuan & li seem to function as adjectives, a 'favorable divination' certainly makes sense, we have to work a little harder on yuan-heng.

Yuán and **Lì** are frequently encountered in conjunction with **Hēng** & **Zhēn** respectively.

The phrase **Yuán-Hēng** occurs 11x, all in Judgment texts.

Lì-Zhēn occurs 18x, also all in the Judgments.

The juxtaposition of all four terms **Yuán-Hēng Lì-Zhēn** occurs 6x in Judgments texts. (1, 3, 17, 19, 25, & 49)
These three pairings do not occur in the Line texts, which tends to support the notion that they derive from a different era, perhaps the remnants of the oral tradition.

Because of these combinations, translation must be approached in such a way that each term can stand on its own, work in pairs, and thirdly work together as a three or four character phrase.

- In my text, I usually translate **Yuán-Hēng** (11x) as **foundational sacrifice**. I could also translate it as ‘in the beginning, perform a sacrifice’, or ‘initial success’ or ‘initially there is success’.

I tend to favor a one word for one word approach whenever I feel it can convey the meaning adequately, therefore I rejected the longer versions.

More importantly, I think ‘foundational sacrifice’ probably had special significance to the people of the time and indicated a particular ritual that had a purpose, procedure and rules unique to its performance, rather than simply a ‘great/big’ sacrifice, though it could easily have both connotations. I do not believe the idea of ‘beginning’ or ‘initial’ is as significant in this context, nor do I think, the portend, “success” is so meaningful here.

In support of this idea, contrast ‘yuan heng’ with ‘xiao heng’ i.e. “small sacrifice” (see Hex 56, 57). I suggest the “small sacrifice” is a shorter, less elaborate ritual, either for less significant occasions, or perhaps more appropriate for traveling or when away from the main court, hence my tentative translation as ‘small/portable sacrifice’. This is certainly suggested by Hex 56 Traveling. Both 56 & 57 suggest a low profile is called for.

The Four Terms

The two words appear in reverse order (*heng xiao*) in hexagrams 22, 33, 63, 64 (and perhaps 58 by adding *xiao* as does the MWD version), suggesting, if indeed a difference is intended, a translation of “the sacrifice is small”. This might be interpreted as a sacrifice performed in lean times. A small/meager offering. Maybe the reversal of terms is a mistranscription as Gotshalk suggests. (see DOZ p.223 note b.). If this is the case and “small/portable sacrifice” is adhered to, it seems to fit the nature of the times described in Hex 33 Retreat/Escape, both Hex 63 & 64 would seem to occur at the banks of the river as one attempts to cross. Hex 22 & 57 explicitly follow the pair of terms *heng xiao* with *Li you you wang* “favorable to have someplace to go” i.e. have a destination/goal in mind.

- As mentioned above, **Yuán & Lì** always occur in conjunction with another term, so translation must accommodate these pairings as well. One of the most consistent is **yuan-ji**, which occurs only once in the Judgments, but 13x in the Line texts.

I translate all 14 occurrences of **yuan-ji** as “**very auspicious**”, vs. a more awkward “greatly auspicious” or “great & auspicious”. Though *initially auspicious* or *foundation is auspicious* could work, it seems to beg the question of what happens in the end, which is only sometimes mentioned, and not in reasonable juxtaposition with such statements about the beginning.

Yuán ji heng occurs once, in hexagram 50. Translating the phrase as **very auspicious sacrifice**, works and makes more sense than other configurations.

One occurrence of **yuan** does not lend itself to using **very** or **great**. It occurs in line 4 of Hex 38.

It reads *yu yuan fu* = meet yuan husband. Although “meet first/primary husband” is perhaps a bit ambiguous, it is better than the alternatives. This accounts for all 27 occurrences of *yuan*.

- **Hēng** is probably the most difficult to decide how to translate and where I diverge the most from other translators. Though many recognize the connection of the character to the performance of a sacrifice, they consistently translate what I consider a derived meaning having to do with unobstructed progress and, therefore, successful completion. I think success is understood to be contingent upon the sacrifice. It is the sacrifice that flows freely to the spirit realm, not necessarily the guarantee of success in a worldly pursuit. The act of divination is by definition a communication with the spirits and requires the sacrifice in order to initiate a connection. I think the character implies success because of the sacrifice, not independent of it. Therefore I have opted for a direct reference to the act from which the success derives, i.e. the sacrifice. I think Kunst had a similar recognition, but by translating *heng* as “treat”, he seems to emphasize the reward instead of the act that potentially leads to such a reward. I also think ‘treat’ has a glib connotation that is far from the intent of the original authors.

Although “success” for *heng* as Wilhelm and others have suggested, might be just as sensible linguistically, it seems less likely to me when considered in the context of other positive “omens” such as **Lì/favorable**, **Jì/auspicious**, **Wu-jiu/no misfortune**. What would “success” imply that the others would not, especially in conjunction with *yuan*? Wilhelm/Baynes stretch it further by translating it as “sublime success”.

I think *heng/to sacrifice* is a parallel to *zhen/to divine*, thus the follow-up phrase, and *li-zhen/favorable divination* should be taken into consideration concurrently.

The Four Terms

With regard to heng a remaining consideration is the term **xiang**, which occurs three times in the text, and is etymologically very closely related to heng (a difference of one stroke), and also means to make an offering or sacrifice. My solution (and I think Kunst suggests as much, even though he doesn't translate accordingly) is to take them as equivalents/synonyms if not mis-transcriptions. In order to preserve some difference however, I usually translate **xiang** as **sacrificial offering** or simply an **offering**. Three hexagrams use xiang instead of heng. (#41, 42, & 47)

- **Lì-Zhēn** (18x+8) works well being translated as **favorable divination** throughout the text. The one occurrence of the reverse zhen-li [H:32] (which may be a mistranscription) also works, i.e. divination favorable, and **Yuán-Hēng Lì-Zhēn** works well when translated as **foundational sacrifice, favorable divination**.

All translators are in general agreement with regard to **Lì**, the point I'd like to emphasize is the agricultural connection. The harvest is the source of the benefit, as depicted by the character. A good harvest is contingent upon appropriate sacrifices, be they literal or metaphorical. The harvest is certainly dependent on the weather, over which we have no control, other than, perhaps, the propitiation of the spirits. The weather arrives on the wind, i.e. from the sky/heavens, the same direction to which the vapors, smoke and smells of the sacrifice proceed.

I would also like to mention the negation of li, **bu-li**, (which occurs 10x) translates better as “unfavorable”, as I propose, than unprofitable, un-beneficial or disadvantageous, and the double negative **wu bu li** (13x) as “not or nothing unfavorable” is also a clean reading, although I also like “without disadvantage”.

My translation of **Zhēn** is the other term most at odds with other translators, who again in my opinion, chose to go with derived meanings of steadfastness and perseverance instead of the original activity that required such attributes. To engage in divination required certain qualities, among which, were a knowledge of, and an adherence to ritual protocols, i.e. the correct way. The term has evolved to have this derived meaning rather than the act from which it originally came. Kunst again comes close, and evokes the same spirit with his rendering as “determination” and li-zhen as “favorable determination”. Wu translates zhen as “the divination”, but translates li as “to profit” ending up with “profit the divination” which seems awkward and misleading to me.

One final phrase to reflect upon is ‘**yong zhen**’ which occurs 7x (2.7, 8.0, 22.3, 42.2, 45.5, 52.1, 62.4). yong = forever, everlasting. Here I take it as a divination about the more distant future and perhaps one associated with prolonging present conditions or circumstances into the future, forever. Therefore I translate as either a ‘long-term divination’ or a ‘perpetuation divination’. This is the other end of the spectrum described by yuan heng as a foundational sacrifice. Of the 7 occurrences two are **li yong zhen** i.e. favorable long-term divination (2.7 & 52.1), two are **yong zhen ji** = long term divination is auspicious (22.3 & 42.2), and two are **yuan yong zhen** = from beginning to end (8.0 & 45.5) and one time (62.4) as **wu yong yong zhen** = do not use for a long-term or perpetuating divination.

Pertaining to the following Table:

*The **first row** shows the Chinese character.*

*The **second row** is an etymological analysis of that character.*

*In the **third row** are definitions based on ancient texts written during the Zhou dynasty.*

*The **fourth row** is explanations of the meaning as explained by the oldest Chinese dictionary.*

*In the **fifth row** are traditional associations Chinese scholarship attaches to each of the terms.*

*I compiled the rest of the table by gleaning translations and comments from **20** translators/books.*

I have listed them in chronological order based on publishing date.

The Four Terms

Character }	元	亨 / 享	利	貞
Translator	Yuán	Hēng / xiǎng	Lì	Zhēn
character analysis:	upper = one, first, head lower = legs, foundation	lower = unobstructed flow upper = issue from an opening	left = grain, crops right = a knife, sickle	upper = to divine lower = cowrie shell
Zhou Dictionary A. Schuessler 1987	great ...	heng [no entry] xiang = make offering/sacrifice	be advantageous profitable	to test, try out; correct
Han Dictionary R. Harbaugh 1998 etymologies derive from Shuo Wen Jie Zi c. 100 CE	11/13 early form of shang, above and legs, below The solitary line indicates the head. Derived meaning is: primary or original	heng = 23/20 & xiang = 23/23 are considered synonymous. xiang = on top is a two storied pavilion indicating height or stature. below: an object = a gift to a superior. by extension: to proceed smoothly.	108/17 grain + knife an ancient tool, sharp; advantage, benefit, beneficial; interest	26/26 卜 bǔ = cracks in oracle bones = to divine, foretell. 貝 bèi = cowrie. money given to get fortune told to divine; chaste, virtuous. 偵 zhēn = person who divines, diviner.
<i>traditional associations:</i>	spring origination & initiation	summer growth & development	autumn maturation & harvest	winter decline & storage
J. Legge 1899	great & originating	penetrating	advantageous	correct & firm
Wilhelm/Baynes 1923/1950	sublime head, origin, great	success	furthering (is favorable)	[through] perseverance

The Four Terms

Character }	元	亨 / 享	利	貞
Translator	Yuán	Hēng / xiǎng	Lì	Zhēn
I. Shchutskii 1927/1979 p.136 yuan } p.140 heng } p.140 li } p.141 zhen } p.142	beginning, primordial, great, impulse, initiative	tong = to penetrate, to reach the spirits, to offer a sacrifice, to partake of the offering, or participate in the sacrifice. Completion of what was initiated (yuan)	favorable	stable, steady, steadiness. zhen = zheng = correct zheng-gu = correct & firm (offering)
p.154	great accomplishment		steadiness is favorable	
J. Blofeld 1965	sublime	success	[brings] reward	persistence [in a righteous course]
HC. Ni 1983 <i>p.194</i>	natural & original; no deviation	smooth & enjoyable; full growth	profitable & promising; benefit	upright & firm; perseverance
T. Yu 1983 <i>self published</i>	originates	flows freely (unobstructed process)	bears fruit, fruitful	diversifies randomizes
K. Huang 1985 <i>p.49-52</i>	great	sacrifice	auspicious	omen to divine
G. Whincup 1986	supremely	blessed	favorable [to]	keep on, continue
T. Cleary 1986 – Daoist 1987 – Buddhist 1988 – Neo- Confucian	creates creative [is] originates	develops successful develops	fruits (fruition) beneficial perfects	consummates [if] correct & consummates
R. Kunst 1986 <i>unpublished</i>	grand very	(a) treat	favorable	determination
H. Wei 1987	great & originative, primordial, original, initial. head, chief top, peak	pervasive & prospering. fostering & vitalizing growth. flourishing & successful.	advantageous & benefiting fruition & maturity	correct & firm firm correctness, fortitude firmness of mind rectitude chastity & purity moral integrity

The Four Terms

Character }	元	亨 / 享	利	貞
Translator	Yuán	Hēng / xiǎng	Lì	Zhēn
R. Lynn 1994	fundamentality	prevalence	fitness	constancy
JN. Wu 1994 <i>p.35-38; 51</i>	the origin	a sacrificial offering	to profit	the divination. lucky pure
S. Karcher 1994/2002 <i>p.57-58</i>	spring, power to originate, connected to the source, sunrise, to issue forth, to appear, arise, first cause, generating power, the eldest	summer, midday, grow, growing, successful, vigorous, effective if sacrifice is offered (properly). an all pervading spreading influence. carry to completion	fall, sunset, harvest, harvesting, gather in, reap the profit, benefit, gain. the product of an action or effort, full of insight	winter, midnight trial, act of divination, submit to the judgment of the spirits. test by ordeal, prove, proof, pure, virtuous, undefiled, incorruptible, righteous, firm
Palmer & Zhao 1995	original	offering	favorable	oracle
Liu & Lin 1995	beginning start	unobstructed successful	advantageous favorable	steadfast & faithful divination
	when one has great success at the beginning, it is advantageous to consult one's fortune			
E. Shaughnessy 1996	primary	heng = reception xiang = offering	beneficial [to]	determine
A. Huang 1998	sublime & initiative denotes origins	prosperous & smooth denotes sacrificial offerings	favorable & beneficial denotes harvest	steadfast & upright denotes divination
J. Cleaver 1999	[the] foundational [the] originating first, at the beginning → <i>initiate, inaugurate</i> <i>initial, initially</i>	sacrifice sacrificial offering a sacrifice (is appropriate) <i>a sacrifice</i> <i>success [there is success]</i>	<i>[then there can be a]</i> favorable then it is favorable →	divination to divine prognostication
R. Gotshalk 1999	<i>the occasion calls for</i> a grand	sacrifice	[a] beneficial	divination
R. Rutt 1996/2002	supreme	offering	favorable	augury

Note: In general I favor using heng in Judgment texts and xiang in Line texts. (see 41.0, 42.2, & 47.2)

Of Hēng's 47 occurrences 40 are in Judgment texts. The 7 line texts are (12.1, 12.2, 14.3, 17.6, 26.6, 46.4, 60.4)

4x it is the final character, 2x it follows wang yong/the king uses a/the sacrifice... In 14.3 it follows gong yong/the duke uses a/the sacrifice...

Positive Omens

<u>Character</u>	<u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>References</u> (Z/W) M = Mathews
吉	Jí	= <u>auspicious, good fortune (from the mouth of a scholar)</u>	(31/4) M:476
Judgements:	147x	it is the final character 87x	
Line 1:	24x	2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 26, 27, 30, // 31, 38, 39, 40(2x), 41, 45, 46, 47, 50, 53, 56, 61, 62, 63	
Line 2:	20x	6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, // 35, 42, 44, 46, 51, 54, 58, 59, 61	
Line 3:	29x	4(2x), 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 19, 24, 30, // 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 42(2x), 45, 49, 50, 53, 55, 57, 58, 64	
Line 4:	6x	6, 15, 22, // 33, 37, 50	
Line 5:	19x	3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 21, 26, 27, 28, // 31, 33, 34, 37, 45, 46, 49, 55, 59, 64	
Line 6:	31x	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 17, 19, 22, 26, 27, 30, // 32, 33, 35, 37, 40, 41, 42, 46, 53, 54, 55, 57(2x), 60, 64(2x)	
Line 7:	17x	5, 10, 14, 19, 27, // 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53	
	1x	1.7	
貞吉	Zhēn Jí	= <u>the divination is auspicious / Auspicious divination</u>	
	36x	2.0, 3.5, 5.0, 5.5, 6.4, 8.2, 8.4, 10.2, 12.1, 15.2, 16.2, 17.1, 19.1, 21.4, 22.3, 27.0, 27.5, // LC = 17x	
		31.4, 33.5, 34.2, 34.4, 35.1, 35.2, 37.2, 39.0, 40.2, 41.6, 42.2, 44.1, 46.5, 49.6, 56.0, 57.5, 64.2, 64.4, 64.5	
元吉	Yuán Jí	= <u>begins auspiciously, initially auspicious; extremely auspicious</u>	
	15x	2.5, 6.5, 10.6, 11.5, 24.1, 26.4, 30.2, // 41.0, 41.5, 42.1, 42.5, 45.5, 48.6, 50.0, 59.4	
大吉	Dà Jí	= <u>big/very auspicious</u>	
	5x	37.4, 45.4, 46.1, 50.6, 62.0	
終吉	Zhōng Jí	= <u>ends auspiciously, in the end it will be auspicious</u>	
	10x	5.2, 5.6, 6.1, 6.3, 10.4, 15.3, 18.1, 22.5, // 37.6, 50.3	
<hr/>			
利	Lì	= <u>beneficial, advantageous, favorable, profitable</u>	(108/17) M:3867
Judgements:	119x	too many to list, most have at least one	
Line 1:	58x	3(2x), 4, 5, 26, // 32, 42, 50, 52, 57	
Line 2:	10x	1, 2, 19, 20, 25, 28, // 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 54	
Line 3:	12x	4, 17, 19, 26(2x), 27, // 45, 53, 64	
Line 4:	9x	3, 15, 20, 21, // 42	
Line 5:	5x	1, 7, 15(2x), 23, // 35, 36, 47, 50, 57	
Line 6:	10x	4(2x), 14, 15, 25, 27, // 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 46, 50, 54	
Line 7:	14x	2.7	
	1x		
不利	Bù Lì	= <u>not favorable, un-favorable, disadvantageous, unprofitable</u>	
	8x	(see bad omens) = 111x it is positive	
無不利	Wú Bù Lì	= <u>nothing un-favorable, nothing disadvantageous, without disfavor</u>	
	13x	2.2, 3.4, 14.6, 15.4, 15.5, 19.2, 23.5, 28.2, // 33.6, 35.5, 40.6, 50.6, 57.5	
利貞	Lì Zhēn	= <u>favorable divination / the divination/prognostication is favorable</u>	
	23x	1.0, 3.0, 4.0, 17.0, 19.0, 25.0, 26.0, 30.0 // = 8x	
		31.0, 32.0, 33.0, 34.0, 36.5, 41.2, 45.0, 49.0, 50.5, 53.0, 58.0, 59.0, 61.0, 62.0, 63.0 = 15x	
利__貞	Lì <u>blank</u> Zhēn	= <u>favorable something divination</u>	
	9x	2.7, 3.1, 17.3, 20.2, 21.4, 26.3, 36.0, 37.0, 52.1	

– *Glossary of Omens* –

利艱貞	Lì Jiān Zhēn	= <u>favorable hardship divination</u> (concerning hardship)
3x		21.4, 26.3, 36.0 (should probably add 34.6)
利建侯	Lì Jiàn Hóu	= <u>favorable to establish a marquis/fiefdom</u>
3x		3.0, 3.1, 16.0
利見大人	Lì Jiàn Dà Rén	= <u>favorable to see a big/authoritative person</u>
7x		1.2, 1.5, 6.0, // 39.0, 39.6, 45.0, 57.0
利有攸往	Lì Yǒu Yōu Wáng	= <u>favorable to have a place to go/destination</u> <u>favorable for going someplace</u>
14x		22.0, 23.0, 24.0, 25.0, 25.2, 26.3, 28.0, // 32.0, 41.0, 41.6, 42.0, 43.0, 45.0, 57.0
利涉大川	Lì Shè Dà Chuān	= <u>favorable to/for ford(ing) a big river</u> , (undertaking a big/risky project)
10x		5.0, 6.0, 13.0, 18.0, 26.0, 27.6, // 42.0, 59.0, 61.0, 64.3

咎	Jiù	= <u>misfortune, mishap/calamity/mistake</u>	(10/69) M:1192
100x		but 99 of them are negated or questioned	75x it is the final character
無咎	Wú Jiù	= <u>no misfortune, without mishap/calamity/mistake</u>	
	93x	TY: translates as No Dissonance , RW: as No Blame , AH: No Fault , KH: No Harm	
Judgements:	8x	7, 8, 17, 24, // 32, 41, 47, 52	
Line 1:	22x	5, 8, 10, 13, 14, 18, 20, 21, 28, 30, // 35, 38, 40, 41, 42, 45, 50, 52, 53, 55, 60, 63	
Line 2:	11x	7, 14, 21, // 38, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 57, 62	
Line 3:	11x	1, 11, 19, 21, 23, 24, // 42, 43, 45, 55, 60	
Line 4:	19x	1, 2, 7, 9, 12, 14, 19, 25, 27, 29, // 38, 41, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 61, 62	
Line 5:	9x	7, 20, 21, 28, 29, // 43, 45, 59, 61	
Line 6:	13x	16, 19, 20, 22, 28, 30, // 35, 41, 44, 45, 51, 59, 64	
終無咎	Zhōng Wú Jiù	= <u>in the end, no misfortune/mishap, ultimately no misfortune</u>	
1x		29.4	
無大咎	Wú Dà Jiù	= <u>no big misfortune, without great, significant, or major mishap</u>	
2x		18.3, // 44.3	
何其咎	hé qí jiù	= <u>what misfortune could he/one have?</u>	
1x		9.1	
何咎	hé jiù	= <u>what misfortune? / how could this be unfortunate?</u>	
1x		17.4	
往何咎	wǎng hé jiù	= <u>leaving/departing how could this be misfortune/unfortunate?</u>	
1x		38.5	
害匪咎	hài fēi jiù	= <u>harm(ed) not [due to] mistake</u>	
1x		14.1	
為咎	wéi jiù	= <u>becomes misfortune/unfortunate make a mistake</u>	
1x		43.1 (this is the only one that seems to be a bad omen)	
無眚	Wú Shěng	= <u>without catastrophe, not catastrophic</u>	
2x		6.2, // 51.3 (see bad omens for sheng)	

– *Glossary of Omens* –

悔	Huǐ	= <u>trouble/troubles/troubling; problems (see negative omens)</u>	34x
悔亡	Huǐ Wáng	= <u>troubles leave/depart/disappear, go away</u>	all Lower Canon
	19x	// 31.4, 32.2, 34.4, 35.3, 35.5, 37.1, 38.1, 38.5, 43.4, 45.5, 49.0, 49.4, 52.5, 57.4, 57.5, 58.2, 59.2, 60.6, 64.4	
無悔	wú huǐ	= <u>no trouble/problems, without trouble/mishap</u>	RW: as No Remorse
	6x	13.6, 24.5, // 31.5, 34.5, 59.3, 64.5	
悔終吉	huǐ zhōng jí	= <u>troubles/problems end auspiciously</u>	
	1x	50.3 troubles come to an end, [this is] auspicious	
<hr/>			
喜	Xǐ	= <u>joy, elation, ecstasy/ecstatic, pleasure; celebrate</u>	69/109
	4x	12.6, 25.5, 41.4, 58.4	
嘻嘻	xī-xī	= <u>sound of laughter (ha-ha)</u>	69/112
	2x	37.3, 37.3 the character occurs twice, not the phrase	
休	xīu	= <u>rest, stop, take a break; be happy, lucky</u>	77/117
	2x	12.5, 24.2	
祉	zhǐ	= <u>happiness, blessings (the signs arrive), propitious</u>	88/13
	2x	11.5, 12.4	
<hr/>			
商	shāng	= <u>rewards (trade, business, commerce; merchant); the dynasty</u>	23/55
	1x	58.4	
尚	Shàng	= <u>still; award (divide in favor of one side), hold in esteem</u>	63/16
	6x	9.6, 11.2, 18.6, 29, 55.1, 60.5	
	de shang	= obtain/get an award/reward	(1x) 11.2
	you shang	= there is/will be an award/reward	(3x) 29, 55.1, 60.5
賞	shǎng	= <u>rewarded (appreciate with money/valuables)</u>	63/17
	1x	64.4	
譽	yù	= <u>honor/honored; respect</u>	15/75
	4x	18.5, 39.1, 55.5, 56.5	
	yong yu	= use honor, act honorably	18.5
	lai yu	= come honored, come with honors, come to be honored	39.1
	(you qing) yu	= (there is rejoicing) & honoring	55.5
	yu ming	= honor the command, honorable decree/mandate/destiny	56.5
福	fú	= <u>blessings, good fortune, luck</u>	23/35
	4x	11.3, 35.2, 48.3, 63.5	
	you fu	= there is/will be good luck	(1x) 11.3
	shou qi fu	= receive blessings	(3x) 35.2, 48.3, 63.5
富	fù	= <u>rich, riches; wealth</u>	23/42
	4x	9.5, 11.4, 15.5, 37.4	

Negative Omens

<u>Character</u>	<u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>References</u> (Z/W) M = Mathews
凶	Xiōng	= ominous, foreboding (fall in a pit, pitfall) bad omen; ill-fated	(3/6)
	58x	(xiong is the final character in 39 of its 58 occurrences, suggesting it is the final pronouncement)	
Judgements:	5x	6.0, 8.0, 19.0, // 48.0, 54.0	
Line 1:	9x	7.1, 16.1, 23.1, 27.1, 29.1, // 32.1, 34.1, 44.1, 62.1	
Line 2:	6x	23.2, 27.2, // 31.2, 41.2, 47.2, 60.2	
Line 3:	13x	7.3, 10.3, 27.3, 28.3, 30.3, // 42.3, 43.3, 47.3, 49.3, 53.3, 58.3, 62.3, 64.3	
Line 4:	4x	17.4, 23.4, // 44.4, 50.4	
Line 5:	3x	3.5, 7.5, // 32.5	
Line 6:	18x	8.6, 9.6, 21.6, 24.6(2x), 28.6, 29.6, // 32.6, 42.6, 43.6, 49.6, 51.6, 55.6, 56.6, 57.6, 60.6, 61.6, 62.6	
征凶 zhēng xiōng		= an attack/invasion is ominous, the campaign/journey is ill-fated, to contend/struggle bodes ill	
	10x	9.6, 27.2, 34.1, // 41.2, 47.2, 49.3, 49.6, 51.6, 54.0, 64.3	
貞凶 zhēn xiōng		= the divination is ominous/foreboding	
	10x	3.5, 7.5, 17.4, 23.1, 23.2, 27.3, // 32.1, 57.6, 60.6, 61.6	
有凶 yǒu xiōng		= is ominous/ill-fated; have bad luck	
	2x	19.0, 43.3	
恆凶 héng xiōng		= continuing is ominous/ill-fated	
	2x	32.6, 42.6	
復凶 fù xiōng		= returning is ominous, the return is ill-fated	
	1x	24.6	
<i>see also</i> 8.0 fū xiong = ominous for men/husband(s); 32.5 = fū zi xiong = ominous for the husband zi is a suffix; 47.3 qī xiong = ominous for women/wives; 24.6 jūn xiong = ominous for the ruler; 10.3 is probably a stand-alone occurrence, but could connect with either the preceding or following statement 27.1 xiong = is probably a final declaration			
厲	Lì	= threat/threatening, adverse/adversity (scorpion under cliff)	(73/11)
	27x	1.3, 6.3, 9.6, 10.5, 18.1, 21.5, 24.3, 26.1, 27.6, // 33.1, 33.3, 34.3, 35.4, 35.6, 37.3, 38.4, 43.0, 44.3, 49.3, 51.2, 51.5, 52.3, 53.1, 56.3, 58.5, 62.4, 63.6	
Judgements:	1x	// 43.0	
Line 1:	4x	18.1, 26.1, // 33.1, 53.1	
Line 2:	1x	// 51.2	
Line 3:	10x	1.3, 6.3, 24.3, // 33.3, 34.3, 37.3, 44.3, 49.3, 52.3, 56.3	
Line 4:	3x	// 35.4, 38.4, 62.4	
Line 5:	4x	10.5, 21.5, // 51.5, 58.5	
Line 6:	4x	9.6, 27.6, // 35.6, 63.6	
吝	Lìn	= distress/distressing, arduous; shame, humiliation, regret	(98/16)
	20x	modern definition: stingy, miserly, closefisted I smt. translate as stressful or simply difficult 3.3, 4.1, 4.4, 11.6, 13.2, 18.4, 20.1, 21.3, 22.5, 28.4, // 31.3, 32.3, 35.6, 37.3, 40.3, 44.6, 45.3, 47.4, 57.3, 64.1	
Judgements:	0x		
Line 1:	3x	4.1, 20.1, // 64.1	
Line 2:	1x	13.2	
Line 3:	8x	3.3, 21.3, // 31.3, 32.3, 37.3, 40.3, 45.3, 57.3	
Line 4:	4x	4.4, 18.4, 28.4, // 47.4	
Line 5:	1x	22.5	
Line 6:	3x	11.6, // 35.6, 44.6	

Negative Omens (cont.)

悔	Huǐ 34x	= <u>trouble/troubles/troubling</u> (doesn't occur on its own) usually as hui wang = troubles depart 19x (see positive omens)	(54/25) Ht + flourish RK p.54
有悔	Yǒu Huǐ 4x	= <u>have trouble(s); there is trouble</u> have problems, (have regret) 1.6, 16.3, 18.3, 47.6	
為咎	Wéi Jiù 1x	= <u>becomes misfortune/unfortunate</u> make a mistake 43.1 (this is the only one that seems to be a bad omen)	
不利	Bù Lì 8x	= <u>not favorable, un-favorable, disadvantageous, unprofitable</u> 4.6, 6.0, 12.0, 23.0, 25.0, // 39.0, 43.0, 44.2	
無攸利	Wú Yōu Lì 10x	= <u>no place is favorable, nothing for which this is favorable</u> <u>not going anyplace is favorable; nothing is favorable;</u> <u>or perhaps doing nothing is favorable – No Place 'to hide'</u> 4.3, 19.3, 25.6, 27.3, // 32.1, 34.6, 45.3, 54.0, 54.6, 64.0	

Bad Omens (cont.)

<u>Character</u>	<u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>References</u> (Z/W) M = Mathews
亂	Luàn 2x	= <u>confusion, chaos/chaotic, disorder, a mess</u> 45.1, 63.0	(103/30)
眚	Shěng 6x	= <u>catastrophe (mishap) (eye dz; crime, fault; injury)</u> 6.2, 24.6, 25.0, 25.6, 51.3, 62.6 (two of these are wu-sheng i.e. not a catastrophe (6.2 & 51.3))	(M.5741)
他	Tā 1x	= <u>(he) calamity, accident</u> (person with a funnel or wash basin) 61.1	(56/7)
它	Tā 2x	= <u>(it) calamity, accident</u> (snake on its tail, in the house [me]) 8.1, 28.4	(125/13)
災	Zāi 5x	= <u>disaster</u> (natural disasters i.e. floods & fires) 24.6, 25.3, 25.3, // 56.1, 62.6	(2/17)
艱	Jiān 6x	= <u>hardship</u> 11.3, 14.1, 21.4, 26.3, 34.6, 36.0	(31/98)
疾	Jí 9x	= <u>illness; rushed/hurried/urgent</u> (bing/disease does not occur) 16.5, 24.0, 25.5, // 33.3, 36.3, 41.4, 50.2, 55.2, 58.4	(32/22)
否	Pǐ 8x	= <u>bad, negative; standstill, stagnation</u> (apa fǒu) 7.1, 12.0, 12.2, 12.5, 12.6, 12.6, // 33.4, 50.1	(1/76)
戒	Jiè 3x	= <u>caution, be cautious</u> 11.4, 62.4, 63.4	(45/17)
敗	Bài 1x	= <u>defeat</u> (da bai = big/great defeat) 24.6	(150/6)

Punishments

刑	xíng 1x	= <u>to punish</u> (even/level with a knife, decapitate) 4.1	(50/27)
刖	yuè 1x	= <u>cut off the feet</u> 47.5	(ZW no)
劓	yì 2x	= <u>cut off the nose</u> 38.5, 47.5	(ZW no)

Other Omen Phrases – Injunctions

<u>Character</u>	<u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>References</u> (Z/W) M = Mathews
勿	wù 26x	= <u>do not, don't</u> see below	(86/1)
勿用	wù yòng 11x	= <u>don't use/act</u> 1.1, 3.0, 4.3, 7.6, 11.6, 27.3, 29.3, 33.1, 44.0, 62.4, 63.3	(69/35)
勿恤	wù xù 6x	= <u>don't worry/be anxious</u> do not pity, sympathize 11.3, 35.5, 37.5, 43.2, 45.1, 46.0	(116/12)
勿逐	wù zhú 3x	= <u>don't pursue, chase, follow</u> expel, drive out 38.1, 51.2, 63.2	(155/20)
勿疑	wù yí 1x	= <u>don't doubt</u> 16.4	(32/13)
勿藥	wù yào 1x	= <u>don't use medicine, don't treat, don't medicate</u> 25.5	(59/17)
勿問	wù wèn 1x	= <u>don't ask</u> 42.5	(78/31)
勿恆	wù héng 1x	= <u>don't wait/linger/take a long time / procrastinate</u> <u>don't perform the perpetuation ritual/rite</u> 42.6	(129/6)
勿幕	wù mù 1x	= <u>don't cover</u> (hide with cloth, curtain, tent, screen) 48.6	(66/26)
勿憂	wù yōu 1x	= <u>don't grieve, be anxious, (worry)</u> 55.0	(148/13)
命	mìng 7x	= <u>command, decree, order; mandate; life, destiny, fate</u> 6.4, 7.2, 7.6, 11.6, 12.4, 49.4, 56.5	(44/39)
有命	you mìng 2x	= <u>have orders, there is a command; have the mandate</u> 7.6, 12.4	
為我心惻	wéi wǒ xīn cè 1x	= <u>my/our heart(s) become sorrowful</u> 48.3	(no ce)
我心不快	wǒ xīn bù kuài 1x	= <u>my/our heart(s) are not pleased/displeased</u> 56.4	(39/57)
慍	yùn 1x	= <u>displeasure</u> 43.3	(69/20)

The Important Character Fu

The Problem with Fú 孚

This character occurs 42 times in the text: 6x in Judgment texts, and 35x in Line texts and 1x in a Hexagram title.
 5.0, 6.0, (8.1 2x), (9.4, 9.5), (11.3, 11.4), 14.5, (17.4, 17.5), 20.0, 29.0 // Upper C = 13x
 34.1, 35.1, 37.6, 38.4, (40.4, 40.5), 41.0, (42.3, 42.5 2x), 43.0, 44.1, (45.1, 45.2, 45.5), Lower C = 29x
 46.2, 48.6, (49.0, 49.3, 49.4, 49.5), 55.2, (58.2, 58.5), (61.T, 61.5), (64.5, 64.6 2x) Total = **42x**

<u>Occurs</u>	in	<u>Hexagram</u>					
2x	8	9	11	17	40	58	61
3x	42	45	64				
4x	49						

<u>Line</u>	<u>Hexagram</u>	<u>Occurrences</u>
0 = J	5, 6, 20, 29, 43, 49, 61	7x It is part of the name for H.61 (Zhong Fu)
1	8 (2x), 34, 35, 41, 44, 45	7x
2	45, 46, 55, 58	4x
3	11, 42, 49	3x
4	9, 11, 17, 38, 40, 49	6x
5	9, 14, 17, 40, 42 (2x), 45, 49, 58, 61, 64	11x
6	37, 48, 64 (2x)	<u>4x</u> = 42x

The problem is how to best translate the term:

孚 fú : meaning faithful, trustworthy, confident, reliable *is the standard character*

俘 fú : to capture, a captive [take a captive] *Most modern translators believe this to be the more accurate rendering.*

Whincup translates fu as *allegiance*, saying that it was one of the most important virtues of the time, and the basis of social order.

<u>Combinations</u>	<u>Occurs</u>	<u>Hexagram.line</u>
no precursor	4x	17.5, 46.2, 58.2, 58.5 capture, captive
俘于 fu yu jia	1x	17.5 capture on jia-day
俘號 fu hao	1x	43.0 captives cry out
俘乃 fu nai	3x	45.2 (2x), 46.2 [if make a] capture/captive, then
乃俘 nai fu	1x	49.0 then capture [take captives]
俘兌 fu dui	1x	58.2 captives happy; delighted [because of a] capture
俘裕 fu yu	1x	35.1 captives are abundant
俘于 fu yu bo	1x	58.5 capture is flayed; capture at flaying
有俘 you-fu	26x	have captives, there is a capture vs. have trust/confidence; it is reliable
其俘 qi fu	1x	11.3 they capture (food)
以俘 yi fu	1x	11.4 therefore [get] captured
厥俘 jue fu	1x	14.5 fainting (inverted) captives
交俘 jiao fu	1x	38.4 crossroad capture
斯俘 si fu	1x	40.4 this person is captured
豕俘 shi fu	1x	44.1 a pig is captured
匪俘 fei fu	1x	45.5 not captives; Fei captives [are taken]
中俘 zhong fu	<u>1x</u>	61.0 middle of/amidst captives [capture a young pig & fish]
	47x	

上經 Upper Canon

Hexagrams 1 – 30

180 lines: yin = 94 yang = 86

60 Trigrams

Qian = 12x

Kun = 12x

Kan = 8x

Lí = 6x

Zhen = 7x

Gen = 7x

Sun = 4x

Duí = 4x

of characters (titles & text) = 1,861

Zhou-Yi / Yi Jing Translation Workbook – Upper Canon

後天卦 Hou Tian Gua 1–30

1 — — — — — — — — — —	2 — — — — — — — — — —	3 — — — — — — — — — —	4 — — — — — — — — — —	5 — — — — — — — — — —	6 — — — — — — — — — —	7 — — — — — — — — — —	8 — — — — — — — — — —
9 — — — — — — — — — —	10 — — — — — — — — — —	11 — — — — — — — — — —	12 — — — — — — — — — —	13 — — — — — — — — — —	14 — — — — — — — — — —	15 — — — — — — — — — —	16 — — — — — — — — — —
17 — — — — — — — — — —	18 — — — — — — — — — —	19 — — — — — — — — — —	20 — — — — — — — — — —	21 — — — — — — — — — —	22 — — — — — — — — — —	23 — — — — — — — — — —	24 — — — — — — — — — —
25 — — — — — — — — — —	26 — — — — — — — — — —	27 — — — — — — — — — —	28 — — — — — — — — — —	29 — — — — — — — — — —	30 — — — — — — — — — —	31 — — — — — — — — — —	32 — — — — — — — — — —
33 — — — — — — — — — —	34 — — — — — — — — — —	35 — — — — — — — — — —	36 — — — — — — — — — —	37 — — — — — — — — — —	38 — — — — — — — — — —	39 — — — — — — — — — —	40 — — — — — — — — — —
41 — — — — — — — — — —	42 — — — — — — — — — —	43 — — — — — — — — — —	44 — — — — — — — — — —	45 — — — — — — — — — —	46 — — — — — — — — — —	47 — — — — — — — — — —	48 — — — — — — — — — —
49 — — — — — — — — — —	50 — — — — — — — — — —	51 — — — — — — — — — —	52 — — — — — — — — — —	53 — — — — — — — — — —	54 — — — — — — — — — —	55 — — — — — — — — — —	56 — — — — — — — — — —
57 — — — — — — — — — —	58 — — — — — — — — — —	59 — — — — — — — — — —	60 — — — — — — — — — —	61 — — — — — — — — — —	62 — — — — — — — — — —	63 — — — — — — — — — —	64 — — — — — — — — — —

King Wen's Latter Heaven Sequence of Hexagrams
(Upper Canon is highlighted / Lower Canon is shaded)

第一卦
Dì yī guà



乾
Qián:

乾為天
Qián wèi/wéi tiān

乾上
qián shàng

乾下
qián xià

乾:
Qián:

元，亨，利，貞。
yuán , hēng , lì , zhēn.

第一卦

初九: 潛龍，勿用。
chū jiǔ: qián lóng , wù yòng.

九二: 見龍再田，利見大人。
jiǔ èr: jiàn lóng zài tián , lì jiàn dà rén.

九三: 君子終日乾乾，夕惕若，厲無咎。
jiǔ sān: jūn zǐ zhōng rì qián qián , xī tì ruò , lì wú jiù.

九四: 或躍在淵，無咎。
jiǔ sì: huò yuè zài yuān , wú jiù.

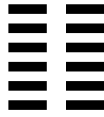
九五: 飛龍在天，利見大人。
jiǔ wǔ: fēi lóng zài tiān , lì jiàn dà rén.

上九: 亢龍有悔。
shàng jiǔ: kàng lóng yǒu huǐ.

用九: 見群龍無首，吉。
Yòng Jiǔ: jiàn qún lóng wú shǒu , jí.

第二卦

Dì èr guà



坤

Kūn:

坤為地

Kūn wèi/wéi dì

坤上

kūn shàng

坤下

kūn xià

坤:

Kūn:

元亨，利牝馬之貞。

yuán hēng , lì pìn mǎ zhī zhēn.

君子有攸往，先迷後得主，

Jūn zǐ yǒu yǒu wǎng , xiān mí hòu dé zhǔ ,

利西南得朋，東北喪朋。

lì xī nán děi/dé péng , dōng běi sàng/sāng péng.

安貞，吉。

Ān zhēn , jí.

第二卦

初六: 履霜，堅冰至。
chū liù: lǚ shuāng , jiān bīng zhì.

六二: 直，方，大，不習，無不利。
liù èr: zhí , fāng , dà , bù xí , wú bù lì.

六三: 含章可貞。 或從王事，無成有終。
liù sān: hán zhāng kě zhēn. Huò cóng wáng shì , wú chéng yǒu zhōng.

六四: 括囊; 無咎，無譽。
liù sì: kuò náng; wú jiù , wú yù.

六五: 黃裳， 元吉。
liù wǔ: huáng cháng , yuán jí.

上六: 戰龍於野，其血玄黃。
shàng liù: zhàn lóng yú/wū yě , qí xuè xuán huáng.

用六: 利永貞。
Yòng Liù: lì yǒng zhēn.

第三卦
Dì sān guà



屯
Tún:

水雷屯
shuǐ léi Tún

坎上
kǎn shàng

震下
zhèn xià

屯:
Tún:

元，亨，利，貞，
yuán , hēng , lì , zhēn ,

勿用，有攸往，利建侯。
wù yòng , yǒu yǒu wǎng , lì jiàn hóu.

第三卦

初九: 磐桓; 利居貞，利建侯。
chū jiǔ: pán huán; lì jū zhēn , lì jiàn hóu.

六二: 屯如遭如，乘馬班如。
liù èr: tún/zhūn rú zhān rú , chéng/shèng mǎ bān rú.

匪寇婚媾，女子貞不字，十年乃字。
Fěi kòu hūn gòu , nǚ zǐ zhēn bù zì , shí nián nǎi zì.

六三: 既鹿無虞，惟入于林中，君子幾不如舍，往吝。
liù sān: jì lù wú yú , wéi rù yú lín zhōng/zhòng , jūn zǐ jǐ/jī bù rú shě/shè , wǎng lìn.

六四: 乘馬班如，求婚媾，無不利。
liù sì: chéng/shèng mǎ bān rú , qiú hūn gòu , wú bù lì.

九五: 屯其膏，小貞吉，大貞凶。
jiǔ wǔ: tún/zhūn qí gào/gāo , xiǎo zhēn jí , dà zhēn xiōng.

上六: 乘馬班如，泣血漣如。
shàng liù: chéng/shèng mǎ bān rú , qì xuè lián rú.

第四卦

Dì sì guà



蒙

Méng

山水蒙

shān shuǐ Méng

艮上

gèn shàng

坎下

kǎn xià

蒙:

Méng:

亨。

Hēng.

匪我求童蒙，童蒙求我。

Fěi wǒ qiú tóng méng , tóng méng qiú wǒ.

初噬告，再三瀆，瀆則不告。

Chū shì gào/gù , zài sān dú , dú zé bù gào/gù.

利貞。

Lì zhēn.

第四卦

初六: 發蒙，利用刑人，用說桎梏，以往吝。
chū liù: fā měng/méng , liyòng xíng rén , yòng shuō/shuì zhìgù , yǐ wǎng lìn.

九二: 包蒙吉; 納婦吉; 子克家。
jiǔ èr: bāo méng jí; nà fù jí; zǐ kè jiā.

六三: 勿用娶女; 見金夫，不有躬，無攸利。
liù sān: wù yòng qǔ nǚ; jiàn jīn fū/fú , bù yǒu gōng , wú yǒu lì.

六四: 困蒙，吝。
liù sì: kùn méng , lìn.

六五: 童蒙，吉。
liù wǔ: tóng méng , jí.

上九: 擊蒙; 不利為寇，利禦寇。
shàng jiǔ: jī méng; bù lì wèi/wéi kòu , lì yù kòu.

第五卦
Dì wǔ guà



需
Xū

水天需
shuǐ tiān Xū

坎上
kǎn shàng

乾下
qián xià

需:
Xū: 有孚，光亨，貞吉。
yǒu fú , guāng hēng , zhēn jí.

利涉大川。
Lì shè dà chuān.

第五卦

初九: 需于郊。 利用恆，無咎。
chū jiǔ: xū yú jiāo. Lì yòng héng , wú jiù.

九二: 需于沙。 小有言，終吉。
jiǔ èr: xū yú shā. Xiǎo yǒu yán , zhōng jí.

九三: 需于泥，致寇至。
jiǔ sān: xū yú ní/nì , zhì kòu zhì.

六四: 需于血，出自穴。
liù sì: xū yú xuè , chū zì xué.

九五: 需于酒食，貞吉。
jiǔ wǔ: xū yú jiǔ shí , zhēn jí.

上六: 入于穴，有不速之客三人來，敬之終吉。
shàng liù: rù yú xué , yǒu bù sù zhī kè sān rén lái , jìng zhī zhōng jí.

第六卦

Dì liù guà



訟

Sòng:

天水訟

tiān shuǐ Sòng

乾上

qián shàng

坎下

kǎn xià

訟:

Sòng:

有孚，窒。

Yǒu fú , zhì.

惕中吉。

Tì zhōng/zhòng jí.

終凶。

Zhōng xiōng.

利見大人，不利涉大川。

Lì jiàn dà rén , bù lì shè dà chuān.

第六卦

初六: 不永所事，小有言，終吉。
chū liù: bù yǒng suǒ shì , xiǎo yǒu yán , zhōng jí.

九二: 不克訟，歸而逋，其邑人三百戶，無眚。
jiǔ èr: bù kè sòng , guī ér bū , qí yì rén sān bǎi hù , wú shěng.

六三: 食舊德，貞厲，終吉，或從王事，無成。
liù sān: shí/sì jiù dé , zhēn lì , zhōng jí , huò cóng wáng shì , wú chéng.

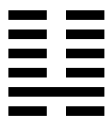
九四: 不克訟，復自命，渝安貞，吉。
jiǔ sì: bù kè sòng , fù zì mìng , yú ān zhēn , jí.

九五: 訟元吉。
jiǔ wǔ: sòng yuán jí.

上九: 或錫鞶帶，終朝三褫之。
shàng jiǔ: huò xī zhī pán dài , zhōng zhāo sān chǐ zhī.

第七卦

Dì qī guà



師

Shī:

地水師

dì shuǐ Shī

坤上

kūn shàng

坎下

kǎn xià

師:

Shī:

貞，丈人，吉無咎。

zhēn , zhàng rén , jí wú jiù.

第七卦

初六: 師出以律，否臧凶。
chū liù: shī chū yǐ lǜ , fǒu/pǐ zāng xiōng.

九二: 在師中，吉無咎，王三錫命。
jiǔ èr: zài shī zhōng/zhòng , jí wú jiù , wáng sān xī mìng.

六三: 師或輿屍，凶。
liù sān: shī huò yú shī , xiōng.

六四: 師左次，無咎。
liù sì: shī zuǒ cì , wú jiù.

六五: 田有禽，利執言，無咎。
liù wǔ: tián yǒu qín , lì zhí yán , wú jiù.

長子帥師，弟子輿屍，貞凶。
Cháng/zhǎng zǐ shuài shī , dì zǐ yú shī , zhēn xiōng.

上六: 大君有命，開國承家，小人勿用。
shàng liù: dà jūn yǒu mìng , kāi guó chéng jiā , xiǎo rén wù yòng.

第八卦

Dì bā guà



比

Bǐ:

水地比

shuǐ dì Bǐ

坎上

kǎn shàng

下坤

xià kūn

比:

Bǐ:

吉。

Jí.

原筮元永貞，無咎。

Yuán shì yuán yǒng zhēn , wú jiù.

不寧方來，後夫凶。

Bù níng fāng lái , hòu fū xiōng.

第八卦

初六: 有孚比之，無咎。 有孚盈缶，終來有他，吉。
chū liù: yǒu fú bǐ zhī , wú jiù. Yǒu fú yíng fǒu , zhōng lái yǒu tā , jí.

六二: 比之自內，貞吉。
liù èr: bǐ zhī zì nèi , zhēn jí.

六三: 比之匪人。
liù sān: bǐ zhī fěi rén.

六四: 外比之，貞吉。
liù sì: wài bǐ zhī , zhēn jí.

九五: 顯比，王用三驅，失前禽。 邑人不誡，吉。
jiǔ wǔ: xiǎn bǐ , wáng yòng sān qū , shī qián qín. Yì rén bù jiè , jí.

上六: 比之無首，凶。
shàng liù: bǐ zhī wú shǒu , xiōng.

第九卦
dì jiǔ guà



小畜

Xiǎo Chù/Xù:

風天小畜

fēng tiān Xiǎo Chù/Xù

巽上

xùn shàng

乾下

qián xià

小畜:

Xiǎo Chù/Xù:

亨。

Hēng.

密雲不雨，自我西郊。

Mì yún bù yǔ , zì wǒ xī jiāo.

第九卦

初九: 復自道，何其咎，吉。
chū jiǔ: fù zì dào , hé qí jiù , jí.

九二: 牽復，吉。
jiǔ èr: qiān fù , jí.

九三: 輿說輻，夫妻反目。
jiǔ sān: yú shuō/shuì fú , fū qī fǎn mù.

六四: 有孚，血去惕出，無咎。
liù sì: yǒu fú , xuè qù tì chū , wú jiù.

九五: 有孚攣如，富以其鄰。
jiǔ wǔ: yǒu fú luán rú , fù yǐ qí lín.

上九: 既雨既處，尚德載，婦貞厲。
shàng jiǔ: jì yǔ jì chù/chǔ , shàng dé zài/zǎi , fù zhēn lì.

月幾望，君子徵凶。
Yuè jǐ/jī wàng , jūn zǐ zhēng/zhǐ xiōng.

第十卦
Dì shí guà



履
Lǚ:

天澤履
tiān zé Lǚ

乾上
qián shàng

兌下
duì xià

履:
Lǚ:

履虎尾，不咥人，亨。
lǚ hǔ wěi , bù dié/xì rén , hēng.

第十卦

初九: 素履，往無咎。
chū jiǔ: sù lǚ , wǎng wú jiù.

九二: 履道坦坦，幽人貞吉。
jiǔ èr: lǚ dào tǎn tǎn , yōu rén zhēn jí.

六三: 眇能視，跛能履，履虎尾，咥人，凶。
liù sān: miǎo néng shì , bǒ/bì néng lǚ , lǚ hǔ wěi , dié/xì rén , xiōng.

武人為于大君。
Wǔ rén wèi/wéi yú dà jūn.

九四: 履虎尾，愬愬終吉。
jiǔ sì: lǚ hǔ wěi , sù sù zhōng jí.

九五: 夬履，貞厲。
jiǔ wǔ: guài lǚ , zhēn lì.

上九: 視履考祥，其旋元吉。
shàng jiǔ: shì lǚ kǎo xiáng , qí xuán/xuàn yuán jí.

第十一卦
Dì shí yī guà



泰
Tài:

天地泰
tiān dì Tài

坤上
kūn shàng

乾下
qián xià

泰:
Tài:

小往大來，吉亨。
xiǎo wǎng dà lái , jí hēng.

第十一卦

初九: 拔茅茹，以其資，徵吉。
chū jiǔ: bá máo rú , yǐ qí yín , zhēng/zhǐ jí.

九二: 包荒，用馮河，不遐遺，朋亡，得尚于中行。
jiǔ èr: bāo huāng , yòng píng hé , bù xiá wèi/yí , péng wáng , déi/dé shàng yú zhōng xíng.

九三: 無平不陂，無往不復，艱貞無咎。
jiǔ sān: wú píng bù bēi/pō , wú wǎng bù fù , jiān zhēn wú jiù.

勿恤其孚，于食有福。
Wù xù qí fú , yú shí/sì yǒu fú.

六四: 翩翩不富，以其鄰，不戒以孚。
liù sì: piān piān bù fù , yǐ qí lín , bù jiè yǐ fú.

六五: 帝乙歸妹，以祉元吉。
liù wǔ: dì yǐ guī mèi , yǐ zhǐ yuán jí.

上六: 城復于隍，勿用師。
shàng liù: chéng fù yú huáng , wù yòng shī.

自邑告命，貞吝。
Zì yì gào/gù mìng , zhēn lìn.

第十二卦

Dì shí èr guà



否

Pǐ:

地天否

dì tiān Pǐ

乾上

qián shàng

坤下

kūn xià

否:

Pǐ:

否之匪人，不利君子貞，大往小來。

pǐ zhī fěi rén , bù lì jūn zǐ zhēn , dà wǎng xiǎo lái.

第十二卦

初六: 拔茅茹，以其資，貞吉亨。
chū liù: bá máo rú , yǐ qí yín , zhēn jí hēng.

六二: 包承。 小人吉，大人否亨。
liù èr: bāo chéng. Xiǎo rén jí , dà rén pǐ hēng.

六三: 包羞。
liù sān: bāo xiū.

九四: 有命無咎，疇離祉。
jiǔ sì: yǒu mìng wú jiù , chóu lí zhǐ.

九五: 休否，大人吉。 其亡其亡，繫于苞桑。
jiǔ wǔ: xiū pǐ , dà rén jí. Qí wáng qí wáng , jì/xì yú bāo sāng.

上九: 傾否，先否後喜。
shàng jiǔ: qīng pǐ , xiān pǐ hòu xǐ.

第十三卦
Dì shí sān guà



同人
Tóng Rén:

天火同人
tiān huǒ Tóng Rén

乾上
qián shàng

離下
lí xià

同人:
Tóng Rén:

同人于野，亨。
tóng rén yú yě , hēng.

利涉大川，利君子貞。
Lì shè dà chuān , lì jūn zǐ zhēn.

第十三卦

初九: 同人于門，無咎。
chū jiǔ: tóng rén yú mén , wú jiù.

六二: 同人于宗，吝。
liù èr: tóng rén yú zōng , lìn.

九三: 伏戎于莽，升其高陵，三歲不興。
jiǔ sān: fù róng yú mǎng , shēng qí gāo líng , sān suì bù xīng.

九四: 乘其墉，弗克攻，吉。
jiǔ sì: chéng/shèng qí yōng , fú kè gōng , jí.

九五: 同人，先號咷而後笑。 大師克相遇。
jiǔ wǔ: tóng rén , xiān háo táo ér hòu xiào. Dà shī kè xiāng yù.

上九: 同人于郊，無悔。
shàng jiǔ: tóng rén yú jiāo , wú huǐ.

第十四卦

Dì shí sì guà



大有

Dà Yǒu:

火天大有

huǒ tiān Dà Yǒu

離上

lí shàng

乾下

qián xià

大有:

Dà Yǒu:

元亨。

Yuán hēng.

第十四卦

初九: 無交害，匪咎，艱則無咎。
chū jiǔ: wú jiāo hài , fěi jiù , jiān zé wú jiù.

九二: 大車以載，有攸往，無咎。
jiǔ èr: dà chē yǐ zài/zǎi , yǒu yǒu wǎng , wú jiù.

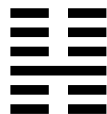
九三: 公用亨于天子，小人弗克。
jiǔ sān: gōng yòng hēng yú tiān zǐ , xiǎo rén fú kè.

九四: 匪其彭，無咎。
jiǔ sì: fěi qí Péng , wú jiù.

六五: 厥孚交如，威如；吉。
liù wǔ: jué fú jiāo rú , wēi rú; jí.

上九: 自天佑之，吉無不利。
shàng jiǔ: zì tiān yòu zhī , jí wú bù lì.

第十五卦
Dì shí wǔ guà



謙
Qiān

地山謙
dì shān Qiān

坤上
kūn shàng

艮下
gèn xià

謙:
Qiān:

亨，君子有終。
hēng , jūn zǐ yǒu zhōng.

第十五卦

初六: 謙謙君子，用涉大川，吉。
chū liù: qiān qiān jūn zǐ , yòng shè dà chuān , jí.

六二: 鳴謙，貞吉。
liù èr: míng qiān , zhēn jí.

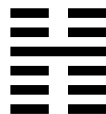
九三: 勞謙君子，有終吉。
jiǔ sān: láo/lào qiān jūn zǐ , yǒu zhōng jí.

六四: 無不利，撝謙。
liù sì: wú bù lì , huī qiān.

六五: 不富，以其鄰，利用侵伐，無不利。
liù wǔ: bù fù , yǐ qí lín , lì yòng qīn fá , wú bù lì.

上六: 鳴謙，利用行師，徵邑國。
shàng liù: míng qiān , lì yòng xíng/háng shī , zhēng/zhǐ yì guó.

第十六卦
Dì shí liù guà



豫
Yù:

雷地豫
léi dì Yù

震上
zhèn shàng

坤下
kūn xià

豫:
Yù:

利建侯行師。
lì jiàn hóu xíng/háng shī.

第十六卦

初六: 鳴豫，凶。
chū liù: míng yù , xiōng.

六二: 介於石，不終日，貞吉。
liù èr: jiè yú shí/dàn , bù zhōng rì , zhēn jí.

六三: 盱豫，悔。 遲有悔。
liù sān: xū yù , huǐ. Chí/Zhì yǒu huǐ.

九四: 由豫，大有得。 勿疑。 朋盍簪。
jiǔ sì: yóu yù , dà yǒu dé. Wù yí. Péng hé zān.

六五: 貞疾，恆不死。
liù wǔ: zhēn jí , héng bù sǐ.

上六: 冥豫，成有渝，無咎。
shàng liù: míng yù , chéng yǒu yú , wú jiù.

第十七卦

Dì shí qī guà



隨

Suí:

澤雷隨

zé léi Suí

兌上

duì shàng

震下

zhèn xià

隨:

Suí:

元亨利貞，無咎。

Yuán hēng lì zhēn , wú jiù.

第十七卦

初九: 官有渝，貞吉。 出門交有功。
chū jiǔ: guān yǒu yú , zhēn jí. Chū mén jiāo yǒu gōng.

六二: 係小子，失丈夫。
liù èr: xì xiǎo zǐ , shī zhàng fū.

六三: 係丈夫，失小子。 隨有求得，利居貞。
liù sān: xì zhàng fū , shī xiǎo zǐ. Suí yǒu qiú dé , lì jū zhēn.

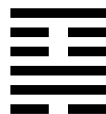
九四: 隨有獲，貞凶。 有孚在道，以明，何咎。
jiǔ sì: suí yǒu huò , zhēn xiōng. Yǒu fú zài dào , yǐ míng , hé jiù.

九五: 孚于嘉，吉。
jiǔ wǔ: fú yú jiā , jí.

上六: 拘係之，乃從維之。 王用亨于西山。
shàng liù: jū xì zhī , nǎi cóng wéi zhī. Wáng yòng hēng yú xī shān.

第十八卦

Dì shí bā guà



蠱

Gǔ:

山風蠱

shān fēng Gǔ

艮上

gèn shàng

巽下

xùn xià

蠱:

Gǔ:

元亨，利涉大川。

yuán hēng , lì shè dà chuān.

先甲三日，後甲三日。

Xiān jiǎ sān rì , hòu jiǎ sān rì.

第十八卦

初六: 干父之蠱，有子，考無咎，厲終吉。
chū liù: gān fù zhī gǔ , yǒu zǐ , kǎo wú jiù , lì zhōng jí.

九二: 干母之蠱，不可貞。
jiǔ èr: gān mǔ zhī gǔ , bù kě zhēn.

九三: 干父小有晦，無大咎。
jiǔ sān: gān fù xiǎo yǒu huì , wú dà jiù.

六四: 裕父之蠱，往見吝。
liù sì: yù fù zhī gǔ , wǎng jiàn lìn.

六五: 幹父之蠱，用譽。
liù wǔ: gàn fù zhī gǔ , yòng yù.

上九: 不事王侯，高尚其事。
shàng jiǔ: bù shì wáng hóu , gāo shàng qí shì.

第十九卦
Dì shí jiǔ guà



臨
Lín:

地澤臨
dì zé lín

坤上
kūn shàng

兌下
duì xià

臨:
Lín:

元，亨，利，貞。
yuán , hēng , lì , zhēn.

至於八月有凶。
Zhì yú bā yuè yǒu xiōng.

第十九卦

初九: 咸臨，貞吉。
chū jiǔ: xián lín , zhēn jí.

九二: 咸臨，吉無不利。
jiǔ èr: xián lín , jí wú bù lì.

六三: 甘臨，無攸利。 既憂之，無咎。
liù sān: gān lín , wú yǒu lì. Jì yōu zhī , wú jiù.

六四: 至臨，無咎。
liù sì: zhì lín , wú jiù.

六五: 知臨，大君之宜，吉。
liù wǔ: zhī/zhì lín , dà jūn zhī yí , jí.

上六: 敦臨，吉無咎。
shàng liù: Dūn lín , jí wú jiù.

第二十卦

Dì èr shí guà



觀

Guān

風地觀

fēng dì Guān

巽上

xùn shàng

坤下

kūn xià

觀:

Guān:

盥而不薦，有孚顒若。

guàn ér bù jiàn , yǒu fú yóng ruò.

第二十卦

初六: 童觀，小人無咎，君子吝。
chū liù: tóng guān , xiǎo rén wú jiù , jūn zǐ lìn.

六二: 窺觀，利女貞。
liù èr: kuī guān , lì nǚ zhēn.

六三: 觀我生，進退。
liù sān: guān wǒ shēng , jìn tuì.

六四: 觀國之光，利用賓于王。
liù sì: guān guó zhī guāng , lì yòng bīn yú wáng.

九五: 觀我生，君子無咎。
jiǔ wǔ: guān wǒ shēng , jūn zǐ wú jiù.

上九: 觀其生，君子無咎。
shàng jiǔ: guān qí shēng , jūn zǐ wú jiù.

第二十一卦

Dì èr shí yī guà



噬嗑

Shì Kè:

火雷噬嗑

huǒ léi Shì Kè

離上

lí shàng

震下

zhèn xià

噬嗑：

Shì Kè:

亨。

Hēng.

利用獄。

Lì yòng yù.

第二十一卦

初九: 履校滅趾，無咎。
chū jiǔ: lǚ xiào/jiào miè zhǐ , wú jiù.

六二: 噬膚滅鼻，無咎。
liù èr: shì fū miè bí , wú jiù.

六三: 噬臍肉，遇毒； 小吝，無咎。
liù sān: shì là ròu , yù dú; xiǎo lìn , wú jiù.

九四: 噬乾肺，得金矢，利艱貞，吉。
jiǔ sì: shì qián zǐ , déi/dé jīn shǐ , lì jiān zhēn , jí.

六五: 噬乾肉，得黃金，貞厲，無咎。
liù wǔ: shì qián ròu , déi/dé huáng jīn , zhēn lì , wú jiù.

上九: 何校滅耳，凶。
shàng jiǔ: hé xiào/jiào miè ěr , xiōng.

第二十二卦

Dì èr shí-èr guà



賁

Bì:

山火賁

shān huǒ Bì

艮上

gèn shàng

離下

lí xià

賁:

Bì:

亨。

Hēng.

小利有所往。

Xiǎo lì yǒu suǒ wǎng.

第二十二卦

初九: 賁其趾，舍車而徒。
chū jiǔ: Bì qí zhǐ , shě/shè chē/jū ér tú.

六二: 賁其須。
liù èr: Bì qí xū.

九三: 賁如濡如，永貞吉。
jiǔ sān: Bì rú rú rú , yǒng zhēn jí.

六四: 賁如皤如，白馬翰如，匪寇婚媾。
liù sì: Bì rú pó rú , bái mǎ hàn rú , fěi kòu hūn gòu.

六五: 賁于丘園，束帛戔戔，吝，終吉。
liù wǔ: Bì yú qiū yuán , shù bó jiān jiān , lìn , zhōng jí.

上九: 白賁，無咎。
shàng jiǔ: Bái bì , wú jiù.

第二十三卦

Dì èr shí sān guà



剥

Bō:

山地剥

shān dì Bō

艮上

gèn shàng

坤下

kūn xià

剥:

Bō:

不利有攸往。

bù lì yǒu yōu wǎng.

第二十三卦

初六: 剝(床/牀/牂)以足，蔑貞凶。
chū liù: Bō chuáng yǐ zú , miè zhēn xiōng.

六二: 剝(床/牀/牂)以辨，蔑貞凶。
liù èr: Bō chuáng yǐ biàn , miè zhēn xiōng.

六三: 剝之，無咎。
liù sān: Bō zhī , wú jiù.

六四: 剝(床/牀/牂)以膚，凶。
liù sì: Bō chuáng yǐ fū , xiōng.

六五: 貫魚，以宮人寵，無不利。
liù wǔ: Guàn yú , yǐ gōng rén chǒng , wú bù lì.

上九: 碩果不食，君子得輿，小人剝廬。
shàng jiǔ: Shuò guǒ bù shí/sì , jūn zǐ déi/dé yú , xiǎo rén bō lú.

第二十四卦

Dì èr shí sì guà



復

Fù:

地雷復

dì léi Fù

坤上

kūn shàng

震下

zhèn xià

復:

Fù:

亨。

Hēng.

出入無疾，朋來無咎。

Chū rù wú jí , péng lái wú jiù.

反復其道，七日來復，利有攸往。

Fǎn fù qí dào , qī rì lái fù , lì yǒu yǒu wǎng.

第二十四卦

初九: 不復遠，無底(祇)悔，元吉。
chū jiǔ: bù fù yuǎn , wú qí huǐ , yuán jí.

六二: 休復，吉。
liù èr: xiū fù , jí.

六三: 頻復，厲無咎。
liù sān: pín fù , lì wú jiù.

六四: 中行獨復。
liù sì: zhōng xíng dú fù.

六五: 敦復，無悔。
liù wǔ: Dūn fù , wú huǐ.

上六: 迷復，凶，有災眚。 用行師，終有大敗，
shàng liù: mí fù , xiōng , yǒu zāi shěng. Yòng xíng/háng shī , zhōng yǒu dà bài ,

以其國君，凶; 至於十年，不克徵。
yǐ qí guó jūn , xiōng; zhì yú shí nián , bù kè zhēng/zhǐ.

第二十五卦

Dì èr shí wǔ guà



無妄

Wú Wàng:

天雷無妄

tiān léi Wú Wàng

乾上

qián shàng

震下

zhèn xià

無妄:

Wú Wàng:

元，亨，利，貞。

Yuán , hēng , lì , zhēn.

其匪正有眚，不利有攸往。

Qí fěi zhèng/zhēng yǒu shěng , bù lì yǒu yōu wǎng.

第二十五卦

初九: 無妄，往吉。
chū jiǔ: wú wàng , wǎng jí.

六二: 不耕獲，不菑畲，則利有攸往。
liù èr: bù gēng huò , bù zī yú , zé lì yǒu yǒu wǎng.

六三: 無妄之災，或繫之牛，行人之得，邑人之災。
liù sān: wú wàng zhī zāi , huò jì/xì zhī niú , xíng rén zhī dé , yì rén zhī zāi.

九四: 可貞，無咎。
jiǔ sì: kě zhēn , wú jiù.

九五: 無妄之疾，勿藥有喜。
jiǔ wǔ: wú wàng zhī jí , wù yào yǒu xǐ.

上九: 無妄，行有眚，無攸利。
shàng jiǔ: wú wàng , xíng/háng yǒu shěng , wú yǒu lì.

第二十六卦

Dì èr shí liù guà



大畜

Dà Chù/Xù:

山天大畜

shān tiān Dà Chù/Xù

艮上

gèn shàng

乾下

qián xià

大畜:

Dà Chù/Xù:

利貞，不家食吉，利涉大川。

Lì zhēn , bù jiā shí/sì jí , lì shè dà chuān.

第二十六卦

初九: 有厲利已。
chū jiǔ: yǒu lì lì yǐ.

九二: 輿說輻。
jiǔ èr: yú shuō/shuì fú.

九三: 良馬逐，利艱貞。 曰閑輿衛，利有攸往。
jiǔ sān: liáng mǎ zhú , lì jiān zhēn. Yuē xián yú wèi , lì yǒu yǒu wǎng.

六四: 童豕之牯，元吉。
liù sì: tóng shǐ zhī gù , yuán jí.

六五: 豮豕之牙，吉。
liù wǔ: fén shǐ zhī yá , jí.

上九: 何天之衢，亨。
shàng jiǔ: hé tiān zhī qú , hēng.

第二十七卦

Dì èr shí qī guà



頤

Yí:

山雷頤

shān léi Yí

艮上

gèn shàng

震下

zhèn xià

頤:

Yí:

貞吉。

zhēn jí.

觀頤，自求口實。

Guān yí , zì qiú kǒu shí.

第二十七卦

初九: 舍爾靈龜，觀我朵頤，凶。
chū jiǔ: shě/shè ěr líng guī , guān wǒ duǒ yí , xiōng.

六二: 顛頤，拂經，于丘頤，徵凶。
liù èr: diān yí , fú/bì jīng , yú qiū yí , zhēng/zhǐ xiōng.

六三: 拂頤，貞凶，十年勿用，無攸利。
liù sān: fú/bì yí , zhēn xiōng , shí nián wù yòng , wú yǒu lì.

六四: 顛頤吉，虎視眈眈，其欲逐逐，無咎。
liù sì: diān yí jí , hǔ shì dān dān , qí yù zhú zhú , wú jiù.

六五: 拂經，居貞吉，不可涉大川。
liù wǔ: fú/bì jīng , jū zhēn jí , bù kě shè dà chuān.

上九: 由頤，厲吉，利涉大川。
shàng jiǔ: yóu yí , lì jí , lì shè dà chuān.

第二十八卦

Dì èr shí bā guà



大過

Dà Guò:

澤風大過

zé fēng Dà Guò

兌上

duì shàng

巽下

xùn xià

大過:

Dà Guò:

棟橈，利有攸往，亨。

dòng nào , lì yǒu yǒu wǎng , hēng.

第二十八卦

初六: 藉用白茅，無咎。
chū liù: jí/jiè yòng bái máo , wú jiù.

九二: 枯楊生稊，老夫得其女妻，無不利。
jiǔ èr: kū yáng shēng tí , lǎo fū déi/dé qí nǚ qī , wú bù lì.

九三: 棟橈，凶。
jiǔ sān: dòng nǎo , xiōng.

九四: 棟隆，吉； 有它吝。
jiǔ sì: dòng lóng , jí; yǒu tā lìn.

九五: 枯楊生華，老婦得士夫，無咎無譽。
jiǔ wǔ: kū yáng shēng huá , lǎo fù déi/dé shì fū/fú , wú jiù wú yù.

上六: 過涉滅頂，凶，無咎。
shàng liù: guò shè miè dǐng , xiōng , wú jiù.

第二十九卦

Dì èr shí jiǔ guà



坎

Kǎn:

坎為水

Kǎn wèi/wéi shuǐ

坎上

kǎn shàng

坎下

kǎn xià

坎:

Kǎn:

習坎，有孚，維心亨，行有尚。

xí kǎn , yǒu fú , wéi xīn hēng , xíng/háng yǒu shàng.

第二十九卦

初六: 習坎，入于坎窞，凶。
chū liù: xí kǎn , rù yú kǎn dàn , xiōng.

九二: 坎有險，求小得。
jiǔ èr: kǎn yǒu xiǎn , qiú xiǎo dé.

六三: 來之坎坎，險且枕，入于坎窞，勿用。
liù sān: lái zhī kǎn kǎn , xiǎn qiě zhěn , rù yú kǎn dàn , wù yòng.

六四: 樽酒簋二，用缶，納約自牖，終無咎。
liù sì: zūn jiǔ guǐ èr , yòng fǒu , nà yuē/yāo zì yǒu , zhōng wú jiù.

九五: 坎不盈，(祗/祇) 既平，無咎。
jiǔ wǔ: kǎn bù yíng , (zhī/qí) jì píng , wú jiù.

上六: 係用徽纆，置於叢棘，三歲不得，凶。
shàng liù: xì yòng huī mò , zhì yú cóng jí , sān suì bù dé , xiōng.

第三十卦
Dì sān shí guà



離
Lí

離為火
Lí wèi/wéi huǒ

離上
lí shàng

離下
lí xià

離:
Lí:

利貞，亨。
lì zhēn , hēng.

畜牝牛，吉。
Chù/Xù pìn niú , jí.

第三十卦

初九: 履錯然，敬之無咎。
chū jiǔ: lǚ cuò rán , jìng zhī wú jiù.

六二: 黃離，元吉。
liù èr: huáng lí , yuán jí.

九三: 日昃之離，不鼓缶而歌，則大耋之嗟，凶。
jiǔ sān: rì zè zhī lí , bù gǔ/gū fǒu ér gē , zé dà dié zhī jiē , xiōng.

九四: 突如其來如，焚如，死如，棄如。
jiǔ sì: tū rú qí lái rú , fén rú , sǐ rú , qì rú.

六五: 出涕沱若，戚嗟若，吉。
liù wǔ: chū tì tuó ruò , qī jiē ruò , jí.

上九: 王用出征，有嘉折首，獲其匪醜，無咎。
shàng jiǔ: wáng yòng chū zhēng/zhǐ , yǒu jiā zhé/zhē/shé shǒu , huò qí fěi chǒu , wú jiù.

下經

Lower Canon

Hexagrams 31 – 64

204 lines: yin = 98 yang = 106

68 Trigrams

Qian = 4x

Kun = 4x

Kan = 8x

Li = 10x

Zhen = 9x

Gen = 9x

Sun = 12x

Dui = 12x

of characters (titles & text) = 2,300

Zhou-Yi / Yi Jing Translation Workbook – Lower Canon

後天卦 Hou Tian Gua 31-64

1 — — — — — — — — — —	2 — — — — — — — — — —	3 — — — — — — — — — —	4 — — — — — — — — — —	5 — — — — — — — — — —	6 — — — — — — — — — —	7 — — — — — — — — — —	8 — — — — — — — — — —
9 — — — — — — — — — —	10 — — — — — — — — — —	11 — — — — — — — — — —	12 — — — — — — — — — —	13 — — — — — — — — — —	14 — — — — — — — — — —	15 — — — — — — — — — —	16 — — — — — — — — — —
17 — — — — — — — — — —	18 — — — — — — — — — —	19 — — — — — — — — — —	20 — — — — — — — — — —	21 — — — — — — — — — —	22 — — — — — — — — — —	23 — — — — — — — — — —	24 — — — — — — — — — —
25 — — — — — — — — — —	26 — — — — — — — — — —	27 — — — — — — — — — —	28 — — — — — — — — — —	29 — — — — — — — — — —	30 — — — — — — — — — —	31 — — — — — — — — — —	32 — — — — — — — — — —
33 — — — — — — — — — —	34 — — — — — — — — — —	35 — — — — — — — — — —	36 — — — — — — — — — —	37 — — — — — — — — — —	38 — — — — — — — — — —	39 — — — — — — — — — —	40 — — — — — — — — — —
41 — — — — — — — — — —	42 — — — — — — — — — —	43 — — — — — — — — — —	44 — — — — — — — — — —	45 — — — — — — — — — —	46 — — — — — — — — — —	47 — — — — — — — — — —	48 — — — — — — — — — —
49 — — — — — — — — — —	50 — — — — — — — — — —	51 — — — — — — — — — —	52 — — — — — — — — — —	53 — — — — — — — — — —	54 — — — — — — — — — —	55 — — — — — — — — — —	56 — — — — — — — — — —
57 — — — — — — — — — —	58 — — — — — — — — — —	59 — — — — — — — — — —	60 — — — — — — — — — —	61 — — — — — — — — — —	62 — — — — — — — — — —	63 — — — — — — — — — —	64 — — — — — — — — — —

King Wen's Latter Heaven Sequence of Hexagrams
(Upper Canon is shaded / Lower Canon is highlighted)

第三十一卦
Dì sān shí yī guà



咸
Xián

澤山咸
zé shān Xián

兌上
duì shàng

艮下
gèn xià

咸: 亨，利貞，取女吉。
Xián: Hēng , lì zhēn , qǔ nǚ jí.

第三十一卦

初六：咸其拇。
chū liù: xián qí mǔ.

六二：咸其腓，凶，居吉。
liù èr: xián qí fēi , xiōng , jū jí.

九三：咸其股，執其隨，往吝。
jiǔ sān: xián qí gǔ , zhí qí suí , wǎng lìn.

九四：貞吉悔亡，憧憧往來，朋從爾思。
jiǔ sì: zhēn jí huǐ wáng , chōng chōng wǎng lái , péng cóng ěr sī/sāi.

九五：咸其脢，無悔。
jiǔ wǔ: xián qí méi , wú huǐ.

上六：咸其輔，頰，舌。
shàng liù: xián qí fǔ , jiá , shé.

第三十二卦
Dì sān shí-èr guà



恆
Héng

雷風恆
léi fēng Héng

震上
zhèn shàng

巽下
xùn xià

恆: 亨，無咎，利貞，利有攸往。
Héng: Hēng , wú jiù , lì zhēn , lì yǒu yǒu wǎng.

第三十二卦

初六: 浚恆，貞凶，無攸利。
chū liù: jùn héng, zhēn xiōng, wú yǒu lì.

九二: 悔亡。
jiǔ èr: huǐ wáng.

九三: 不恆其德，或承之羞，貞吝。
jiǔ sān: bù héng qí dé, huò chéng zhī xiū, zhēn lìn.

九四: 田無禽。
jiǔ sì: tián wú qín.

六五: 恆其德，貞，婦人吉，夫子凶。
liù wǔ: héng qí dé, zhēn, fù rén jí, fū zǐ xiōng.

上六: 振恆，凶。
shàng liù: zhèn héng, xiōng.

第三十三卦
Dì sān shí sān guà



遯 = 遁
Dùn/Tún

天山遯/豚
Tiān Shān Dùn/Tún

乾上
qián shàng

艮下
gèn xià

遯/豚
Dùn/Tún:

亨，小利貞。
Hēng , xiǎo lì zhēn.

第三十三卦

初六: 遯/豚尾，厲，勿用有攸往。
chū liù: dùn/tún wěi/yǐ, lì, wù yòng yǒu yǒu wǎng.

六二: 執之用黃牛之革，莫之勝說。
liù èr: zhí zhī yòng huáng niú zhī gé/jí, mò zhī shèng shuō/shuì.

九三: 係 遯/豚，有疾厲，畜臣妾吉。
jiǔ sān: xì dùn/tún, yǒu jí lì, xù/chù chén qiè jí.

九四: 好 遯/豚 君子吉，小人否。
jiǔ sì: hǎo/hào/hāo dùn/tún jūn zǐ jí, xiǎo rén fǒu/pǐ.

九五: 嘉 遯/豚，貞吉。
jiǔ wǔ: jiā dùn/tún, zhēn jí.

上九: 肥 遯/豚，無不利。
shàng jiǔ: fēi dùn/tún, wú bù lì.

第三十四卦

Dì sān shí sì guà



大壯

Dà Zhuàng:

雷天大壯

léi tiān Dà Zhuàng

震上

zhèn shàng

乾下

qián xià

大壯:

Dà Zhuàng:

利貞。

lì zhēn.

第三十四卦

初九: 壯于趾，徵凶，有孚。
chū jiǔ: zhuàng yú zhǐ , zhēng/zhǐ xiōng , yǒu fú.

九二: 貞吉。
jiǔ èr: zhēn jí.

九三: 小人用壯，君子用罔，貞厲。 羝羊觸藩，羸其角。
jiǔ sān: xiǎo rén yòng zhuàng , jūn zǐ yòng wǎng , zhēn lì. Dī yáng chù fān , léi qí jiǎo/jué.

九四: 貞吉悔亡，藩決不羸，壯于大輿之輹。
jiǔ sì: zhēn jí huǐ wáng , fān jué bù léi , zhuàng yú dà yú zhī fù.

六五: 喪羊于易，無悔。
liù wǔ: sàng/sāng yáng yú yì , wú huǐ.

上六: 羝羊觸藩，不能退，不能遂，無攸利，艱則吉。
shàng liù: dī yáng chù fān , bù néng tuì , bù néng suì , wú yǒu lì , jiān zé jí.

第三十五卦
Dì sān shí wǔ guà



晉
Jìn

火地晉
huǒ dì Jìn

離上
lí shàng

坤下
kūn xià

晉: 康侯用錫馬蕃庶，晝日三接。
Jìn: kāng hóu yòng xī mǎ fán shù , zhòu rì sān jiē.

第三十五卦

初六: 晉如，摧如，貞吉。 罔孚，裕無咎。
chū liù: Jìn rú , cuī rú , zhēn jí. Wǎng fú , yù wú jiù.

六二: 晉如，愁如，貞吉。 受茲介福，于其王母。
liù èr: Jìn rú , chóu rú , zhēn jí. Shòu zī jièfú , yú qí wáng mǔ.

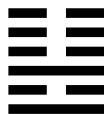
六三: 眾允，悔亡。
liù sān: zhòng yǔn , huǐ wáng.

九四: 晉如碩鼠，貞厲。
jiǔ sì: Jìn rú shuò shǔ , zhēn lì.

六五: 悔亡，失得勿恤，往吉無不利。
liù wǔ: huǐ wáng , shī dēi/dé wù xù , wǎng jí wú bù lì.

上九: 晉其角，維用伐邑，厲吉無咎，貞吝。
shàng jiǔ: Jìn qí jiǎo/jué , wéi yòng fá yì , lì jí wú jiù , zhēn lìn.

第三十六卦
Dì sān shí liù guà



明夷
Míng Yí

地火明夷
dì huǒ Míng Yí

坤上
kūn shàng

離下
lí xià

明夷:
Míng Yí:

利艱貞。
lì jiān zhēn.

第三十六卦

初九: 明夷于飛，垂其翼。
chū jiǔ: míng yí yú fēi , chuí qí yì.

君子于行，三日不食，有攸往，主人有言。
Jūn zǐ yú xíng/háng , sān rì bù shí/sì , yǒu yǒu wǎng , zhǔ rén yǒu yán.

六二: 明夷，夷于左股，用拯馬壯，吉。
liù èr: míng yí , yí yú zuǒ gǔ , yòng zhěng mǎ zhuàng , jí.

九三: 明夷于南狩，得其大首，不可疾貞。
jiǔ sān: míng yí yú nán shòu , děi/dé qí dà shǒu , bù kě jí zhēn.

六四: 入于左腹，獲明夷之心，出於門庭。
liù sì: rù yú zuǒ fù , huò míng yí zhī xīn , chū yú mén tíng.

六五: 箕子之明夷，利貞。
liù wǔ: jī zǐ zhī míng yí , lì zhēn.

上六: 不明晦，初登于天，後入于地。
shàng liù: bù míng huì , chū dēng yú tiān , hòu rù yú dì.

第三十七卦

Dì sān shí qī guà



家人

Jiā Rén

風火家人

fēng huǒ Jiā Rén

巽上

xùn shàng

離下

lí xià

家人：

Jiā Rén:

利女貞。

lì nǚ zhēn.

第三十七卦

初九: 閑有家，悔亡。
chū jiǔ: xián yǒu jiā , huǐ wáng.

六二: 無攸遂，在中饋，貞吉。
liù èr: wú yǒu suì , zài zhōng kuì , zhēn jí.

九三: 家人嗃嗃，悔厲吉； 婦子嘻嘻，終吝。
jiǔ sān: jiā rén hè hè , huǐ lì jí; fù zǐ xī xī , zhōng lìn.

六四: 富家，大吉。
liù sì: fù jiā , dà jí.

九五: 王假有家，勿恤吉。
jiǔ wǔ: wáng jiǎ/jià yǒu jiā , wù xù jí.

上九: 有孚威如，終吉。
shàng jiǔ: yǒu fú wēi rú , zhōng jí.

第三十八卦
Dì sān shí bā guà



睽
Kuí:

火澤睽
huǒ zé Kuí

離上
lí shàng

兌下
duì xià

睽:
Kuí:

小事吉。
xiǎo shì jí.

第三十八卦

初九: 悔亡，喪馬勿逐，自復； 見惡人無咎。
chū jiǔ: huǐ wáng, sàng/sāng mǎ wù zhú, zì fù; jiàn è rén wú jiù.

九二: 遇主于巷，無咎。
jiǔ èr: yù zhǔ yú xiàng/hàng, wú jiù.

六三: 見輿曳，其牛掣，其人天且劓，無初有終。
liù sān: jiàn yú yè, qí niú chè, qí rén tiān qiě yì, wú chū yǒu zhōng.

九四: 睽孤，遇元夫，交孚，厲無咎。
jiǔ sì: kuí gū, yù yuán fū/fú, jiāo fú, lì wú jiù.

六五: 悔亡，厥宗噬膚，往何咎。
liù wǔ: huǐ wáng, jué zōng shì fū, wǎng hé jiù.

上九: 睽孤，見豕負塗，載鬼一車，
shàng jiǔ: kuí gū, jiàn shǐ fù tú/tú/tū, zài/zǎi guǐ yī chē/jū,

先張之弧，後說之弧， 匪寇婚媾，往遇雨則吉。
xiān zhāng zhī hú, hòu shuō/shuì zhī hú, fěi kòu hūn gòu, wǎng yù yǔ zé jí.

第三十九卦
Dì sān shí jiǔ guà



蹇
Jiǎn:

水山蹇
shuǐ shān Jiǎn

坎上
kǎn shàng

艮下
gèn xià

蹇:
Jiǎn:

利西南，不利東北;
lì xī nán , bù lì dōng běi;

利見大人，貞吉。
lì jiàn dà rén , zhēn jí.

第三十九卦

初六: 往蹇，來譽。
chū liù: wǎng jiǎn , lái yù.

六二: 王臣蹇蹇，匪躬之故。
liù èr: wáng chén jiǎn jiǎn , fěi gōng zhī gù.

九三: 往蹇來反。
jiǔ sān: wǎng jiǎn lái fǎn/bǎn.

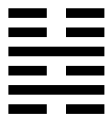
六四: 往蹇來連。
liù sì: wǎng jiǎn lái lián.

九五: 大蹇朋來。
jiǔ wǔ: dà jiǎn péng lái.

上六: 往蹇來碩，吉； 利見大人。
shàng liù: wǎng jiǎn lái shuò , jí; lì jiàn dà rén.

第四十卦

Dì sì shí guà



解

Jiě/jiè/xiè:

雷水解

léi shuǐ Jiě

震上

zhèn shàng

坎下

kǎn xià

解:

Jiě:

利西南，無所往，其來復吉。

lì xī nán , wú suǒ wǎng , qí lái fù jí.

有攸往，夙吉。

Yǒu yǒu wǎng , sù jí.

第四十卦

初六: 無咎。
chū liù: wú jiù.

九二: 田獲三狐，得黃矢，貞吉。
jiǔ èr: tián huò sān hú , dēi/dé huáng shǐ , zhēn jí.

六三: 負且乘，致寇至，貞吝。
liù sān: fù qiě chéng/shèng , zhì kòu zhì , zhēn lìn.

九四: 解而拇，朋至斯孚。
jiǔ sì: jiě/jiè/xiè ér mǔ , péng zhì sī fú.

六五: 君子維有解，吉；有孚于小人。
liù wǔ: jūn zǐ wéi yǒujiě , jí; yǒu fú yú xiǎo rén.

上六: 公用射隼，于高墉之上，獲之，無不利。
shàng liù: gōng yòng shè sǔn , yú gāo yōng zhī shàng , huò zhī , wú bù lì.

第四十一卦

Dì sì shí yī guà



損

Sǔn:

山澤損

shān zé Sǔn

艮上

gèn shàng

兌下

duì xià

損:

Sǔn:

有孚，元吉，無咎，可貞，利有攸往？

yǒu fú , yuán jí , wú jiù , kě zhēn , lì yǒu yǒu wǎng?

曷之用，二簋可用享。

Hé zhī yòng , èr guǐ kě yòng xiǎng.

第四十一卦

初九: 已事遄往，無咎，酌損之。
chū jiǔ: yǐ shì chuán wǎng , wú jiù , zhuó sǔn zhī.

九二: 利貞，徵凶，弗損益之。
jiǔ èr: lì zhēn , zhēng/zhǐ xiōng , fú sǔn yì zhī.

六三: 三人行，則損一人; 一人行，則得其友。
liù sān: sān rén xíng , zé sǔn yī rén; yī rén xíng/háng , zé dēi/dé qí yǒu.

六四: 損其疾，使遄有喜，無咎。
liù sì: sǔn qí jí , shǐ chuán yǒu xǐ , wú jiù.

六五: 或益之，十朋之龜弗克違，元吉。
liù wǔ: huò yì zhī , shí péng zhī guī fú kè wéi , yuán jí.

上九: 弗損益之，無咎，貞吉，利有攸往，得臣無家。
shàng jiǔ: fú sǔn yì zhī , wú jiù , zhēn jí , lì yǒu yǒu wǎng , dēi/dé chén wú jiā.

第四十二卦

Dì sì shí-èr guà



益

Yì:

風雷益

fēng léi Yì

巽上

xùn shàng

震下

zhèn xià

益:

Yì:

利有攸往，利涉大川。

lì yǒu yǒu wǎng , lì shè dà chuān.

第四十二卦

初九: 利用為大作，元吉，無咎。
chū jiǔ: lì yòng wèi/wéi dà zuò , yuán jí , wú jiù.

六二: 或益之，十朋之龜弗克違，永貞吉。
liù èr: huò yì zhī , shí péng zhī guī fú kè wéi , yǒng zhēn jí.

王用享于帝，吉。
Wáng yòng xiǎng yú dì , jí.

六三: 益之用凶事，無咎。 有孚中行，告公用圭。
liù sān: yì zhī yòng xiōng shì , wú jiù. Yǒu fú zhōng xíng , gào/gù gōng yòng guī.

六四: 中行，告公從。 利用為依遷國。
liù sì: Zhōng xíng , gào/gù gōng cóng. Lì yòng wèi/wéi yī qiān guó.

九五: 有孚惠心，勿問元吉。 有孚惠我德。
jiǔ wǔ: yǒu fú huì xīn , wù wèn yuán jí. Yǒu fú huì wǒ dé.

上九: 莫益之，或擊之，立心勿恆，凶。
shàng jiǔ: mò yì zhī , huò jī zhī , lì xīn wù héng , xiōng.

第四十三卦

Dì sì shí sān guà



夬

Guài (夬 Jué)

澤天夬

zé tiān Guài

兌上

duì shàng

乾下

qián xià

夬:

Guài:

揚于王庭，孚號，有厲，告自邑，

yáng yú wáng tíng , fú hào/háo , yǒu lì , gào/gù zì yì ,

不利即戎，利有攸往。

bù lì jí róng , lì yǒu yǒu wǎng.

第四十三卦

初九: 壯/𢦏于前趾，往不勝為吝。
chū jiǔ: zhuàng yú qián zhǐ , wǎng bù shèng wèi/wéi lìn.

九二: 惕號，莫夜有戎，勿恤。
jiǔ èr: tì hào/háo , mò yè yǒu róng , wù xù.

九三: 壯/𢦏于頄，有凶。
jiǔ sān: zhuàng yú kuí , yǒu xiōng.

君子夬夬，獨行遇雨，若濡有愠，無咎。
Jūn zǐ guài guài , dú xíng yù yǔ , ruò rú yǒu yùn , wú jiù.

九四: 臀無膚，其行次且。 牽羊悔亡，聞言不信。
jiǔ sì: tún wú fū , qí xíng/háng cì qiě. Qiān yáng huǐ wáng , wén yán bù xìn.

九五: 莧陸夬夬(趺趺)，中行無咎。
jiǔ wǔ: xiàn lù/liù guài guài (jué-jué) , zhōng xíng wú jiù.

上六: 無號，終有凶。
shàng liù: wú hào/háo , zhōng yǒu xiōng.

第四十四卦

Dì sì shí sì guà



姤

Gòu:

天風姤

tiān fēng Gòu

乾上

qián shàng

巽下

xùn xià

姤

Gòu

女壯，勿用取女。

nǚ zhuàng , wù yòng qǔ nǚ.

第四十四卦

初六: 繫于金柅，貞吉，有攸往，見凶，羸豕踯躅。
chū liù: jì/xì yú jīn nǐ, zhēn jí, yǒu yǒu wǎng, jiàn xiōng, léi shǐ chí zhú.

九二: 包有魚，無咎，不利賓。
jiǔ èr: bāo yǒu yú, wú jiù, bù lì bīn.

九三: 臀無膚，其行次且，厲，無大咎。
jiǔ sān: tún wú fū, qí xíng/háng cì qiě, lì, wú dà jiù.

九四: 包無魚，起凶。
jiǔ sì: bāo wú yú, qǐ xiōng.

九五: 以杞包瓜，含章，有隕自天。
jiǔ wǔ: yǐ qǐ bāo guā, hán zhāng, yǒu yǔn zì tiān.

上九: 姤 其角，吝，無咎。
shàng jiǔ: gòu qí jiǎo/jué, lìn, wú jiù.

第四十五卦

Dì sì shí wǔ guà



萃

Cuì:

澤地萃

zé dì Cuì

兌上坤下

duì shàng

kūn xià

萃:

Cuì:

亨。

Hēng.

王假有廟，利見大人，亨，利貞。

Wáng jiǎ/jià yǒu miào , lì jiàn dà rén , hēng , lì zhēn.

用大牲吉，利有攸往。

Yòng dà shēng jí , lì yǒu yǒu wǎng.

第四十五卦

初六: 有孚不終，乃亂乃萃，
chū liù: yǒu fú bù zhōng , nǎi luàn nǎi cuì ,

若號一握為笑， 勿恤，往無咎。
ruò hào/háo yī wò wèi/wéi xiào , wù xù , wǎng wú jiù.

六二: 引吉，無咎，孚乃利用禴。
liù èr: yǐn jí , wú jiù , fú nǎi lì yòng yuè.

六三: 萃如，嗟如，無攸利，往無咎，小吝。
liù sān: cuì rú , jiē rú , wú yǒu lì , wǎng wú jiù , xiǎo lìn.

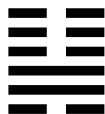
九四: 大吉，無咎。
jiǔ sì: dà jí , wú jiù.

九五: 萃有位，無咎。 匪孚，元永貞，悔亡。
jiǔ wǔ: cuì yǒu wèi , wú jiù. Fěi fú , yuán yǒng zhēn , huǐ wáng.

上六: 齎咨涕洟，無咎。
shàng liù: jī zī tì tì , wú jiù.

第四十六卦

Dì sì shí liù guà



升

Shēng:

地風升

dì fēng Shēng

坤上

kūn shàng

巽下

xùn xià

升:

Shēng:

元亨，用見大人，勿恤，南徵吉。

yuán hēng , yòng jiàn dà rén , wù xù , nán zhēng/zhǐ jí.

第四十六卦

初六: 允升，大吉。
chū liù: yǔn shēng , dà jí.

九二: 孚乃利用禴，無咎。
jiǔ èr: fú nǎi lì yòng yuè , wú jiù.

九三: 升虛邑。
jiǔ sān: shēng xū yì.

六四: 王用亨于岐山，吉無咎。
liù sì: wáng yòng hēng yú qí shān , jí wú jiù.

六五: 貞吉，升階。
liù wǔ: zhēn jí , shēng jiē.

上六: 冥升，利於不息之貞。
shàng liù: míng shēng , lì yú bù xī zhī zhēn.

第四十七卦

Dì sì shí qī guà



困

Kùn

澤水困

zé shuǐ Kùn

兌上

duì shàng

坎下

kǎn xià

困:

Kùn:

亨，貞，大人吉，無咎，有言不信。

Hēng , zhēn , dà rén jí , wú jiù , yǒu yán bù xìn.

第四十七卦

初六: 臀困于株木，入于幽谷，三歲不見。
chū liù: tún kùn yú zhū mù , rù yú yōu gǔ , sān suì bù jiàn.

九二: 困于酒食，朱紱方來，利用亨祀，徵凶，無咎。
jiǔ èr: kùn yú jiǔ shí , zhū fú fāng lái , lì yòng hēng sì , zhēng/zhǐ xiōng , wú jiù.

六三: 困于石，據于蒺藜，入于其宮，不見其妻，凶。
liù sān: kùn yú shí/dàn , jù/jū yú jí lí , rù yú qí gōng , bù jiàn qí qī , xiōng.

九四: 來徐徐，困于金車，吝，有終。
jiǔ sì: lái xú xú , kùn yú jīn chē , lìn , yǒu zhōng.

九五: 劓刖，困于赤紱，乃徐有說，利用祭祀。
jiǔ wǔ: yì yuè , kùn yú chì fú , nǎi xú yǒu shuō/shuì , lì yòng jì sì.

上六: 困于葛藟，于臲臲，曰動悔。有悔，徵吉。
shàng liù: kùn yú gé lěi/léi , yú niè wù , yuē dòng huǐ. Yǒu huǐ , zhēng/zhǐ jí.

第四十八卦

Dì sì shí bā guà



井

Jǐng:

水風井

shuǐ fēng Jǐng

坎上

kǎn shàng

巽下

xùn xià

井:

Jǐng:

改邑不改井，無喪無得，往來井井。

gǎi yì bù gǎi jǐng , wú sàng/sāng wú dé , wǎng lái jǐng jǐng.

汔至，亦未繙 井，羸其瓶，凶。

Qì zhì , yì wèi yù jǐng , léi qí píng , xiōng.

第四十八卦

初六: 井泥不食，舊井無禽。
chū liù: jǐng ní/nì bù shí/sì , jiù jǐng wú qín.

九二: 井谷射鮒，瓮敝漏。
jiǔ èr: jǐng gǔ/yù shè fù , wèng bì lòu.

九三: 井渫不食，為我民恻，可用汲，王明，并受其福。
jiǔ sān: jǐng xiè bù shí/sì , wèi wǒ mín cè , kě yòng jí , wáng míng , bìng shòu qí fú.

六四: 井甃，無咎。
liù sì: jǐng zhòu , wú jiù.

九五: 井冽，寒泉食。
jiǔ wǔ: jǐng liè , hán quán shí/sì.

上六: 井收勿幕，有孚無吉。
shàng liù: jǐng shōu wù mù , yǒu fú wú jí.

第四十九卦

Dì sì shí jiǔ guà



革

Gé:

澤火革

zé huǒ Gé

兌上

duì shàng

離下

lí xià

革:

Gé:

己日乃孚，元亨利貞，悔亡。

jǐ rì nǎi fú , yuán hēng lì zhēn , huǐ wáng.

第四十九卦

初九: 輦用黃牛之革。
chū jiǔ: gǒng yòng huáng niú zhī gé.

六二: 己日乃革之，徵吉，無咎。
liù èr: jǐ rì nǎi gé zhī , zhēng/zhǐ jí , wú jiù.

九三: 徵凶，貞厲，革言三就，有孚。
jiǔ sān: zhēng/zhǐ xiōng , zhēn lì , gé/jí yán sān jiù , yǒu fú.

九四: 悔亡，有孚改命，吉。
jiǔ sì: huǐ wáng , yǒu fú gǎi mìng , jí.

九五: 大人虎變，未占有孚。
jiǔ wǔ: dà rén hǔ/hū/hù biàn , wèi zhàn yǒu fú.

上六: 君子豹變，小人革面，徵凶，居貞吉。
shàng liù: jūn zǐ bào biàn , xiǎo rén gé miàn , zhēng/zhǐ xiōng , jū zhēn jí.

第五十卦
Dì wǔ shí guà



鼎
Dǐng

火風鼎
huǒ fēng Dǐng

離上
lí shàng

巽下
xùn xià

鼎:
Dǐng:

元吉，亨。
yuán jí , hēng.

第五十卦

初六: 鼎顛趾，利出否，得妾以其子，無咎。
chū liù: dǐng diān zhǐ , lì chū fǒu/pǐ , dēi/dé qiè yǐ qí zǐ , wú jiù.

九二: 鼎有實，我仇有疾，不我能即，吉。
jiǔ èr: dǐng yǒu shí/shī , wǒ chóu/qiú yǒu jí , bù wǒ néng jí , jí.

九三: 鼎耳革，其行塞，雉膏不食，方雨虧悔，終吉。
jiǔ sān: dǐng ěr gé , qí xíng/háng sāi/sè/sài , zhì gào/gāo bù shí/sì , fāng yǔ kuī huǐ , zhōng jí.

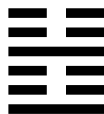
九四: 鼎折足，覆公餗，其形渥，凶。
jiǔ sì: dǐng zhé zú , fù gōng sù , qí xíng wò , xiōng.

六五: 鼎黃耳金鉉，利貞。
liù wǔ: dǐng huáng ěr jīn xuàn , lì zhēn.

上九: 鼎玉鉉，大吉，無不利。
shàng jiǔ: dǐng yù xuàn , dà jí , wú bù lì.

第五十一卦

Dì wǔ shí yī guà



震

Zhèn:

震為雷

Zhèn wèi/wéi léi

震上

zhèn shàng

震下

zhèn xià

震:

Zhèn:

亨。

Hēng.

震來虩 虩，笑言啞啞。

Zhèn lái xì xì , xiào yán yā yā.

震驚百里，不喪匕鬯。

Zhèn jīng bǎi lǐ , bù sàng/sāng bǐ chàng.

第五十一卦

初九: 震來虩 虩，後笑言啞啞，吉。
chū jiǔ: zhèn lái xì xì , hòu xiào yán yā yā , jí.

六二: 震來厲，億喪貝，躋于九陵，勿逐，七日得。
liù èr: zhèn lái lì , yì sàng/sāng bèi , jī yú jiǔ líng , wù zhú , qī rì dé.

六三: 震蘇蘇，震行無眚。
liù sān: zhèn sū sū , zhèn xíng/háng wú shěng.

九四: 震遂泥。
jiǔ sì: zhèn suì ní/nì.

六五: 震往來厲，億無喪，有事。
liù wǔ: zhèn wǎng lái lì , yì wú sàng/sāng , yǒu shì.

上六: 震索索，視矍矍，徵凶。
shàng liù: zhèn suǒ suǒ , shì jué jué , zhēng/zhǐ xiōng.

震不于其躬，于其鄰，無咎。 婚媾有言。
Zhèn bù yú qí gōng , yú qí lín , wú jiù. Hūn gòu yǒu yán.

第五十二卦

Dì wǔ shí-èr guà



艮

Gèn:

艮為山

Gèn wèi/wéi shān

艮上

gèn shàng

艮下

gèn xià

艮:

Gèn:

艮其背，不獲其身，行其庭，不見其人，無咎。

gèn qí bèi/bēi , bù huò qí shēn , xíng/háng qí tíng , bù jiàn qí rén , wú jiù.

第五十二卦

初六: 艮其趾，無咎，利永貞。
chū liù: gèn qí zhǐ , wú jiù , lì yǒng zhēn.

六二: 艮其腓，不拯其隨，其心不快。
liù èr: gèn qí fēi , bù zhěng qí suí , qí xīn bù kuài.

九三: 艮其限，列其夤，厲薰心。
jiǔ sān: gèn qí xiàn , liè qí yín , lì xūn xīn.

六四: 艮其身，無咎。
liù sì: gèn qí shēn , wú jiù.

六五: 艮其輔，言有序，悔亡。
liù wǔ: gèn qí fǔ , yán yǒu xù , huǐ wáng.

上九: 敦艮，吉。
shàng jiǔ: Dūn gèn , jí.

第五十三卦
Dì wǔ shí sān guà



漸
Jiàn:

風山漸
fēng shān Jiàn

巽上
xùn shàng

艮下
gèn xià

漸:
Jiàn:

女歸吉，利貞。
nǚ guī jí , lì zhēn.

第五十三卦

初六: 鴻漸于干，小子厲，有言，無咎。
chū liù: hóng jiàn yú gān , xiǎo zǐ lì , yǒu yán , wú jiù.

六二: 鴻漸于磐，飲食衎衎，吉。
liù èr: hóng jiàn yú pán , yǐn shí kàn kàn , jí.

九三: 鴻漸于陸，夫徵不復，婦孕不育，凶； 利禦寇。
jiǔ sān: hóng jiàn yú lù/liù , fū/fù zhēng/zhǐ bù fù , fù yùn bù yù , xiōng; lì yù kòu.

六四: 鴻漸于木，或得其桷，無咎。
liù sì: hóng jiàn yú mù , huò dēi/dé qí jué , wú jiù.

九五: 鴻漸于陵，婦三歲不孕，終莫之勝，吉。
jiǔ wǔ: hóng jiàn yú líng , fù sān suì bù yùn , zhōng mò zhī shèng , jí.

上九: 鴻漸于逵，其羽可用為儀，吉。
shàng jiǔ: hóng jiàn yú kuí , qí yǔ kě yòng wèi/wéi yí , jí.

第五十四卦

Dì wǔ shí sì guà



歸妹

Guī Mèi:

雷澤歸妹

léi zé Guī Mèi

震上

zhèn shàng

兌下

duì xià

歸妹:

Guī Mèi:

徵凶，無攸利。

zhēng/zhǐ xiōng , wú yōu lì.

第五十四卦

初九: 歸妹以娣，跛能履，徵吉。
chū jiǔ: guī mèi yǐ dì , bǒ/bì néng lǚ , zhēng/zhǐ jí.

九二: 眇能視，利幽人之貞。
jiǔ èr: miǎo néng shì , lì yōu rén zhī zhēn.

六三: 歸妹以須，反歸以娣。
liù sān: guī mèi yǐ xū , fǎn/bǎn guī yǐ dì.

九四: 歸妹愆期，遲歸有時。
jiǔ sì: guī mèi qiān qī , chí/zhì guī yǒu shí.

六五: 帝乙歸妹，其君之袂，不如其娣之袂良，月幾望，吉。
liù wǔ: dì yǐ guī mèi , qí jūn zhī mèi , bù rú qí dì zhī mèi liáng , yuè jǐ/jī wàng , jí.

上六: 女承筐無實，士刲羊無血，無攸利。
shàng liù: nǚ chéng kuāng wú shí/shī , shì guì/kuí yáng wú xuè , wú yōu lì.

第五十五卦
Dì wǔ shí wǔ guà



豐
Fēng:

雷火豐
léi huǒ Fēng

震上
zhèn shàng

離下
lí xià

豐:
Fēng:

亨，王假之，勿憂，宜日中。
Hēng , wáng jiǎ/jià zhī , wù yōu , yí rì zhōng.

第五十五卦

初九: 遇其配主，雖旬無咎，往有尚。
chū jiǔ: yù qí pèi zhǔ , suī xún wú jiù , wǎng yǒu shàng.

六二: 豐其蔀，日中見斗，往得疑疾，有孚發若，吉。
liù èr: fēng qí bù , rì zhōng jiàn dòu/dǒu , wǎng déi/dé yí jí , yǒu fú fā ruò , jí.

九三: 豐其沛，日中見昧，折其右肱，無咎。
jiǔ sān: fēng qí pèi , rì zhōng jiàn mèi , zhé/zhē/shé qí yòu gōng , wú jiù.

九四: 豐其蔀，日中見斗，遇其夷主，吉。
jiǔ sì: fēng qí bù , rì zhōng jiàn dòu/dǒu , yù qí yí zhǔ , jí.

六五: 來章，有慶譽，吉。
liù wǔ: lái zhāng , yǒu qìng yù , jí.

上六: 豐其屋，蔀其家，窺其戶，闐/闐其無人，三歲不見，
凶。
shàng liù: fēng qí wū , bù qí jiā , kuī qí hù , qù/tián qí wú rén , sān suì bù jiàn , xiōng.

第五十五卦

第五十六卦
Dì wǔ shí liù guà



旅
Lǚ:

火山旅
huǒ shān Lǚ

離上
lí shàng

艮下
gèn xià

旅:
Lǚ:

小亨，旅貞吉。
xiǎo hēng , lǚ zhēn jí.

第五十六卦

初六： 旅瑣瑣，斯其所取災。
chū liù: lǚ suǒ suǒ , sī qí suǒ qǔ zāi.

六二： 旅即次，懷其資，得童僕貞。
liù èr: lǚ jí cì , huái qí zī , děi/dé tóng pú zhēn.

九三： 旅焚其次，喪其童僕，貞厲。
jiǔ sān: lǚ fēn qí cì , sàng/sāng qí tóng pú , zhēn lì.

九四： 旅于處，得其資斧，我心不快。
jiǔ sì: lǚ yú chù/chǔ , děi/dé qí zī fǔ , wǒ xīn bù kuài.

六五： 射雉一矢亡，終以譽命。
liù wǔ: shè zhì yī shǐ wáng , zhōng yǐ yù mìng.

上九： 鳥焚其巢，旅人先笑後號咷。 喪牛于易，凶。
shàng jiǔ: niǎo fēn qí cháo , lǚ rén xiān xiào hòu háo táo. Sàng/Sāng niú yú yì , xiōng.

第五十七卦

Dì wǔ shí qī guà



巽

Xùn:

巽為風

Xùn wéi/wéi fēng

巽上

xùn shàng

巽下

xùn xià

巽:

Xùn:

小亨，利攸往，利見大人。

xiǎo hēng , lì yǒu wǎng , lì jiàn dà rén.

第五十七卦

初六: 進退，利武人之貞。
chū liù: jìn tuì , lì wǔ rén zhī zhēn.

九二: 巽在(床/牀/牀)下，用史巫紛若，吉無咎。
jiǔ èr: xùn zài chuáng xià , yòng shǐ wū fēn ruò , jí wú jiù.

九三: 頻巽，吝。
jiǔ sān: pín xùn , lìn.

六四: 悔亡，田獲三品。
liù sì: huǐ wáng , tián huò sān pǐn.

九五: 貞吉悔亡，無不利。
jiǔ wǔ: zhēn jí huǐ wáng , wú bù lì.

無初有終，先庚三日，後庚三日，吉。
Wú chū yǒu zhōng , xiān gēng sān rì , hòu gēng sān rì , jí.

上九: 巽在(床/牀/牀)下，喪其資斧，貞凶。
shàng jiǔ: xùn zài chuáng xià , sàng/sāng qí zī fǔ , zhēn xiōng.

第五十八卦
Dì wǔ shí bā guà



兌
Dui:

兌為澤
Dui wèi/wéi zé

兌上
duì shàng

兌下
duì xià

兌:
Dui:

亨，利貞。
hēng , lì zhēn.

第五十八卦

初九: 和兌，吉。
chū jiǔ: hé duì , jí.

九二: 孚兌，吉，悔亡。
jiǔ èr: fú duì , jí , huǐ wáng.

六三: 來兌，凶。
liù sān: lái duì , xiōng.

九四: 商兌，未寧，介疾有喜。
jiǔ sì: shāng duì , wèi nìng/níng , jiè jí yǒu xǐ.

九五: 孚于剝，有厲。
jiǔ wǔ: fú yú bō , yǒu lì.

上六: 引兌。
shàng liù: yǐn duì.

第五十九卦
Dì wǔ shí jiǔ guà



渙
Huàn

風水渙
fēng shuǐ Huàn

巽上
xùn shàng

坎下
kǎn xià

渙：
Huàn:

亨。
Hēng.

王假有廟，利涉大川，利貞。
Wáng jiǎ/jià yǒu miào , lì shè dà chuān , lì zhēn.

第五十九卦

初六: 用拯馬壯，吉。
chū liù: yòng zhěng mǎ zhuàng , jí.

九二: 渙奔其機，悔亡。
jiǔ èr: huàn bēn/bèn qí jī , huǐ wáng.

六三: 渙其躬，無悔。
liù sān: huàn qí gōng , wú huǐ.

六四: 渙其群，元吉。 渙有丘，匪夷所思。
liù sì: huàn qí qún , yuán jí. Huàn yǒu qiū , fěi yí suǒ sī.

九五: 渙汗其大號，渙王居，無咎。
jiǔ wǔ: huàn hàn qí dà hào , huàn wáng jū , wú jiù.

上九: 渙其血，去逖出，無咎。
shàng jiǔ: huàn qí xuè , qù tì chū , wú jiù.

第六十卦
Dì liù shí guà



節
Jié

水澤節
shuǐ zé Jié

坎上
kǎn shàng

兌下
duì xià

節:
Jié:

亨。
Hēng.

苦節不可貞。
Kǔ jié bù kě zhēn.

第六十卦

初九: 不出戶庭，無咎。
chū jiǔ: bù chū hù tíng , wú jiù.

九二: 不出門庭，凶。
jiǔ èr: bù chū mén tíng , xiōng.

六三: 不節若，則嗟若，無咎。
liù sān: bù jié ruò , zé jiē ruò , wú jiù.

六四: 安節，亨。
liù sì: ān jié , hēng.

九五: 甘節，吉; 往有尚。
jiǔ wǔ: gān jié , jí; wǎng yǒu shàng.

上六: 苦節，貞凶，悔亡。
shàng liù: kǔ jié , zhēn xiōng , huǐ wáng.

第六十一卦

Dì liù shí yī guà



中孚

Zhōng Fú:

風澤中孚

fēng zé Zhōng Fú

巽上

xùn shàng

兌下

duì xià

中孚:

Zhōng Fú:

豚魚吉，利涉大川，利貞。

Tún yú jí , lì shè dà chuān , lì zhēn.

第六十一卦

初九: 虞吉，有他不燕。
chū jiǔ: yú jí , yǒu tā bù yàn.

九二: 鳴鶴在陰，其子和之，我有好爵，吾與爾靡之。
jiǔ èr: míng hè zài yīn , qí zǐ hé zhī , wǒ yǒu hǎo/hào/hāo jué , wú yǔ/yù/yú ěr mǐ/mí zhī.

六三: 得敵，或鼓或罷，或泣或歌。
liù sān: dēi/dé dí , huò gǔ/gū huò bà/pí , huò qì huò gē.

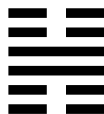
六四: 月幾望，馬匹亡，無咎。
liù sì: yuè jǐ/jī wàng , mǎ pǐ wáng , wú jiù.

九五: 有孚攣如，無咎。
jiǔ wǔ: yǒu fú luán rú , wú jiù.

上九: 翰音登于天，貞凶。
shàng jiǔ: hàn yīn dēng yú tiān , zhēn xiōng.

第六十二卦

Dì liù shí-èr guà



小過

Xiǎo Guò:

雷山小過

léi shān Xiǎo Guò

震上

zhèn shàng

艮下

gèn xià

小過:

Xiǎo Guò:

亨，利貞，可小事，不可大事。

Hēng , lì zhēn , kě xiǎo shì , bù kě dà shì.

飛鳥遺之音，不宜上宜下，大吉。

Fēi niǎo wèi/yí zhī yīn , bù yí shàng yí xià , dà jí.

第六十二卦

初六: 飛鳥以凶。
chū liù: fēi niǎo yǐ xiōng.

六二: 過其祖，遇其妣； 不及其君，遇其臣； 無咎。
liù èr: guò qí zǔ , yù qí bǐ; bù jí qí jūn , yù qí chén; wú jiù.

九三: 弗過防之，從或戕之，凶。
jiǔ sān: fú guò fáng zhī , cóng huò qiāng zhī , xiōng.

九四: 無咎，弗過遇之。 往厲必戒，勿用永貞。
jiǔ sì: wú jiù , fú guò yù zhī. Wǎng lì bì jiè , wù yòng yǒng zhēn.

六五: 密雲不雨，自我西郊，公弋取彼在穴。
liù wǔ: mì yún bù yǔ , zì wǒ xī jiāo , gōng yì qǔ bǐ zài xué.

上六: 弗遇過之，飛鳥離之，凶，是謂災眚。
shàng liù: fú yù guò zhī , fēi niǎo lí zhī , xiōng , shì wèi zāi shěng.

第六十三卦
Dì liù shí sān guà



既濟
Jì Jì:

水火既濟
shuǐ huǒ Jì Jì

坎上
kǎn shàng

離下
lí xià

既濟: 亨，小利貞，初吉終亂。
Jì Jì: Hēng , xiǎo lì zhēn , chū jí zhōng luàn.

第六十三卦

初九: 曳其輪，濡其尾，無咎。
chū jiǔ: yè qí lún , rú qí wěi/yǐ , wú jiù.

六二: 婦喪其茀，勿逐，七日得。
liù èr: fù sàng/sāng qí fú , wù zhú , qī rì dé.

九三: 高宗伐鬼方，三年克之，小人勿用。
jiǔ sān: gāo zōng fá guǐ fāng , sān nián kè zhī , xiǎo rén wù yòng.

六四: 繻 有衣袽，終日戒。
liù sì: xū/rú yǒu yī/yì rú , zhōng rì jiè.

九五: 東鄰殺牛，不如西鄰之禴祭，實受其福。
jiǔ wǔ: dōng lín shā niú , bù rú xī lín zhī yuè jì , shí shou qí fú.

上六: 濡其首，厲。
shàng liù: rú qí shǒu , lì.

第六十四卦

Dì liù shí sì guà



未濟

Wèi Jì:

火水未濟

huǒ shuǐ Wèi Jì

離上

lí shàng

坎下

kǎn xià

未濟:

Wèi Jì:

亨，小狐汔濟，濡其尾，無攸利。

Hēng , xiǎo hú qì jǐ/jì , rú qí wěi/yǐ , wú yōu lì.

第六十四卦

初六: 濡其尾，吝。
chū liù: rú qí wěi/yǐ, lìn.

九二: 曳其輪，貞吉。
jiǔ èr: yè qí lún, zhēn jí.

六三: 未濟，徵凶，利涉大川。
liù sān: wèi jǐ/jì, zhēng/zhǐ xiōng, lì shè dà chuān.

九四: 貞吉，悔亡，震用伐鬼方，三年有賞于大國。
jiǔ sì: zhēn jí, huǐ wáng, zhèn yòng fá guǐ fāng, sān nián yǒu shǎng yú dà guó.

六五: 貞吉，無悔，君子之光，有孚，吉。
liù wǔ: zhēn jí, wú huǐ, jūn zǐ zhī guāng, yǒu fú, jí.

上九: 有孚于飲酒，無咎，濡其首，有孚失是。
shàng jiǔ: yǒu fú yú yǐn jiǔ, wú jiù, rú qí shǒu, yǒu fú shī shì.

Appendix

- Colors in the Yi
- Recurring Images Table
- Yí Jīng Books
- Character Ambiguities
(Alt. Pronunciations & Meanings)
- Stems & Branches Table

Appendix – Colors

Color Words in the Yi

黃	huáng	yellow/brown/tan	8x	2.5, 2.6, 21.5, 30.2, 33.2, 40.2, 49.1, 50.5
白	bái	white	3x	22.4, 22.6, 28.1
赤	chì	red	1x	47.5
硃	zhū	vermilion	1x	47.2
玄	xuán	dark	1x	2.6
灰	huī	dark	1x	36.6
金	jīn	metal/gold(en)	6x	4.3, 21.4, 21.5, 44.1, 47.4, 50.5
木	mù	wood/tree	2x	47.1, 53.4
水	shuǐ	water	0	
火	huǒ	fire	0	
土	tǔ	soil	0	
褐	hè	brown	0	of clothing = coarse
黑	hēi	black (like soot)	0	
烏	wū	black (like a crow)	0	
灰	huī	grey (ashen)	0	
紅	hóng	red	0	
赫	hè	bright (red w/ embarrassment)	0	
青	qīng	blue-green	0	
綠	lǜ	green	0	
蒼	cāng	dark green	0	
滄	cāng	green (water)	0	
藍	lán	blue	0	
紫	zǐ	purple	0	
銀	yín	silver	0	

Appendix – Recurring Images

Hexagrams with a Recurring Image in their Line Texts

# of Lines	# of Hexagrams	List of Hexagrams (usu. the hex name, these are bold)
6	13	8, 10, 19, 20, 22, 24, 39, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53
5	15	1, 4, 5, 7, 15, 18, 23, 27, 31, 33, 36, 41, 56, 58, 59
4	15	3, 13, 16, 21, 25, 29, 32, 35, 37, 46, 49, 54, 55, 60, 62
3	6-9	6, 12, 21, 26, 34, 41, 42, 44, 45
2	6-13	9, 12, 17, 21, 28, 30, 38, 40, 43, 57, 60, 63, 64
1	3	1, 44, 64
0	4	2, 11, 14, 61

# of Lines	Hexagram	Image (usu. the hex name, # is bold) <small>(smt. the name needs to be translated differently in the lines)</small>	Line(s)	Total # of Occurrences
All 6				
	8	bi = cooperate, alliance	1-6	
	10	lū = step, tread; shoes	1-6	+ J & 2x in L.3 = 8x
	19	lin = approach	1-6	
	20	guan = watch, observe, contemplate	1-6	
	22	bi = adorn, decorate, ornamentation	1-6	
	24	fu = return	1-6	
	39	jian = hobble, hobbled	1-6	2x in L.2 = 7x
	47	kun = surrounded, besieged	1-6	
	48	jing = a well	1-6	+ 4x in J + 2x in L.1 = 11x
	50	ding = a/the sacrificial caldron	1-6	
	51	zhen = thunder(clap)	1-6	+ 2x in J + 2x in L.6 = 9x
	52	gen = reclaim?	1-6	
	53	jian = gradually, incrementally	1-6	

Appendix – Recurring Images

# of Lines	Hexagram	Image (usu. the hex name, # is bold) (smt. the name needs to be translated differently in the lines)	Line(s)	Total # of Occurrences
5 of 6				
	1	long = dragon	1, 2, 5, 6, 7	
	4	meng = dodder; ignorance, inexperience	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	+ 2x in J = 7x
	5	xu = waiting	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
	7	shi = troops	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
	15	qian = modesty, humility	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	2x in L.1 = 7x
	18	gu = decay, spoiled	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
	23	bo = collapse, ; flay/skin	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	
	27	yi = jaw, mandible	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	
	31	xian/gan = feelings	1, 2, 3, 5, 6	
	33	tun = piglet dun = withdraw, retreat	1, 3, 4, 5, 6	
	36	ming-yi = bright pheasant an eclipse	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
	41	sun = decrease, decreasing fu sun yi zhi = not decreased, it is increased	1, 2, 3, 4, 6 2, 6	
	56	lü = traveler, travelling	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	+ J = 6x
	58	dui/yue = joyful, pleasure	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	
	59	huan = scatter, spatter	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	2x in L.4 & 5 = 7x

Appendix – Recurring Images

# of Lines	Hexagram	Image (usu. the hex name, # is bold) (smt. the name needs to be translated differently in the lines)	Line(s)	Total # of Occurrences
4 of 6				
	3	cheng ma ban ru = drive a team of horses	2, 4, 6	
	13	tong-ren = comrades; meet, gather	1, 2, 5, 6	
	16	yü = elephant	1, 3, 4, 6	
	21	shi = bite, gnaw, chew	2, 3, 4, 5	
	25	wu-wang = unexpected	1, 3, 5, 6	
	29	kan = a pit, trap, pitfall	1, 2, 3, 5	2x in L.1 3x in L.3 = 7x
	32	heng = constant, constantly, consistent	1, 3, 5, 6	
	35	jin = advancing, progressing	1, 2, 4, 6	
	37	jia = family, household, clan	1, 3, 4, 5	
	46	sheng = ascend, rise up, climb	1, 3, 5, 6	
	49	ge = leather; renew; revolution	1, 2, 3, 6	
	54	gui-meì = send into marriage	1, 3, 4, 5	
	55	feng = full cycle/circuit (76 yrs)	2, 3, 4, 6	
	60	jie = joint; restrict, limit	3, 4, 5, 6	
	62	guo = pass by	2, 3, 4, 6	

Appendix – Recurring Images

# of Lines	Hexagram	Image (usu. the hex name, # is bold) (smt. the name needs to be translated differently in the lines)	Line(s)	Total # of Occurrences
3 of 6				
	6	song = conflict, dispute	2, 4, 5	
	12	pi = blocked, obstructed something bad or negative	2, 5, 6	2x in L.6 = 4x
	21	mie = destroy	1, 2, 6	
	26	L.3 ma/horse L.4 niu/cow L.5 shi/pig		
	34	zhuang = robust; strong, strength	1, 3, 4	
	34	di yang chu fan = ram butting a hedge yang = ram, sheep, goat	3, 5, 6	
	41	yi-zhi = increasing it	2, 5, 6	
	42	yi = increase, enrich	2, 3, 6	
	44	bao/pao = bag/package; wrap	2, 4, 5	
	45	cui = gather together	1, 3, 5	

Appendix – Recurring Images

# of Lines	Hexagram	Image (usu. the hex name, # is bold) (smt. the name needs to be translated differently in the lines)	Line(s)	Total # of Occurrences
2 of 6				
	9	fu = return	1, 2	
	9	you-fu = there is trust/confidence you-fu = have captives	4, 5	
	12	bao = wrapped-up	2, 3	
	17	sui = follow, following	3, 4	
	21	de jin = obtain, get ... smt metal	4, 5	
	21	jiao = stocks	1, 6	
	28	dong = ridgepole	3, 4	+ J = 3x
	28	ku-yang sheng = a withered poplar produces ...	2, 5	
	28	L.2 lao fu de qi nu qi = old man gets a young wife L.5 lao fu de qi shi fu = old woman gets a young husband	2, 5	
	30	li = a bird?	2, 3	
	38	kui hu = stare, glare of a fox	4, 6	
	40	jie = untie, release	4, 5	
	43	jue-jue = faint, fall (setback); kick	3, 5	
	43	qiang = wound, injured (see also L.4, butt rubbed raw)	1, 3	
	57	sun/xun/ zhuan = set out, set up	2, 3, 6	
	60	bu chu hu ting = not go out the courtyard door bu chu men ting = not go out the courtyard gate	1 2	1x 1x
	63	ru qi wei = gets tail wet ru qi shou = gets head wet	1 6	1x 1x
	64	ru qi wei = gets tail wet ru qi shou = gets head wet	J, 1 6	2x 1x

Appendix – Recurring Images

# of Lines	Hexagram	Image (usu. the hex name, # is bold) (smt. the name needs to be translated differently in the lines)	Line(s)	Total # of Occurrences
1 of 6				
	1	qian-qian = vigorously	3	2x in L.3
	44	gou = interlocking	6	
	64	wei ji = not yet across	3	
0 of 6				
	2			
	11			
	14			
	61			

Vocabulary

Easily Confused Characters

己 jǐ = the 6th Celestial Stem; the 49th radical; the self

巳 sì = the 6th Terrestrial Branch

已 yǐ = stop; already done

Luckily these 3 characters only occur 4x H:26.1; 41.1; 49.0 & 49.2

Zhou Terms

(for which a modern dictionary reading may not be adequate)

紂 fū knee shields/protectors/guards 47.2 & 47.5

Compound Terms

婚媾	hūn-gòu	marriage match	5x	3.2, 3.4, 22.4, 38.6, 51.6
鞶帶	pán-dài	leather-belt belt	1x	6.6
侵伐	qīn-fā	invade & attack	1x	15.5
反復	fǎn-fù	reverse & return	1x	24.0
災眚	zāi-shěng	disaster & calamity	2x	24.6, 62.6
徽纆	huī-mò	braided cord black-cord	1x	29.6
蕃庶	fān-shù	numerous & many	1x	35.0
莫/暮夜	mù-yè	evening night	1x	43.2
涕洟	tì-yí	tears & snivel	1x	45.6
享祀	xiǎng-sì	sacrificial-offering sacrifice	1x	47.2
祭祀	jì-sì	sacrifice sacrifice	1x	47.5
童僕	tóng-pú	servant-boy slave	2x	56.2, 56.3
史巫	shǐ-wū	diviner-shaman	1x	57.2

Appendix – Vocabulary – Compounds

More Terms & Phrases

永	yong = forever, everlasting, eternal	8x	only once does this not occur as yong zhen. This happens in 6.1 as bu-yong = not long lasting
---	---	----	--

永貞	yong zhen = yong divination	7x	2.7, 8.0, 22.3, 42.2, 45.5, 52.1, 62.4
----	------------------------------------	----	--

I usually translate this as a ***‘long-term or prolonged divination’***
i.e. one concerned with long-term prognostication and/or implications
vs. the relatively short range projections of most divination of the time.

One could also translate it as ***‘a prolonging divination’***,
or as ***‘the continuity or perpetuation divination’***.

Here are the seven occurrences:

利永貞	li yong zhen = a favorable long-term divination	2x	2.7, 52.1
元永貞	yuan yong zhen = a very positive long-term divination = from initiation to ending divination/pronostication; from now until forever	2x	8.0, 45.5
永貞吉	yong zhen ji = a/the long-term divination/pronostication is auspicious	2x	22.3, 42.2
勿永永貞	wu yong yong zhen = don’t use this for/as a long-term divination	1x	62.4

Translations vs. Interpretations

Until recently there were only three reputable translations of the I-Ching into English.

1. **James Legge:** was the ‘first’ scholarly translation (Thomas McClatchie published in 1876) – 1899
(begun in 1854, finished in 1882, revised and published in 1899)
It is a precise & literal translation, a good example of Victorian scholarship
however, Legge is not always sympathetic to the spirit of the Yi. (smt. overtly skeptical in footnotes)
Raymond Van Over’s reorganization is the best of many versions of the Legge translation.
2. **Richard Wilhelm:** Chinese to German (collaborates with classical scholar Lao Naixuan) – 1923
scholarly, sympathetic, & traditional (Confucian)
German into English by **Cary Baynes** hence Wilhelm/Baynes translation – 1950
Baynes was a student of Carl Jung. Jung wrote the now famous foreword for the 1950 edition.
• 2nd edition into 1 volume – 1961 • 3rd edition into smaller format – July 1967
3. **John Blofeld:** scholarly, but straight talking, sympathetic, Buddhist (lives in Thailand) – 1965
Legge & Wilhelm include the commentaries known as the Ten Wings.
Blofeld omits the Wings except for one, which he calls ‘the Symbol’
Wilhelm refers to this commentary as ‘the Image’.

All three translate a Chinese version of the I-Ching compiled in 1715 by the court of emperor Kang Xi/Hsi [1626-1723].

All three are Confucian interpretations of the text.

Enter Thomas Cleary:

Cleary’s Translations

1. The Taoist I-Ching – 1986
is a translation of Liu, I-Ming’s version written in 1796
2. The Buddhist I-Ching – 1987
translation of Chih-hsu, Ou-i’s version circa 1650
3. A Neo-Confucian I-Ching, entitled The Tao of Organization – 1988
translation of Cheng Yi’s version circa 1075

More Recent Scholarly Translations

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--|----------------|
| • Yi Wu | • unpublished manuscript | – 198? |
| • Titus Yu | • unpublished manuscript | – 1983 |
| • Richard A. Kunst | • unpublished dissertation | – 1985 |
| • Greg Whincup | • Rediscovering the I-Ching | – 1986 |
| • Henry Wei | • The Authentic I-Ching | – 1987 |
| • K & R Huang | • I-Ching: A New Translation... | – 1987 |
| • Jing-nuan Wu | • Yi Jing | – 1991 |
| • Richard Lynn | • The Classic of Changes (based on Wang Bi commentary ~240 CE) | – 1994 |
| • Stephen Karcher | • The Classic Chinese Oracle of Change | – 94/02 |
| • Liu & Lin | • I Ching Text & Annotated Translation | – 1995 |
| • Edward Shaughnessy | • I Ching, The Classic of Changes (based on Ma Wang Dui texts) | – 1996 |
| • Alfred Huang | • The Complete I Ching | – 1998 |
| • Richard Gotshalk | • Divination, Order and the Zhouyi | – 1999 |
| • Richard Rutt | • Zhouyi: A Bronze Age Document | – 96/02 |
| • Margaret Pearson | • The Original I Ching | – 2011 |

Yi Jing Booklist – Translations and Books About

Looser Translations

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------|
| • Da Liu | • I Ching Coin Prediction | – 1975 |
| • Ni, Hua-ching | • The Book of Changes and the Unchanging Truth | – 1983 |
| • Jou, Tsung-hwa | • The Tao of I Ching Way to Divination | – 1984 |
| • Palmer, Ho, O'Brien | • The Fortune Teller's I Ching | – 1986 |
| • Palmer, Ramsay, Zhao | • I Ching: The Shamanic Oracle of Change | – 1995 |
| • Chan Chiu Ming | • Book of Changes, An Interpretation for the Modern Age | – 1997 |

Interpretative Texts

Many interpretations exist. Interpretations are based on translations,
Some are more faithful and responsible than others. Among the best, are versions by:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------|
| • Alfred Douglas | • The Oracle of Change | – 1971 |
| • Neil Powell | • The Book of Change: How to Understand & Use the I Ching | – 1979 |
| • R.L. Wing | • The I Ching Workbook • The Illustrated I Ching | – 1979/82 |
| • Carol Anthony | • A Guide to the I Ching | – 1982/88 |
| • Fox, Hughes & Tampion | • An Illuminated I Ching | – 1984 |
| • Brian Walker | • I Ching Book of Changes: A Guide to Life's Turning Points | – 1992 |
| • Mondo Selter | • I Ching Clarified | – 1993 |
| • Gordon | • The New Age I Ching | – 1995 |
| • Stephen Karcher | • The Elements of the I Ching | – 1995 |
| • Robert Benson | • I Ching a New Age | – 2002 |
| • Moran & Yu | • The Complete Idiot's Guide to the I Ching | – 2002 |
| • Hilary Barrett | • I Ching - Walking Your Path, Creating Your Future | – 2010 |

Books About the Yi Jing (for further study)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------|
| • H. Wilhelm | • 8 Lectures on the I-Ching | publ. 1960 |
| • H. Wilhelm | • Heaven, Earth & Man in the Book of Changes | publ. 1977 |
| • R. Wilhelm | • Lectures on Constancy & Change | publ. 1979 |
| • I. Shchutskii | • Researches on the I Ching | – 1927 publ. 1979 |
| • Wei Tat | • An Exposition of the I Ching | – 1977 |
| • Stephen Karcher | • Ta Chuan The Great Treatise | – 2000 |
| | | |
| • Z. D. Sung | • The Symbols of the Yi King | – 1934 |
| • R.G.H. Siu | • The Portable Dragon: A Western Man's Guide to the I Ching | – 1968 |
| • Khig Dhiegh | • The Eleventh Wing | – 1973 |
| • Larry Schoenholtz | • New Directions in the Ching | – 1975 |
| • Da Liu | • I Ching Numerology | – 1979 |
| • Lama Govinda | • The Inner Structure of the I Ching | – 1981 |
| • Thomas Cleary | • I Ching Mandalas | – 1989 |
| • Alfred Huang | • Numerology of the I Ching | – 2000 |
| | | |
| • Charles Ponce | • The Nature of the I Ching | – 1970 |
| • Jung Lee | • Understanding the I Ching • I Ching & Modern Man | – 1971/75 |
| • Sherrill & Chu | • The Astrology of the I Ching • An Anthology of I Ching | – 1976/77 |
| • Carol Anthony | • Philosophy of the I Ching • The Other Way | – 1981/90 |
| • Diana F. Hook | • I Ching & You • I Ching & Mankind • I Ching & Its Associations | – 73/75/80 |
| | | |
| • Edward Hacker | • The I Ching Handbook (with annotated bibliography) | – 1993 |
| • Hacker, Moore, Patsco | • I Ching An Annotated Bibliography | – 2002 |
| • Bent Nielsen | • A Companion to <i>Yi Jing</i> Numerology and Cosmology | – 2003 |
| • Schorre & Dunne | • Yijing Wondering and Wandering | – 2003 |

Yi Jing Booklist – Translations and Books About

Books About the Yi Jing (continued)

- R. Smith • Fathoming the Cosmos and Ordering the World – 2008

Medicine & the Yi-Jing

- Miki Shima • The Medical I Ching – 1992
- Yang Li • The Book of Changes and Traditional Chinese Medicine – 1998

Yi-Jing & the Genetic Code

- Martin Schönberger • The I Ching & the Genetic Code – 1979
- Johnson F. Yan • DNA and the I Ching – 1991

Psychology & the Yi-Jing

- Terence McKenna • Invisible Landscape – 1975/93
- Jean Shinoda Bolen • The Tao of Psychology (Synchronicity & the Self) – 1979
- Myles Seabrook • The Twelve Channels of the I Ching – 1994
- Roderic & Amy Sorrell • The I Ching made Easy – 1994
- Marysol G. Sterling • I-Ching and Transpersonal Psychology – 1995
- Denny Sargent • The Tao of Birthdays – 2000

Physics & the Yi-Jing

- Katya Walter • The Tao of Chaos – 1994

“Feminist” Versions

- Diane Stein • The Kwan Yin Book of Changes – 1985
- Barbara Walker • The I Ching of the Goddess – 1986
- Rowena Pattee • Moving With Change – 1986
- see **Margaret Pearson** • **The Original I Ching** – 2011

Yi-Jing Applied

- Guy Damian-Knight • On Love and Relationships – 1984
- • Business & Decision Making – 1986
- • Karma & Destiny – 1987
- Christopher Markert • I Ching: The No.1 Success Formula – 1986

Martial Arts & the Yi-Jing

- Gia-fu Feng • Tai Chi – A Way of Centering & I Ching – 1970
- Da Liu • T'ai Chi Ch'uan and I Ching – 1972
- Larry Johnson • 18 Buddha Hands Qigong: A Medical I Ching Exploration – 1999
- Stuart Alve Olson • T'ai Chi According to the I Ching – 2001

On Divination & Oracles

- Marie-Louise Von Franz • On Divination and Synchronicity – 1980
- Lowe & Blacker • Oracles and Divination – 1981

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

119 entries (23 pages)

ZY+ means new to list (23 of 119)

Zhou Yi Character Ambiguities

arranged alphabetically by first pronunciation

(M: stands for Mathews; WL=WenLin; AS:= Axel Schuessler; ZW = ZhongWen; T: = Tessenow; NW: = Wiseman;
W: = Wiegner; L: = Learners; JC = Jim Cleaver)

(**Bold** is my suggested most likely/common pronunciation, or in a few cases definition)

罷	bà/pí	𦉳(网 wǎng) net over 能 (néng) bear	M:4841
	bà	① stop, cease; ②quit ③dismiss ④finish ⑤refuse to attend	WL
	pí	tired; weary; exhausted	
陂 ZY+	bēi/pō	𡿨 (阜 fù) hill R:170 and 皮 pí skin	M:5345
	bēi	pool; shore; slope	
	pō	uneven	
背	bèi/bēi	北 běi north (the back side) + 月(肉 ròu) flesh	M:4989
		北 depicts two people standing back to back.	
	bèi	n. back of the body or object v. ①turn one's back; turn away ②hide sth. from ③learn by heart; recite from memory ④faint ⑤ die 〈slang〉 unlucky, esp. in gambling	
奔 ZY+	bēn/bèn	A 大 person running through 卉 (huì) high grass	M:5028
	bēn	run fast; flee; ①head for ②hurry; rush; hasten ③flee ④approach	
	bèn	go straight towards; ①go straight towards; head for ②approach; get close to	
比	bǐ/pí/bì	R:81 compare (匕 is R:21 spoon, ladle)	M:5077
	bǐ	compare, contrast	
	bì	to associate with; to follow; to be near; neighbors in Zhou times: a group of five families b) to arrive; recently; when c) for, on behalf of d) each, every	
	pí	f & g) u.f. transliterating (both 3rd & 4th tones are used for this) I eliminated pí	
跛 ZY+	bǒ/bì	𠂔 (足 zú) foot + 皮 pí phonetic	M:5317
	bǒ	lame	
	bì	stumble	

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

裳 ZY+	cháng/shang	尚 shàng phonetic over 衣 (yī) clothing	M:5671
	cháng shang	ancient: skirt clothing I eliminated shang (ZY 1 replacement H:2.5)	
長	cháng/zhǎng	(picture of long hair tied by a brooch)	M:213
	cháng zhǎng	long (of space or time); long lasting grow, grow up; get older, senior, elder, chief, head	
朝	cháo/zhāo	The left side 卓 depicts the 日 (rì) sun rising between the plants. M:233	
		The right side was not originally 月 (yuè) moon; its origin is obscure (the seal character had 舟 zhōu phonetic; older forms had something else).	
	zhāo	the dawn, morning; early b) to visit—a father, elder, or superior c) to face, fronting; towards 朝 zhāo 'morning' is cognate to 潮 cháo 'morning tide'.	
	cháo	the court; a dynasty	
車	chē/jū	R:159 cart/vehicle	M:280
	chē	①vehicle ②wheeled machine/instrument ③Surname v. ①turn on a lathe ②lift water with a water-wheel	
	jū	chariot ②Ch. chess piece	
乘	chéng/shèng	Picture of a war chariot with a fence roof and 北 two men -Karlgren	M:398
	chéng	to avail of, to ascend; to ride (a vehicle) a) to multiply	
	shèng WL	b) chariot; carriage drawn by 4 horses; a set of 4 arrows d) annals; records e) in Buddhist teaching a conveyance (to bring truth to people) (Da Cheng = Mahayana / Xiao Cheng = Hinayana)	M:chèng
遲	chí/zhì	遲 (迟 chuò) go + 犀 xī rhinoceros as the phonetic	M:1024
	chí	slow, dilatory, late, tardy; to delay	
	zhì	to wait; to look for hesitate; put off	WL
仇 ZY+	chóu/qiú	亻 (人 rén) person + 九 jiǔ (9) phonetic	M:1332
	chóu	revenge; enemy, foe; ①hatred; enmity ②Surname	
	qiú	mate; match	

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

處	chù/chǔ	Originally 処, from 夂 (zhǐ) walk slowly + 几 (jī) small table Where you 夂 go and 几 sit down --Karlgren Somebody put 虎 hǔ 'tiger' on top of it all for unknown reasons.	M:1407
	chù chǔ	n: a place; an office, a dept.; a side or party; condition, circumstances v: to dwell, abide in, to stay on, to be at rest in, to occupy a) to decide; to judge; punish; settle or end b) to manage, to adjust, to attend to, deal with; to place c) to have use for	
畜 ZY+	chù/xù	玄 (xuán) profound + 田 (tián) field Interpretation doubtful because the analysis of 玄 is uncertain; possibly to keep in one's 玄 house and one's 田 fields --Karlgren. (Karlgren speculates that 玄 represents the dark interior of a house.)	M:1412
	chù xù	domestic animal; livestock raise (domestic animals)	
從	cóng/cōng/zòng	彳 (chì) footprint + 止 (zhǐ) foot added for emphasis The simple form 从 is older. Two 人 (rén) people, one following the other.	M:6919
	cóng	from, since, whence; through; at all times, always 1. follow 2. obey, comply 3. join, engage 4. adopt a certain attitude, follow a certain principle 5. secondary, accessory 7. follower, attendant	
	cōng	M:6919b = lax, yielding	
	zòng	M:6919c = follower; secondary M:6919d = clan, family	
	zōng	M:6919e = perpendicular; to plow from north to south; lengthwise technically the zong definitons should be written with this character 縱	
大	dà/dài	A person 人 with arms stretched out to mean big	M:5943
	dà	big, large; noble; high in rank; very much; full grown; to make great	
	dài	a) doctor, physician	
	tài	b) used for 太 I eliminated dài	

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

道	dào/dǎo/dāo	首 (shǒu) head + 走 (zǒu) go	M:6136
	dào	road, way, path; The Way, the truth; a doctrine or principle b) Daoism c) a district, political division of a province d) to speak, to tell; words e) classifies for various things	
	dǎo or dào	to lead, to guide; to instruct	now written 導 M:6137
	dāo	神神道道 shénshendāodāo = odd; fantastic; bizarre I eliminated dāo	
得	de/děi/dé	貝 (bèi) 'shell, money' over 寸 (cùn) 'hand': to get your hand on some money. M:6161 貝 has become reduced to 旦 (dàn) in the modern form, and 彳 (chì) 'footstep' has been added, meaning that you have to reach the 貝 money before you can 寸 get it (彳 footstep also means 'conduct').	
	de	suffix to previous word; following an adj. = very, greatly	
	děi	ought, should, must, need to, should be děi 'must, should' is an extension of the meanings 'get' and 'achieve', where getting money is regarded as a necessity or an obligation.	
	dé	to get, obtain; reach, achieve, attain	
地	de/dì	土 (tǔ) earth + 也 (yě) also phonetic M:6198 The pronunciations have changed so that 地 dì no longer sounds similar to 也 yě	
	dì	earth, terrestrial; land, soil, ground, fields; place, position; distance from	
	de	<i>adverbial particle</i> -ly (as near as I can tell this is a strictly modern useage)	
		I eliminated de	
弟	dì/tì	picture is uncertain M:6201 forms 第 dì (as in 第二 'second' etc.), with the top 讠 replaced by 竹	
	dì	①younger brother (dìdì) ②junior	
		◆pron. 'T' (used in letters between men)	
	tì	respect for one's older brother	
啞 ZY+	dié/xī/xì	口 (kǒu) mouth + 至 zhì to, until M:2456 No single-syllable words currently in dictionary. Occurs in hexagram 10.	
	dié	bite, gnaw	
	xī	?	
	xì	a loud laugh	
		I eliminated xī (ZY 2 replacements)	

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

斗	dòu/dǒu	R:68 A measure of 十 ten 勺 ladles or 升 pints = a peck	M:6472
	dǒu	10 ladles/liters/pints; in dry measure a peck	
	dòu 鬥	a) the 'big' dipper constellation	
	dòu 鬥	R:191 = to fight, wrestle (in simplified 斗 is used for both) 鬥 depicts a pair of wrestlers in hand-to-hand struggle. 斗 is sometimes added to 鬥 as a phonetic, forming 鬪 I eliminated dòu	
惡	è/ě/wù	(hunchback=deformed + heart)	M:4809
	è	evil; fierce	WL
	ě	nausea	WL
	wù	loathe, hate	WL
		(I think 'averse to' or 'avoid' works well in most CM contexts) ^{JC} (In ZZ I suggest 'deformed', 'misshapen', or just plain 'ugly') ^{JC}	
反/反	fǎn/bǎn	M: does not list alternate pronunciations, neither does PY	M:1781
	fǎn	turn over; return, retreat, turn back; counter; revolt, rebel; oppose, combat	
	a)	reverse, reverse direction; inside-out, upside-down	
	bǎn	on the contrary, but, instead of 反反 bǎnbǎn = proper; seemly; fitting I eliminated bǎn	WL
賁	fén/bēn/bì	top 卉 (huì) is three 屮 plants (as in 花卉 huāhuì 'ornamental plants') The bottom 貝 bèi is a cowry shell, used as a decoration. 賁 bì and 賁 bēn are two different words that are both written with the same character. 賁 bēn, meaning 'strenuous', is cognate with 奔 bēn 'run fast' (which also contains 卉 huì)	
	fén	large	WL
	bēn	rush, hasten; diaphragm	WL
	bì	Hex 22 Decoration	WL
	fēn	energetic, strenuous	M:5027
	a)	large	
	pì	b) bright, ornamental; to honor	
	fèn	c) defeated, routed	
否 ZY+	fǒu/pǐ	不 (bù) no + 口 (kǒu) mouth	M:1902
	fǒu	v. negate, deny; adv. no, nay	
	pǐ	bad; inferior; Standstill H:12	

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

夫	fū/fú	A grown 大 man, with a 一 pin in his hair, to show he is of age Wieger	M:1908
	fū	man, husband, laborer or artisan a distinguished person gongfu=skill daifu=doctor	
	fú	<i>initial particle:</i> now, therefore, moreover, wherefore; however, if etc. <i>final particle:</i> alas! <i>pron:</i> he <i>prep:</i> <i>adverse part:</i> but <i>particle indicating consequence or result</i>	
拂	fú/bì	扌 (手 shǒu) hand + 弗 (fú) not phonetic	M:1986
	fú	①stroke; touch lightly ②whisk; flick ③go against (sb.'s wishes); defy	
	bì	assist	
父	fù/fǔ	又 hand holding a stick	M:1933
		In the original character for father, a hand can be seen on the right, but scholars disagree on the other part of the character. It is probably an object representing power and authority, perhaps a weapon, perhaps a symbol for ancestors --Lindqvist	
	fù	①father ②male relative of father's generation	
干		old man	
	fù		
干	gàn/gān	R:51 pestle	M:3211
	gān	to oppose; to offend; a shield a) the bank of a river b) stem, trunk Celestial Stems c) attend to; to involve; consequences, results d) to seek e) to arrange	(M only lists 1st tone)
	gàn	do, work	WL
膏	gào/gāo	高 (gāo) tall/high + 月(肉 ròu) flesh	M:3296
	gāo	fat, grease, oil; paste, cream, ointment, plaster; tallow rich (flavor, food) a) the region below the heart b) the white grain of certain woods (poplar, willow)	
	kào	c) to fertilize	
	gào	lubricate, to grease	WL

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

告	gào/gù	𠂔(牛 niú) ox over 口 (kǒu) mouth	M:3287
	gào	Wieger: to 牛 butt, attack, indict with 口 the mouth. 132B --Karlgren ①tell; inform; explain ②ask for; request ③make known; state clearly; announce ♦v. accuse; sue	
	gù	告朔 gùshuò <hist.> ①distribution of the calendar of the coming year by the Zhou king to the feudal states. ②ritual conducted on the first day of a year by the ruler of a feudal state.	
葛 ZY+	gé/Gě	++(草 cǎo) grass + 曷 hé phonetic	M:3377
	gé	kudzu vine (pueraria); grass-cloth	
	Gě	Surname I eliminated Gě (ZY: 1 replacement H:47)	
革	gé/jí	R:177 rawhide H:49 Revolution	M:3314
	gé	Hide, skin; to flay, take off; deprive of -- picture of a skin split open, a hide seen from the back, with legs apart --Karlgren The extended meaning of 'revolution' may refer to the way a rejected leader has his leadership stripped away like a dead sheep's hide.	
	jí	v. dismiss; expel n. leather; hide revolution; reform perilous	
鼓	gǔ/gū	(𡗗 (zhù) drum + 支 (zhī) a hand with a drumstick	M:3479
	gǔ	drum v. ①beat/play certain musical instruments ②blow with bellows/etc. ③arouse; inspire; stimulate s.v. bulging; swelling	
	gū	胖鼓鼓 pànggūgū = fat; plump; full; bulging	
谷	gǔ/gǔ/yù	R:150 valley (mouth of a valley)	M:3483
	gǔ	valley, ravine; a hollow; difficult	
	gǔ	gorge	
	yù	borrowed to replace 穀 grain in simplified characters a branch tribe of Tartars; millet I eliminated gǔ & yù	
觀	guān/guàn	𪛗 (guàn) phonetic (heron/owl) + 見 (jiàn) see/look	M:3575
	guān	H:20 Contemplate ①look at; watch; observe ②sight; view ③outlook; concept ♦suf. point of view (bēiguān = pessimistic)	
	guàn	道觀 Dàoguàn = Daoist temple/shrine I eliminated guàn	

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

龜	guī/jūn/Qiū	R:213 turtle	M:3621
	guī	tortoise; turtle	
	jūn	chap, chapped	
	Qiū	龜茲 Qiūcí 〈hist.〉 Kucha (an important Tocharian town on the northern rim of the Taklamakan Desert in the Han-Tang period) I eliminated Qiū & jūn	
好	hǎo/hào/hāo	女 (nǚ) woman + 子 (zǐ) child	M:2062
	hǎo	good, excellent, well; superior; right a) adv: well, exceedingly, better, extremely; superlative; easy to b) indicates irony (or disapproval), generally followed by a negative c) causative d) on good terms with	
	hào	to like, be fond of; to love; be addicted to; susceptible to, liable to	
	hāo	with care	WL
號	hào/háo	口 (kǒu) mouth + 号 (qiǎo) exclamation (both phonetic and signfic) The full form has 虎 (hǔ) tiger added to convey the idea of a tiger's roar; but the simple form 号 is older.	M:2064
	hào	suf. ①number in a series ②date ①size ②arrange in a series ③shop; firm; business ④mark ⑤name, appellation ◆n. ①assumed name; sobriquet ②brass wind instrument ◆v. ①make a mark ②feel the pulse ◆m. (for number of people)	
	háo	howl (of humans/wind)	
虎	hǔ/hū/hù	R:141 tiger	M:2161
	hǔ	tiger; v. ①bluff; intimidate ②deceive; cheat; tiger-like; brave	
	hū	馬馬虎虎 mǎmahūhū (literally horse-tiger) ①careless; casual ②fair; so-so	
	hù	虎不拉 hùbulǎ = shrike	
華	Huà/huá	ZW 173/9	M:2217
	huá	flowers/flowery, variegated; magnificent, glorious; splendor Hua Tuo (famous 3rd c. physician) gray (hair) elegant, beautiful, handsome, showy	2217.41 WL
	Huà	a) China, Chinese c) surname Mt. Hua (Hua Shan in Shaanxi) (1 replacement in ZY H:28.5)	WL

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

齎 ZY+	jī/zī	The top is 齊 qí phonetic, abbreviated in the variant forms 賚 and 賚, and the simple form 齎. The bottom is 貝 (bèi) money.	M:464
	jī	give, present; harbor (as resentment); hold in one's heart	
	jīzī	exclamation (this compound occurs in H:47.6)	
	zī	I eliminated zī (ZY: 1 replacement)	
藉	jí/jiè	++(草 cǎo) grass + 藉 (jí) sacred imperial field trample; insult ① underpad; ②padding; lining v. ①make use of; take advantage of (an opportunity/etc.) ②use as a pretext; ♦conj. if; supposing	M:767
	jǐ/jī	么 (yāo) small (doubled) + 戍 (shù) frontier guard Frontier guards are attentive to the least movement, to the smallest event --Wieger	M:409
	jī	adv: nearly, almost, about, approximately; somewhat, rather a) subtle, recondite; hidden (motive) ^{me} incipient	
	jǐ	c) u.f. 526 期 qí = b) expect, to be expected d) how many? e) a few, several, some	
濟	jǐ/jì	氵 (shuǐ) water + 齊 (qí) phonetic even/neat Primitive meaning: to cross/ford a river. Then, to help someone to cross a river; then, just to help someone in need.	M:459
	jǐ	c) numerous; fine appearance	
	jì	to aid, relieve (be of help, benefit) ^{WL} a) to cross a stream/river b) to complete; be up to a standard	
	劑 jì	to trim or adjust. a dose (of medicine), to compound medicines	
繫	jì/xì	𦉰+爿=jī phonetic over 系 (sī) thread cognate with 系 xì and 係 xì (apparently xì is the older pronunciation) (the ancient pronunciations are identical and the meanings are virtually identical)	M:2458
	jì		
	xì	to bind, to gird; to be attached to (tie, fasten; button up) ^{WL} a) to remember b) to draw, to let down 1. feel anxious, be concerned	WL

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

家	jiā/jie/jia	宀 (mián) roof + 豕 (shǐ) pig	M:594
	jiā	family; household; home	
	jie		
	jia	suf. indicates membership in a category (usually of persons) I eliminated jie & jia	
假	jiǎ/jià		M:599
		Originally 假 was 二 (èr) two + 皮 (pí) skin: 二 second = false skin 𠂇 (人 rén) person was added later.	
	jiǎ	① false; fake; phony; artificial ② 〈law〉 conditional; tentative ① borrow; avail of □ ② if; supposing	
	jià	n. ① holiday; vacation ② leave of absence; furlough	
見	jiàn/xiàn	目 (mù) eye on legs (emphasis on eyes)	M:860
	jiàn	to see, perceive, observe a) to interview; to visit or call on; to meet b) used to indicate the passive view, opinion	
			WL
	xiàn	c) to manifest, to appear; to introduce show, display	WL
		present, current	WL
角	jiǎo/jué	R:148 horn	M:1174
	jiǎo	horn, horn shaped; corner; angle; cape, promontory a) a dime, 1/10th of a dollar b) to butt, vie (in a contest)	
	jué	actor, role; three-legged wine cup; third note in pentatonic scale	

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

節	jié/jiē	竹 (zhú) bamboo over 卽 (jí) at present; in the immediate future	M:795
		The basic meaning is bamboo joint. Hence, division, section; season; festival, holiday. The extended meanings 'economize' and 'moral integrity' may stem from the idea of proper behavior according to the time of year; these meanings may also be related to 卽 jié which depicts a person kneeling in subservience. The left side 卩 is from the bottom of 食 (shí) 'eat'; it depicts a pot of food. The right side 卩 is a person facing the food, just about to eat. Hence, 'immediately'. Compare 既 jì 'already', where the person is facing away, having already eaten.	
	jié	a verse, a chapter, a section; a joint; a knot; details (Hex: 60) a) moderation, economy, to economize b) chastity, purity; to regulate, restrain c) divisions of time: a term, a festival, a holiday; birthday d) rhythm e) a tally, a token; credentials f) lofty g) the capitals on pillars	
	jiē	jiēguān ①juncture; point; crux ②critical moment	WL
解	jiě/jiè/xiè	(horn+knife+ox) to dehorn ^{JC}	M:626
	jiě	to loosen, untie, to release, to get rid of a) to explain, to expound	
	jiè xiè	b) to forward, to send, to hand over c) surname; see the point, understand the significance of acrobatics 跑馬賣解 pǎomǎmàixiè make money by doing tricks with horses	
據	jù/jū	扌 (shǒu) hand + 虞 (jù) wild boar	M:1563
	jù	according to; on the grounds of ①occupy; seize ②rely/depend on ③evidence; certificate; proof	
	jū	拮據 jiéjū s.v. short of money; hard up; in straitened circumstances	
甃 ZY+	juàn/zhèn/zhòu	秋 (qiū) autumn, fall + 瓦 (wǎ) tile	M:1305
		M: brickwork of a well, to repair a well, to lay bricks WL: brick wall of a well No single-syllable words currently in dictionary.	
	juàn zhèn zhòu	I eliminated juàn (ZY 1 replacement) I eliminated zhèn (ZY 1 replacement) RK: well lining (H:48.4)	
可	kě/kè	口 (kǒu) mouth + 丂 (qiǎo) exclamation: approve: okay	M:3381
	kě	may, can, might, able; (sign of potential mood)	
	kè	for transliterating I eliminated kè (ZY 4 replacements)	

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

勞	láo/lào	<p>□(𣎵) two 火 fires + 冂 roof over 力 (lì) strength</p> <p>(two fires and roof – function in 勞(勞) láo is uncertain)</p> <p>To 力 toil at the lamp's light, during night... --Wieger.</p>	M:3826
	láo	v. put sb. to the trouble of... ①express one's appreciation to	
		②work ③accomplishment □ ④hard; wearisome	
	lào	encourage; console	
樂	lè/yuè	白 a drum, with 幺 bells on both sides + a wooden stand ^{1C}	M:4129
	lè	pleasure, happy; be glad, enjoy; joy, joyful; laugh	
	yuè	a) music	
	yào	b) to take pleasure in	
藟 ZY+	lěi/léi	<p>++ (cǎo) R: 140 + 畾 (léi) space between fields</p> <p>vine, creeper; to wind</p>	M:4235
	lěi	RK: vitus vine (see #326)	
	léi		
累=纍 (ref. see prev.)	lěi/léi	<p>田 (tián) field + 系 (sī) thread</p> <p>Long ago the simple form 累, with a single 田, came into use for the pronunciation lèi, 纍 being preserved for the pronunciation léi.</p>	M:4221
	léi	to tie up, to bind; gather	
	lěi	accumulate; pile up; build up	
	lèi	tired, weary; work hard; get deeply involved	
	lèi	a) to implicate, to involve, to embarrass; verbose; tiresome, tired, weary	
里	lǐ/lǐ	田 (tián) field + 土 (tǔ) earth	M:3857
	lǐ	<p>n. lining; inside; internal; interior; inside</p> <p>①neighborhood ②hometown; native place ③Surname</p> <p>◆m. Chinese mile (1/2 kilometer or about 1/3 mile); trident (300 paces)</p> <p>Village of 25 or 50 families; place of residence; (the length of the side of said village:)</p> <p>length measure of about 600 meters --Karlgren.</p> <p>Since the adoption of the metric system, a lǐ is exactly 500 meters.</p> <p>I eliminated the redundancy (ZY: 1 replacement H:51.0)</p>	
陸	lù/liù	Originally written 垚, from 先 lù mushroom over 土 (tǔ) earth	M:4191
		Later 阜 (fù) hill was added.	
	lù	land	
	liù	six = 六 (used on checks and legal documents)	

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

蒙 ZY+	mēng/méng	The signific is 冡 (mì) cover. Together with the 一 line under it, it is like 冡 (mào), a cover. The lower 一 line of 冡 is replaced by 豕 (shǐ) boar, and on top of it all is 艹(草 cǎo) grass. The significance of these last two elements is unclear.	M: 4437
	mēng	cheat, dupe; Bég mēng wǒ = Don't kid me. ② make a wild guess	
	méng	to cover; ignorant; ③ ignorant; illiterate	
	Měng	①receive 蒙受 méngshòu ②encounter 蒙難 méngnàn Mongol	
靡	mǐ/mí	麻 (má) hemp + 非 (fēi) not	M:4455
	mǐ	blown over by the wind	
	mí	waste	
目	mù/mu	R:109 (mù) eye	M:4596
	mù	①eye ②item; section ③list; catalogue; table of contents	
		④ look; regard ⑤goal	
	mu	I eliminated mu (ZY 1 replacement H:9.3)	
囊	náng/nāng	an old picture of a sack, signific, and 襄 (xiāng) phonetic	M:4627
	náng	bag, sack, case, purse, pocket	
	nāng	囊膾 nāngchuài pork near the pig's nipples	
		I eliminated nāng (ZY 1 replacement H:2.4)	
泥	ní/nì	氺 (水 shuǐ) water + 尼 ní phonetic	M:4660
	ní	mud, clay; ♦b.f. mashed vegetables/fruit	
	nì	cover/daub with plaster; ♦b.f. stubborn; bigoted	
鳥	niǎo/diǎo	烏 (wū) crow, 隹 (zhuī) short-tailed birds	M:4688
		Don't confuse with 馬 (mǎ) horse.	
	niǎo	bird	
	diǎo	penis, cock I eliminated diǎo (ZY 4 replacements)	

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

寧	nìng/níng	宀 (mián) roof, 心 (xīn) heart + 皿 (mǐn) dish	M:4725
	丁 (dīng)	was added to the bottom (phonetic?), in the seal it was 𠂔 (qiǎo) take breath, rest.	
	nìng	adv. ① rather; would rather ② could there be; Surname	
	níng	peaceful; tranquil; ① short for Ningxia ② another name for Nanjing	
牛	niú/niū	R:93 bovine	M:4737
	niú	ox, cow, bull; cattle	
		talk big; boast, brag: 〈slang〉 arrogant	
	niū	水牛 shuǐniū = snail I eliminated niū (ZY 7 replacements)	
其	qí/jī	Picture of a basket. The character was borrowed for the pronoun qí.	M:525
		jī winnowing basket is now written 箕.	
	qí	<i>pronoun</i> : he/she, it; his/hers, its; them/they, theirs	
		a) emphatic, imperative, interrogative !, how?	
		b) if, as if	
	jī	final particle, interrogative what?	
		I eliminated jī (ZY replacements)	
	qí	this; 3rd person possessive <i>pronoun</i> : his/hers, its; their, (my, our)	AS:p.420
	qí	a modal particle in OB = be expected, should, probably, likely	AS:p.421
橈	qí = qí 期	year, a year (stipulated time, time, limit)	
	jī 期	'Year'	
橈 ZY+ H:28.0 H:28.3	ráo/náo	木 (mù) tree + 尧(堯) Yáo (Surname)	M:3087
		legendary emperor (2200 B.C.) model of wisdom and virtue	
		In the full form, the top 垚 is 土 (tǔ) earth tripled, and the bottom 兀 (wù) is a table.	
		High, lofty 兀 an altar, pedestal built high with plenty of 土 earth (tripled) --Karlgren.	
	ráo	oar; to row	
	náo	disturb	
	nào	1. crooked, bent wood; unjust 2. weak, soft 3. to disperse, scattered defeated I eliminated ráo & náo (ZY 2 replacements H:28)	M: a, b, c
袺 ZY+	rú/nú	衤(衣 yī) clothing + 如 rú phonetic	M:3140
	rú	old rags, old clothes (used for caulking)	
	nú	no def.	
	nú	RK: silk floss I eliminated nú (ZY 1 replacement H:63.4)	

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

若	ruò/rě	<p>艹(草 cǎo) grass, (又 yòu) hand, and 口(kǒu) mouth M:3126</p> <p>ナ and 口 combined look like 右(yòu 'right'). (M: lists no other pronunciations)</p> <p>若 once meant 'to gather vegetables'.</p> <p>The character 若 was borrowed for abstract words with the same sound.</p>	
	ruò	seem, seemingly; as if; if	(WG=jō)
	rě	<p>般若 bōrě <Budd.> wisdom; prajna</p> <p>I eliminated rě</p>	
塞	sāi/sè/sài		M:5446
		<p>An empty 宀 place is filled with 工 bricks or other materials, by 扌hands --Wieger</p> <p>土(tǔ) 'earth' was added later.</p> <p>Compare 賽 sài 'contest', which has 貝 money at the bottom,</p> <p>and 寒 hán 'cold', which has 冫 ice at the bottom.</p>	
	sāi	v. fill/stuff in; stop up; ①stopper; cork; ② <Ch. med.> obstruction	
	sè	block up; obstruct	
	sài	place of strategic importance; border pass	
喪	sàng/sāng	<p>哭(kū) cry over 亡(wáng) die (both somewhat modified) M:5429</p> <p>To 哭 cry, weep over a 亡 dead person --Karlgren</p>	
	sàng	①lose (by death); ②lose (sth. important)	
	sāng	mourn(ing); make funeral arrangements	
上	shàng/shang/shǎng	<p>卜(bǔ) foretell/predict/divine + yī one/baseline; point up M:5669</p>	
	shàng	<p>①upper; upward</p> <p>②higher; superior; better</p> <p>③first (part); preceding; previous</p> <p>④up to (preceding numbers) ~ yībǎi rén up to a hundred people</p> <p>⑤emperor</p> <p>⑥second of the classical tones; 1st note in gōngchèpǔ; 3rd tone in Mandarin</p> <p>⑦posterior</p> <p>①go up; mount; board; get on</p> <p>②go to; leave for</p> <p>③submit; send in; present</p> <p>④forge/go ahead</p> <p>⑤appear on the stage; enter</p> <p>⑥place sth. in position; set; fix; apply</p> <p>⑦be put on record; be carried (in a publication)</p> <p>⑧wind; screw; tighten</p>	
	shǎng	<p>①(after verbs) up pá~ climb up suǒ~ mén lock up ài~ fall in love</p> <p>②(after nouns) on; in; with regard to; -ically</p> <p>in Mandarin = the 3rd tone (see #6 above)</p>	
	shang	I eliminated shang & shǎng (ZY replacements)	

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

舍	shě/shè shě shè	<div> <div> <div>□ walls + □ roof (合) with 屮 straw (for insulation)^{JC}</div> <div>give up, abandon</div> <div>dormitory</div> </div> </div>	M:5699
石	shí/dàn shí dàn	<div> <div>R:112 stone □ piece of rock at the bottom of a 厂 cliff</div> <div>stone, rock</div> <div>unit of grain = 1 hectoliter</div> </div>	M:5813
實	S:实 shí/shī shí shī	<div> <div>貫 (guàn) a string of cash under 宀 (mián) a roof</div> <div>(M: lists no other pronunciations)</div> <div>solid, full, substantial; true, real, actual; practical; reality;</div> <div>small hard fruits, seeds/pits</div> <div>惡惡實實 è'eshīshī = fierce; ferocious</div> <div>I eliminated shī</div> </div>	M:5821
食	shí/sì shí sì	<div> <div>A sturdy vessel with feet and lid --Lindqvist</div> <div>top seems to be the lid 良 (liáng) good; fine</div> <div>food, eat</div> <div>to feed</div> </div>	M:5810
割 ZY+	shuà/kuī/gui shuà kuī gui	<div> <div>圭 (guī) jade tablet + 刂 (dāo) knife</div> <div>no def.</div> <div>RK: to stab (kuí)</div> <div>to cut open and clean (as fish); to kill sacrifice; to stab</div> <div>I eliminated shuà & kuī, but added kuí (ZY 1 replacement H:54.6)</div> </div>	M:3642
說=説	shuō/shuì shuō shuì	<div> <div>言 (yán) words + 兑(兌) duì phonetic</div> <div>兑 represents 丷 cries of joy coming out of a 儿 person's □ mouth</div> <div>so it also indicates the meaning 'speak'.</div> <div>say, speak</div> <div>try to persuade</div> </div>	M:5939
思	sī/sāi sī sāi	<div> <div>The top depicted a brain, now it looks like 田 tián field</div> <div>The bottom is 心 (xīn) heart</div> <div>①think; consider; deliberate ②think of; long for ③thought; meaning richly bearded</div> </div>	M:5580

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

遂	sui/suí suì suí	豕 (shǐ) pig + 辵 (chuò) go satisfy, fulfill; succeed 遂石 suíshí 〈geol.〉 chert I eliminated suí (ZY 3 replacements)	M:5530
同	tóng/tòng tóng tòng	cover, the lid and 冂 an opening: fit together --Karlgren same, similar; together, in common; with; comrade; harmony, concord 衢衢 hútòng 〈loan〉 lane; alley	M:6615
塗	tú/tú/tū tú tú tú tū	氵 (shuǐ) water + 余 (yú) I, me; leftovers (phonetic) with 土 (tǔ) earth at the bottom (also phonetic) ①spread on; apply ②scrawl ③blot/cross out ①mud; mire; ②seabeach; beach; Surname road; route; journey; way 糊裡八塗 húlibātū = confused; muddle-headed 烏裡巴塗 wūlibātū ①hazy ②lukewarm	M:6525
王	wáng/wàng wáng wàng	王 may have originally depicted the head of a ceremonial axe. 王 usually said to derive from 玉 (yù) jade. king, kingdom; sovereign, prince great, grand, honorable <i>rare</i> : rule, be king of/over	M:7037
為=爲 also	wéi/wèi wéi wèi wèi/wéi	An elephant and a hand guiding it. to be, to become; to do, to make, to cause, to act, to practice for, because of, on account of; wherefore, by, to	M:7059
尾	wěi/yǐ wěi yǐ	尸 (shī) body + 毛 (máo) hair ①tail; ②end; ③conclusion; ④remaining part; remnant the 6th of the 28 constellations; ♦m. for fish/etc. tail	M:7109
遺	wèi/yí wèi yí	貴 (guì) wealth + 辵 (chuò) go Not to be confused with 遣 qiǎn. give; make a present of; bestow ①lose ②leave behind; keep back ③omit; leave out ④bequeath ⑤regret ⑥sth. lost ⑦incontinence	M:2995

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

無/无	wú/mó	Picture of a dancer with fancy sleeves or tassels in his/her hands. M:7180 Now 'dance' is 舞 wǔ, with 舛 two feet added to the bottom. The simple form 无 has co-existed with 無 for thousands of years; 无 is apparently just a simpler depiction of the same dancer. 無/无 was borrowed for the word wú 'without'.
	wú mó	without; apart from; none; nothingness 南無 nā mó 〈Sanskrit〉 give oneself totally to; pay homage I eliminated mó
咸 = 鹹	xián/xián	咸, from 戌 (xū) destroy + 口 (kǒu) mouth originally meant bite M:2666 戌 to hurt 口 with the mouth --Karlgren
	xián xián	all; Hex 31 salty I eliminated the duplication
相 H:13.5	xiāng/xiàng	木 (mù) tree + 目 (mù) eye M:2562 The abstract meaning of reciprocity is said to come from a kind of pun, the two elements 木 and 目 both being pronounced mù --Wieger
	xiāng xiàng	each other; mutual(ly); reciprocal (WG hsiang) to look at, appearance, looks; form or symbol; to practice physiogomy b) to assist, thus, a minister of state
校	xiào/jiào	木 (mù) wood + 交 jiāo phonetic M:706 School houses are made of 木 wood. 校 xiào may be etymologically related to 学(學) xué learn. The pronunciation 校 jiào (as in 校对 jiàoduì proof-read is etymologically the same word as 较 jiào compare.
	xiào jiào	①school; ②field officer ①check; proofread ②compare critically ③collate ④contest
行	xíng/háng/hàng/heng	R:144 step, go, travel M:2754 彳 and 亍 footprints. Old forms appear to depict a crossroad. to walk, go, move, do, act; travel
	xíng xìng háng hàng heng	a) actions, conduct, behavior (this seems to have been subsumed within 2nd tone; WL did not list) c) a line, row; column; a series; order of seniority b) a business, a shop, firm; profession; expertise in a field d) bold, determined 道行 dàoheng ①attainment of a Daoist/Buddhist ②skill I eliminated heng & hàng

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

縐 ZY+	xū/rú	糸 (sī) R: 120, twisted silk + 需 (xū) need, want	M:2845
	xū	fine gauze; torn silk, frayed edges	
	rú	a leak	H:63.4
畜	xù/chù	玄 (xuán) dark over 田 (tián) field	M:1412
	chù	domestic animals, livestock, cattle	
	xù	a) raise (domestic animals); to rear, to feed, to cultivate b) to accumulate, to store up c) to restrain	
see	chù/xù	(see Hex: 9 & 26) ^{JC}	
旋 ZY+ H:10.6	xuán/xuàn	𠂔(yǎn) flag/streamer + 疋 (shū) foot	M:2894
	xuán	spin; revolve; circle, whorl; ② return; come back; adv. soon; before long	
	xuàn	whirl; turn sth. on a lathe; pare; turning; spinning ② a vessel for warming wine	
皿	xuè/xiě	皿 (mǐn) vessel/bowl with an added 丶 (diǎn) dot on top. The contents of the 皿 sacrificial bowl --Karlgren	M:2901
	xuè	blood	(WG hsueh)
	xiě	blood (In NJ: there are 25 occurrences) I eliminated xiě (ZY 7 replacements)	(WG hsieh)
衣	yī/yì	R:145 clothing 衤 has one more stroke than 示 (shì) altar	M:2989
	yī	On the top, the upper garments and sleeves, at the bottom, the robes waving and draggling --Wieger ① clothing; clothes; garment ② coating; covering ③ 〈Ch. med.〉 placenta	
	yì	① wear (clothing) ② give (clothing) to others to wear I eliminated yì	
飲 WL	yǐn/yìn	食 (shí) food + 欠 (qiàn) short of breath	M:7454
	yǐn	to drink, swallow ③ a decoction of Chinese medicine to be taken cold	
	yìn	④ retained fluid a) give water to animals I eliminated yìn	

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

於=于	yú/wū	represents the connection (left side) between 二 two distinct 刀 terms M:7643 Karlǵren says the word should be pronounced yū; that the reading yú for 於 is due to confusion with the synonymous, but not etymologically identical 于. expresses the relation that exists between two terms of a proposition
	yú wū	in, on, at, to, from, by ; than; with reference to, compared with an exclamatory interjection Oh!, Alas!
與	yǔ/yù/yú	traditionally listed under R:134 臼 mortar M:7615 舁 (yú) lift (two pairs of hands) phonetic (the two pairs of hands depict a giver and a receiver)
	yǔ	with, by, to; or, and a) to give, to grant; to concede to; to allow b) to wait for
	yú	c) particle used to express doubt or surprise an interrogative implying there will be an affirmative answer
	yū	d) the appearance of dignity or self satisfaction
	yù	e) to share in, to be present at; to be concerned about
* differentiate from 興 xīng		= to prosper, to begin; to increase, to rise, to raise; flourish M:2753
	xìng	= interested, excited; excitement
* differentiate from 興 yú		= the bottom/platform of a carriage; a carriage or chariot M:7618
繡 ZY+	yù/jué	silk R:120 + 繡 (yù) pierce; felicitous (M:7689) M:X
	yù	rope for a well; to draw water from a well
	jué	thread I eliminated jué (ZY: 1 replacement H:48.6)
元	yuán/yuán	top 二 is an old form of 上 (shàng) superior, bottom is 儿 (人 rén) person M:7707
	yuán	① first; primary ② basic; fundamental ③ chief; principal ④ old; eminent ⑤ vital state; vitality ⑥ origin
	yuán	① Yuan dynasty; ② Surname; Chinese dollar I eliminated the redundancy (1 replacement of 2 occurrences)
		* Probably etymologically the same as 原 --Karlǵren * Compare 原 (yuán) 'originally' and 源 (yuán) 'source'
約	yuē/yāo	纆 (糸 sī) thread + 勺 (sháo) spoon phonetic M:7493 To bind, bind oneself, engage, agreement, compact; restrain, moderate; restrained, short, scant; summary, essential, important --Karlǵren
	yuē	v. ①make an appointment; ②ask; invite; ③reduce a fraction ①restrict; restrain; ②economical; frugal; ③simple; brief; ④pact; agreement; contract; ⑤indistinct
		adv. ①about; around; approximately
	yāo	weigh

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

載	zài/zǎi zài zǎi	車 (chē) cart + 戠 (zái) cut phonetic v. ①transport; carry, be loaded with; ②record; publish ③fill ①year; ②write down, put down in writing	M:6653
占=佔	zhàn/zhān	卜 (bǔ) cracks on a tortoise shell (used for fortune telling) + 口 (kǒu) mouth To 口 interpret 卜 prognostications --Karlgren	M:125 u.f. 佔 126
占	zhān	to divine; to observe signs; to foretell	
佔	zhàn	to usurp; to seize occupy, take, possess; constitute, make up, account for	WL
折	zhé/zhē/shé zhé	扌 (手 shǒu) hand + 斤 (jīn) axe to take off, to diminish, to reduce, to deduct a) to snap, break off b) to bend; to humble, to bow down c) to decide a cause d) to give an equivalent for; to set off against e) to fold f) to sell or barter g) to calculate a proportion (convert into, percentage, discount WL) h) a mound for sacrifice to Earth (tai zhe = the Great Mound)	M:267
	zhē	turn over	WL
	shé	break	WL
徵	zhēng/zhǐ zhēng zhǐ	微 (wēi) small + 王 (rén) 9th C. Stem or 王 (wáng) king phonetic evidence, proof; levy (taxes etc.); sign, symptom 4th or 5th note in the pentatonic scale	M:358
正	zhèng/zhēng zhèng zhēng	止 (zhǐ) stop (picture of a foot) + 一 (yī) line 止 stop at the 一 line, without going astray --Wieger right, straight, correct, upright, proper first month of the lunar year	M:351
知	zhī/zhì zhī zhì	矢 (shǐ) arrow + 口 (kǒu) mouth to 口 speak so as to 矢 hit the mark --Karlgren know; realize; sense, perceive; understand ① inform; notify ② 〈trad.〉 administer ③ be expert in ④ knowledge; information wisdom; resourcefulness; wit	M:932

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

中	zhōng/zhòng	☐ square with a line going through the middle	M:1504
	zhōng	① center; middle; interior ② China = Zhōngguó ③ middle; mid ④ medium; intermediate ⑤ mean; halfway between two extremes ⑥ neutral ⑧ fit for; good for; all right; OK.	
	zhòng	① hit (a target); attain ② be hit by ③ fall into ④ pass an exam, ♦suf. accurately; on the dot	
茲 ZY+	zī/cí	++ grass + silk 𦰩☐ from 艸 signific and 絲 sī phonetic abbreviated M:6935 Rich vegetation; already from earliest times applied to a homophonous abstract word: this; here; now --Karlgrén.	
	zī cí	pr. this ♦adv. now; at present ♦b.f. year 龜茲 Qiūcí (hist.) Kucha (an important Tocharian town on the northern rim of the Taklamakan Desert in the Han-Tang period) I eliminated cí (ZY 1 replacement, H:35.2)	
子	zǐ/zi	baby's head, arms and torso (legs are wrapped)	M:6939
	zǐ	①master (title of respect) ②viscount ③first of the 12 Earthly Branches. ♦①son; child; offspring ②person ③seed ④egg ⑤copper coin; copper ⑥cartridge ⑦female dragonfly ⑧sth. small and hard ⑨pellet	
⑩constituent		⑪young; tender; small ♦m. (for bundles/hanks/etc.)	
	zi	noun suffix I eliminated zi	
輹 ZY+	zì/fù	車 (chē) cart + 复 (fù) return two pieces of wood which hold the axle underneath a cart	M:1997
	zì fù	WL: also lists bú M: only lists this pronunciation, but says second tone RK: uses fourth tone and defines as axle brace (see 143) I eliminated zì (ZY 1 replacement H:34.4)	

Alternate Pronunciations and Definitions

作

zuò/zuō/zuó

↑ (人 rén) person + 乍 (zhà) at first/suddenly/abruptly phonetic

M:6780

zuò

- ① do; make
- ② rise; get up
- ③ write; compose
- ④ pretend; affect; feign
- ⑤ regard as; take sb. or sth. for
- ⑥ feel; have
- ⑦ act as; be; become

◆n. writings; literary/artistic work

zuō

workshop

zuó

作料 zuóliào = condiments; seasoning

I eliminated zuō & zuó (ZY 1 replacement H:42.1)

Cyclic Terms – Stems and Branches

十天干 Shí Tiān Gān = 10 Celestial/Heavenly Stems

* I think these were the names for the days of the ancient 10 day week (xún); and became a base ten counting system.

#	Stem	Char.	Planet	Element	Organ
I	Jiǎ	甲	Jupiter	yang Wood	GB
II	Yǐ	乙	Jupiter	yin Wood	Lr
III	Bǐng	丙	Mars	yang Fire	SI
IV	Dīng	丁	Mars	yin Fire	Ht
V	Wù	戊	Saturn	yang Soil	ST
VI	Jǐ	己	Saturn	yin Soil	Sp
VII	Gēng	庚	Venus	yang Metal	LI
VIII	Xīn	辛	Venus	yin Metal	Lu
IX	Rén	壬	Mercury	yang Water	BL
X	Guǐ	癸	Mercury	yin Water	Kd

十二地支 Shí Èr Dì Zhī = 12 Terrestrial/Earthly Branches

* I think these were the names for the 12 hours of the day; which became a base twelve counting system.

#	Branch	Char.	Hour	Channel	Char.	Pinyin	Animal
1	zǐ	子	11 pm–1 am	GB	鼠	shǔ	mouse/rat
2	chǒu	丑	1–3 am	Lr	牛	niú	cow/ox
3	yín	寅	3–5 am	Lu	虎	hǔ	tiger
4	mǎo	卯	5–7 am	LI	兔	tù	hare/rabbit
5	chén	辰	7–9 am	ST	龍	lóng	dragon
6	sì	巳	9–11 am	Sp	蛇	shé	snake
7	wǔ	午	11 am–1 pm	Ht	馬	mǎ	horse
8	wèi	未	1–3 pm	SI	羊	yáng	sheep/goat/ram
9	shēn	申	3–5 pm	BL	猴	hóu	monkey
10	yǒu	酉	5–7 pm	Kd	雞	jī	chicken/rooster
11	xū	戌	7–9 pm	Pc	犬	quǎn	dog
12	hài	亥	9–11 pm	TB	豬	zhū	pig/boar

What This Workbook Offers

- This is a workbook for those who want to translate the Yi Jing for themselves.
- It includes the entire basic text of the original Yi Jing, (i.e. the Zhou Yi), Judgment and Line Texts for each hexagram (without any commentaries).
- It uses traditional/complex characters.
- The characters are large format for easy reading.
- It provides the Pinyin transcription for each character.
- The text is presented line by line with space for your translation in between.
- Alternative characters are included when there is some discrepancy between sources and/or there is a reasonable possibility for an alternate reading.
- It allows the student to compare their translation with other translations.

- **Helpful Introduction and Appendices *Include:***

- Analysis of the number of characters in each Hexagram text.
- A Glossary of Omens.
- A Glossary of Important Compounds.
- A Glossary of Omens and Omen Phrases.
- A Comprehensive Booklist.
- A Glossary of Characters with more than one Pinyin pronunciation and their meanings.
- A Table of Stems and Branches (inside back cover)

Price: \$30