

51.0.1 亨 (亨)

51.0.2 震 来 朝 驚 聲 笑 言 哄 哄

51.0.3 震 驚 百 里

51.0.4 下 王 𠂔 𠂔

51.0

- 口  GSR 805f \*-äk > è to laugh (yì); \*-äg > yä mate (yue) Cf. Eng. yak-yak
- 市  GSR 782d \*xiekk > xi fear (yì) // cf. use of "crack" as onomatope in English
- 里 GSR 973a \*liäg > li village; place of residence; a measure of distance; loan for id. 驚 (shu) gl. 90 graph has 'field' and 'earth'
- 𠂔 GSR 565a \*piäi<sup>r</sup> ladle, spoon (shu); head of arrow (zao)
-  GSR 7192 \*t'iang > chäng aromatic spirits (shu) The graph is a drawing of a bowl. (51.22 gl. 90)<sup>(10)</sup>
- The different onomatopes describing the sound of the thunder in 51.0 (and 1), 3, and 6 were probably correlated with varying owners depending on the type of sound: thus, a "crack" ("crack") might be simply one thing while a "rumble" would imply another - also, the descriptions might involve lightning, not specifically mentioned, but implied in e.g. 51.6, as well
- 震 GSR 455 s. \*t'ian > zhèn clasp of thunder; shake; fear; awe-inspiring; become pregnant (shu) gls. 867, 1083, 1199 (gls. for going along)
- Guo Heng: 51.0.2 is the source 51.1 line text, and here it must be an interpolation; 震 'thunder'  'lose' i.e. <sup>at drop</sup> 'from one's hand';  'aromatic spirits brewed from black millet and herbs'; ② also the <sup>vessel</sup> instrument for serving chäng , and it is latter meaning here: "at the time of the sacrificial offering, thunder clasps frighteningly for a distance of a hundred li, but the sacrifice doesn't lose his ladle and chäng <sup>vessel</sup> spoon (he is so attentive to the ceremony)."; Guiping: \*4 reasons for saying 51.0.2 is interp.: 1) there is a contradiction between the fear suggested by 震 s. and the laughter of 𠂔 s. (which isn't true in 51.1 with the extra graph Fa "afterwards"); 2)  describes <sup>beginner</sup> <sup>beginner</sup> of a quiet life, while 51.0.3 describes the sacrifice - thus these two phrases are also contradictory; 3) if these 2 graphs are excised, the sacrifice referred to in 51.0.1  is not separated from the rest of the line concerning sacrifice; 4) both the text and the <sup>is omitted</sup> reason in 51.0 from zhän and 51.1 xiong zhän are redundant - the first is common, the second is wanted
- Waley ("Book", p.122): "When the thunder comes crack, crack, / There shall be laughter and talk, ha, ha, ha." / When thunder wakes people a hundred leagues away, / You shall not lose ladle and spoon."
- Guiping (cont.) writes on  - following Wong Yingzhi; chäng is <sup>vessel</sup> intended as in

sheave, Dagonber to 辛 壬 and quince, zhengzi (both 壬 "jade cherry") But all the contemporaneous texts; Shu Shu, Maoqiongling, Dagonberg, etc. are clearly wine, ~~but the next sentence~~ Yi 壬 癸 癸 - 白 2 bestow upon you one you-flagon of aromatic wine." - This is simplest, most straightforward entry of Yi passage too

- R.K. Ma Rong and Zheng Xun (op. cit.) both explain 震驚 as "frightened appearance" (see 51.1.1 guoleng) which is evidently an ad hoc gloss of a word which appears nowhere else either. It is much more straightforward to treat it as omnivocality, with Waley; it complements then, 51.3 震 驚 and 51.6 震 震

W-B: 51.0.2: "Shock comes - oh, oh! Laughing works - ha, ha! The shock terrifies for a hundred miles, and he does not let fall the sacrificial spoon and chalice."

- Honda Watson (1st) (Second in 51.1 =) <sup>51.2, 51.3</sup>  
Honda Watson 震 驚 "shaking, an earthquake" (震動, 地震); and 震 is 'thunder'

- Li Jingchi ("Shihsia" Tongzuan p.53) 震 <sup>in her</sup> 驚 is either 雷 震 to 'thunder' or 震 驚 'frightened'

- Chuzhui Xi 15 "己卯晦震夷廟之廟" legge The Chinese Classics p. III, p. 162 "On Ke-mooh, the last day of the moon, the temple of Epah was struck by lightning." = a thunderbolt

(Yin Yonglong "Yi goes you..." p. 160 : 51.0.3 "The shock(?) frightens for a hundred li", refers to King Wan's building the Zhou state (徐方經掌圖)

51.0.3 cf. Shu 263/3 震 驚 徐方, tu 震 惊 徐方震驚 Notes, p. 235 (former attack) "(the Si country was greatly shaken); he shock and scared the country of Si, like a roll of thunder, like a clap of thunder, the country of Si was shaken and scared."

("Preface" pp 17-18) (Tongye)

Li Jingche ("Beonjuon"; Tongyeon pp. 202-3) 雷反映了 "Thunder" (雷電);  
 雷 etc throughout the text are all imitative words (拟声词). describing states of  
 fear or non-fear like modern 啼哭 or 哭笑. Various reactions to  
 thunder are depicted: "Thunder comes and  $\#Xök-Xök$  [he is] terrified";  
 (the second type of person) laughs and talks  $\#ök-ök$ , (the first type of person)  
 (oblivious)

As for the first type of person: "Thunder comes and he is  $\#Xök-Xök$  terrified".  
 The second person is oblivious: "he laughs and talks  $\#ök-ök$ ". The third type,  
 violent. Even though "thunder frightens a hundred be", he does not lose control or  
 wine.  $t = \sqrt{子}$ , 起臺  $\sqrt{子} = \sqrt{子}$ . He is holding wine but the  
 crash of thunder doesn't cause him to spill even a drop.

51.4 震來驚貌後笑言噬噬

51.1.2 吉

51.1

- 震 ... 噗 see 51.0 (identical, please except for unvoiced hsin  $\text{火陰}$  here) (shaken)
- Guo Heng: 惟  $\text{惟}$  : frightened appearance ( $\text{惟}\text{惟}\text{惟}\text{惟}$ ) offer rendering + strengthen  
sound of laughing talk: "When great thunder comes people are frightened, but after a little while they talk and laugh ( $\text{惟}\text{惟}$ ). (This is both to know how to be respectful yet to also become in the face of the majesty of the external world, thus ) auspicious."
- Li Jingchi ("Beizhuan" Tengyuan pp 203-4) Tengye  
The fourth type of person (cf. 51.0) is first afraid, then relaxes,  $\text{惟}$  indicates "development and change" ( $\text{惟}\text{惟}\text{惟}\text{惟}$ ), distinguishing 51.1 from 51.0 (!)

51.2.1 震來屬

51.2.4 勿逐日得

51.2

51.2.2 德喪貝

51.2.3 贽于九陵

- 億 GSR 957 e \* 62k > yi a hundred thousand, a great number (Shu); calculate, provide; satisfied, tranquil (Zuo); Confab. "吉 (Yi) [also, oh (Shu)]  
- see p.51 too on 德 : Jia Guwen Da Linyu: "lose cows in large numbers".
- 正序 GSR 593 p. \*tsiər > ji ascend; step (Shu); rise, promote (Zuo)
- 貝 GSR 3202 \* pwād > bēi cowry shell (Shu)
- Qiu Mozi (Jubai p30) says 德 has the same meaning as in the longer phrase  
- 德見屋中 " (i.e. estimate <sup>product</sup> guess; = A德). You have some (Wu Jing Zangzi 1/326
- Wang Bi says 德 is a 'particle' (德); also in Haining, Shaoxing, some giving variant a 爭
- Waley (Book, p.122): 51.2.1-2: "When the thunder comes highly / In your counting you shall lose a cowry." This takes 德 in a sense it has in <sup>also</sup> Zuo  
"to calculate" (as, GSR). Cf. Large, etc. below
- 51.2.4 appears again in 63.2 (yuton t'ən t'ən) 陵 is 1/2 'ridge';
- Qiu Heng : 德 - an int. particle, like 之; the P<sub>2</sub> 'a nine-fold ridge',  
describing its height; apparently in ancient story, in which someone  
went out, met with great thunder, and was in danger of being struck by  
it. Because of fear he lost his cowries (used as money). He was at the time  
climbing to the top of a nine-fold ridge - when they manipulated the  
sticks and obtained this line, the diviner said "Don't pursue <sup>go in search of them</sup> them; you will get <sup>them</sup> in seven days." This turned out to be accurate,  
so the up author recorded it here. Giving some; more on 德:  
only here, as in 51.5 written 爭, later expanded to 德 and 爭; 爭  
should be read <sup>de</sup> <sup>de</sup> interchangeable, both used like 1.5E  
- Qiu Heng also says <sup>Yi</sup> (and 爭, 德) should be read <sup>de</sup> <sup>de</sup> <sup>exclamation</sup>  
- (with zheng sun).
- W-B: "Shock comes bringing danger. A hundred thousand times you  
lose your treasures and must climb the nine hills. Do not go in  
pursuit of them. After seven days you will get them back again."
- 51.2.2: Kao Lin would read 1/3 here as loss for 1/2 (see GSR 957e), this is  
an interpretation: "oh! (\*:12g) to lose cowries" (?) In fact an  
inspection of the series GSR 957a-i suggests a connection of this interpretation.

with a notion of "gas in the body." Cf. \*<sup>721</sup>Eg<sub>1</sub> (also written <sup>721</sup>Eg<sub>2</sub>) 'retch' in Liji. 'pent-up breath' in Zhanangzi; <sup>721</sup>Eg<sub>2</sub> > yī <sup>721</sup>Yī 'drink mire of pure juice' in Liji; <sup>721</sup>Yī 'bosom' in Liji; perhaps <sup>721</sup>Yī <sup>721</sup>Yī 'consuming even' <sup>721</sup>Eg<sub>2</sub> > yī <sup>721</sup>Yī 'intention' etc. Could this possibly be a 'retch' owner? : " <sup>721</sup>Eg<sub>2</sub> \*<sup>721</sup>Eg (bump) (wings) lose cowries." Cf. 51.5.

- Cheng Yī says 1<sup>2</sup> means 'shouldered, anticipate' (肩之也) and Legge adopts this.
- Legge: 51.2.2: "He judges it better to let go the articles (in his possession), and to ascend a very lofty height." <sup>12.10</sup> <sup>12.11</sup> Similar to Legge is Tokuda Shinsuke and Goto Motomi: <sup>12.12</sup> 1<sup>2</sup> <sup>12.13</sup> <sup>12.14</sup> <sup>12.15</sup> <sup>12.16</sup> <sup>12.17</sup> <sup>12.18</sup> <sup>12.19</sup> <sup>12.20</sup> <sup>12.21</sup> <sup>12.22</sup> <sup>12.23</sup> <sup>12.24</sup> <sup>12.25</sup> <sup>12.26</sup> <sup>12.27</sup> <sup>12.28</sup> <sup>12.29</sup>, which they paraphrase [although dangerous] one should consider working plans carefully in advance, laying aside one's (cowries-) money, etc., and climbing on nine-fold hill to preserve one's body whole.
- Hanada Watanabe, citing Zheng Xuan and the Xiang comment on the parallel phrase in 51.5, <sup>12.30</sup> <sup>12.31</sup> <sup>12.32</sup> <sup>12.33</sup> <sup>12.34</sup> <sup>12.35</sup> <sup>12.36</sup> <sup>12.37</sup> <sup>12.38</sup> <sup>12.39</sup> <sup>12.40</sup> <sup>12.41</sup> <sup>12.42</sup> <sup>12.43</sup> <sup>12.44</sup> <sup>12.45</sup> <sup>12.46</sup> <sup>12.47</sup> <sup>12.48</sup> <sup>12.49</sup> <sup>12.50</sup> <sup>12.51</sup> <sup>12.52</sup> <sup>12.53</sup> <sup>12.54</sup> <sup>12.55</sup> <sup>12.56</sup> <sup>12.57</sup> <sup>12.58</sup> <sup>12.59</sup> <sup>12.60</sup> <sup>12.61</sup> <sup>12.62</sup> <sup>12.63</sup> <sup>12.64</sup> <sup>12.65</sup> <sup>12.66</sup> <sup>12.67</sup> <sup>12.68</sup> <sup>12.69</sup> <sup>12.70</sup> <sup>12.71</sup> <sup>12.72</sup> <sup>12.73</sup> <sup>12.74</sup> <sup>12.75</sup> <sup>12.76</sup> <sup>12.77</sup> <sup>12.78</sup> <sup>12.79</sup> <sup>12.80</sup> <sup>12.81</sup> <sup>12.82</sup> <sup>12.83</sup> <sup>12.84</sup> <sup>12.85</sup> <sup>12.86</sup> <sup>12.87</sup> <sup>12.88</sup> <sup>12.89</sup> <sup>12.90</sup> <sup>12.91</sup> <sup>12.92</sup> <sup>12.93</sup> <sup>12.94</sup> <sup>12.95</sup> <sup>12.96</sup> <sup>12.97</sup> <sup>12.98</sup> <sup>12.99</sup> <sup>12.100</sup> <sup>12.101</sup> <sup>12.102</sup> <sup>12.103</sup> <sup>12.104</sup> <sup>12.105</sup> <sup>12.106</sup> <sup>12.107</sup> <sup>12.108</sup> <sup>12.109</sup> <sup>12.110</sup> <sup>12.111</sup> <sup>12.112</sup> <sup>12.113</sup> <sup>12.114</sup> <sup>12.115</sup> <sup>12.116</sup> <sup>12.117</sup> <sup>12.118</sup> <sup>12.119</sup> <sup>12.120</sup> <sup>12.121</sup> <sup>12.122</sup> <sup>12.123</sup> <sup>12.124</sup> <sup>12.125</sup> <sup>12.126</sup> <sup>12.127</sup> <sup>12.128</sup> <sup>12.129</sup> <sup>12.130</sup> <sup>12.131</sup> <sup>12.132</sup> <sup>12.133</sup> <sup>12.134</sup> <sup>12.135</sup> <sup>12.136</sup> <sup>12.137</sup> <sup>12.138</sup> <sup>12.139</sup> <sup>12.140</sup> <sup>12.141</sup> <sup>12.142</sup> <sup>12.143</sup> <sup>12.144</sup> <sup>12.145</sup> <sup>12.146</sup> <sup>12.147</sup> <sup>12.148</sup> <sup>12.149</sup> <sup>12.150</sup> <sup>12.151</sup> <sup>12.152</sup> <sup>12.153</sup> <sup>12.154</sup> <sup>12.155</sup> <sup>12.156</sup> <sup>12.157</sup> <sup>12.158</sup> <sup>12.159</sup> <sup>12.160</sup> <sup>12.161</sup> <sup>12.162</sup> <sup>12.163</sup> <sup>12.164</sup> <sup>12.165</sup> <sup>12.166</sup> <sup>12.167</sup> <sup>12.168</sup> <sup>12.169</sup> <sup>12.170</sup> <sup>12.171</sup> <sup>12.172</sup> <sup>12.173</sup> <sup>12.174</sup> <sup>12.175</sup> <sup>12.176</sup> <sup>12.177</sup> <sup>12.178</sup> <sup>12.179</sup> <sup>12.180</sup> <sup>12.181</sup> <sup>12.182</sup> <sup>12.183</sup> <sup>12.184</sup> <sup>12.185</sup> <sup>12.186</sup> <sup>12.187</sup> <sup>12.188</sup> <sup>12.189</sup> <sup>12.190</sup> <sup>12.191</sup> <sup>12.192</sup> <sup>12.193</sup> <sup>12.194</sup> <sup>12.195</sup> <sup>12.196</sup> <sup>12.197</sup> <sup>12.198</sup> <sup>12.199</sup> <sup>12.200</sup> <sup>12.201</sup> <sup>12.202</sup> <sup>12.203</sup> <sup>12.204</sup> <sup>12.205</sup> <sup>12.206</sup> <sup>12.207</sup> <sup>12.208</sup> <sup>12.209</sup> <sup>12.210</sup> <sup>12.211</sup> <sup>12.212</sup> <sup>12.213</sup> <sup>12.214</sup> <sup>12.215</sup> <sup>12.216</sup> <sup>12.217</sup> <sup>12.218</sup> <sup>12.219</sup> <sup>12.220</sup> <sup>12.221</sup> <sup>12.222</sup> <sup>12.223</sup> <sup>12.224</sup> <sup>12.225</sup> <sup>12.226</sup> <sup>12.227</sup> <sup>12.228</sup> <sup>12.229</sup> <sup>12.230</sup> <sup>12.231</sup> <sup>12.232</sup> <sup>12.233</sup> <sup>12.234</sup> <sup>12.235</sup> <sup>12.236</sup> <sup>12.237</sup> <sup>12.238</sup> <sup>12.239</sup> <sup>12.240</sup> <sup>12.241</sup> <sup>12.242</sup> <sup>12.243</sup> <sup>12.244</sup> <sup>12.245</sup> <sup>12.246</sup> <sup>12.247</sup> <sup>12.248</sup> <sup>12.249</sup> <sup>12.250</sup> <sup>12.251</sup> <sup>12.252</sup> <sup>12.253</sup> <sup>12.254</sup> <sup>12.255</sup> <sup>12.256</sup> <sup>12.257</sup> <sup>12.258</sup> <sup>12.259</sup> <sup>12.260</sup> <sup>12.261</sup> <sup>12.262</sup> <sup>12.263</sup> <sup>12.264</sup> <sup>12.265</sup> <sup>12.266</sup> <sup>12.267</sup> <sup>12.268</sup> <sup>12.269</sup> <sup>12.270</sup> <sup>12.271</sup> <sup>12.272</sup> <sup>12.273</sup> <sup>12.274</sup> <sup>12.275</sup> <sup>12.276</sup> <sup>12.277</sup> <sup>12.278</sup> <sup>12.279</sup> <sup>12.280</sup> <sup>12.281</sup> <sup>12.282</sup> <sup>12.283</sup> <sup>12.284</sup> <sup>12.285</sup> <sup>12.286</sup> <sup>12.287</sup> <sup>12.288</sup> <sup>12.289</sup> <sup>12.290</sup> <sup>12.291</sup> <sup>12.292</sup> <sup>12.293</sup> <sup>12.294</sup> <sup>12.295</sup> <sup>12.296</sup> <sup>12.297</sup> <sup>12.298</sup> <sup>12.299</sup> <sup>12.300</sup> <sup>12.301</sup> <sup>12.302</sup> <sup>12.303</sup> <sup>12.304</sup> <sup>12.305</sup> <sup>12.306</sup> <sup>12.307</sup> <sup>12.308</sup> <sup>12.309</sup> <sup>12.310</sup> <sup>12.311</sup> <sup>12.312</sup> <sup>12.313</sup> <sup>12.314</sup> <sup>12.315</sup> <sup>12.316</sup> <sup>12.317</sup> <sup>12.318</sup> <sup>12.319</sup> <sup>12.320</sup> <sup>12.321</sup> <sup>12.322</sup> <sup>12.323</sup> <sup>12.324</sup> <sup>12.325</sup> <sup>12.326</sup> <sup>12.327</sup> <sup>12.328</sup> <sup>12.329</sup> <sup>12.330</sup> <sup>12.331</sup> <sup>12.332</sup> <sup>12.333</sup> <sup>12.334</sup> <sup>12.335</sup> <sup>12.336</sup> <sup>12.337</sup> <sup>12.338</sup> <sup>12.339</sup> <sup>12.340</sup> <sup>12.341</sup> <sup>12.342</sup> <sup>12.343</sup> <sup>12.344</sup> <sup>12.345</sup> <sup>12.346</sup> <sup>12.347</sup> <sup>12.348</sup> <sup>12.349</sup> <sup>12.350</sup> <sup>12.351</sup> <sup>12.352</sup> <sup>12.353</sup> <sup>12.354</sup> <sup>12.355</sup> <sup>12.356</sup> <sup>12.357</sup> <sup>12.358</sup> <sup>12.359</sup> <sup>12.360</sup> <sup>12.361</sup> <sup>12.362</sup> <sup>12.363</sup> <sup>12.364</sup> <sup>12.365</sup> <sup>12.366</sup> <sup>12.367</sup> <sup>12.368</sup> <sup>12.369</sup> <sup>12.370</sup> <sup>12.371</sup> <sup>12.372</sup> <sup>12.373</sup> <sup>12.374</sup> <sup>12.375</sup> <sup>12.376</sup> <sup>12.377</sup> <sup>12.378</sup> <sup>12.379</sup> <sup>12.380</sup> <sup>12.381</sup> <sup>12.382</sup> <sup>12.383</sup> <sup>12.384</sup> <sup>12.385</sup> <sup>12.386</sup> <sup>12.387</sup> <sup>12.388</sup> <sup>12.389</sup> <sup>12.390</sup> <sup>12.391</sup> <sup>12.392</sup> <sup>12.393</sup> <sup>12.394</sup> <sup>12.395</sup> <sup>12.396</sup> <sup>12.397</sup> <sup>12.398</sup> <sup>12.399</sup> <sup>12.400</sup> <sup>12.401</sup> <sup>12.402</sup> <sup>12.403</sup> <sup>12.404</sup> <sup>12.405</sup> <sup>12.406</sup> <sup>12.407</sup> <sup>12.408</sup> <sup>12.409</sup> <sup>12.410</sup> <sup>12.411</sup> <sup>12.412</sup> <sup>12.413</sup> <sup>12.414</sup> <sup>12.415</sup> <sup>12.416</sup> <sup>12.417</sup> <sup>12.418</sup> <sup>12.419</sup> <sup>12.420</sup> <sup>12.421</sup> <sup>12.422</sup> <sup>12.423</sup> <sup>12.424</sup> <sup>12.425</sup> <sup>12.426</sup> <sup>12.427</sup> <sup>12.428</sup> <sup>12.429</sup> <sup>12.430</sup> <sup>12.431</sup> <sup>12.432</sup> <sup>12.433</sup> <sup>12.434</sup> <sup>12.435</sup> <sup>12.436</sup> <sup>12.437</sup> <sup>12.438</sup> <sup>12.439</sup> <sup>12.440</sup> <sup>12.441</sup> <sup>12.442</sup> <sup>12.443</sup> <sup>12.444</sup> <sup>12.445</sup> <sup>12.446</sup> <sup>12.447</sup> <sup>12.448</sup> <sup>12.449</sup> <sup>12.450</sup> <sup>12.451</sup> <sup>12.452</sup> <sup>12.453</sup> <sup>12.454</sup> <sup>12.455</sup> <sup>12.456</sup> <sup>12.457</sup> <sup>12.458</sup> <sup>12.459</sup> <sup>12.460</sup> <sup>12.461</sup> <sup>12.462</sup> <sup>12.463</sup> <sup>12.464</sup> <sup>12.465</sup> <sup>12.466</sup> <sup>12.467</sup> <sup>12.468</sup> <sup>12.469</sup> <sup>12.470</sup> <sup>12.471</sup> <sup>12.472</sup> <sup>12.473</sup> <sup>12.474</sup> <sup>12.475</sup> <sup>12.476</sup> <sup>12.477</sup> <sup>12.478</sup> <sup>12.479</sup> <sup>12.480</sup> <sup>12.481</sup> <sup>12.482</sup> <sup>12.483</sup> <sup>12.484</sup> <sup>12.485</sup> <sup>12.486</sup> <sup>12.487</sup> <sup>12.488</sup> <sup>12.489</sup> <sup>12.490</sup> <sup>12.491</sup> <sup>12.492</sup> <sup>12.493</sup> <sup>12.494</sup> <sup>12.495</sup> <sup>12.496</sup> <sup>12.497</sup> <sup>12.498</sup> <sup>12.499</sup> <sup>12.500</sup> <sup>12.501</sup> <sup>12.502</sup> <sup>12.503</sup> <sup>12.504</sup> <sup>12.505</sup> <sup>12.506</sup> <sup>12.507</sup> <sup>12.508</sup> <sup>12.509</sup> <sup>12.510</sup> <sup>12.511</sup> <sup>12.512</sup> <sup>12.513</sup> <sup>12.514</sup> <sup>12.515</sup> <sup>12.516</sup> <sup>12.517</sup> <sup>12.518</sup> <sup>12.519</sup> <sup>12.520</sup> <sup>12.521</sup> <sup>12.522</sup> <sup>12.523</sup> <sup>12.524</sup> <sup>12.525</sup> <sup>12.526</sup> <sup>12.527</sup> <sup>12.528</sup> <sup>12.529</sup> <sup>12.530</sup> <sup>12.531</sup> <sup>12.532</sup> <sup>12.533</sup> <sup>12.534</sup> <sup>12.535</sup> <sup>12.536</sup> <sup>12.537</sup> <sup>12.538</sup> <sup>12.539</sup> <sup>12.540</sup> <sup>12.541</sup> <sup>12.542</sup> <sup>12.543</sup> <sup>12.544</sup> <sup>12.545</sup> <sup>12.546</sup> <sup>12.547</sup> <sup>12.548</sup> <sup>12.549</sup> <sup>12.550</sup> <sup>12.551</sup> <sup>12.552</sup> <sup>12.553</sup> <sup>12.554</sup> <sup>12.555</sup> <sup>12.556</sup> <sup>12.557</sup> <sup>12.558</sup> <sup>12.559</sup> <sup>12.560</sup> <sup>12.561</sup> <sup>12.562</sup> <sup>12.563</sup> <sup>12.564</sup> <sup>12.565</sup> <sup>12.566</sup> <sup>12.567</sup> <sup>12.568</sup> <sup>12.569</sup> <sup>12.570</sup> <sup>12.571</sup> <sup>12.572</sup> <sup>12.573</sup> <sup>12.574</sup> <sup>12.575</sup> <sup>12.576</sup> <sup>12.577</sup> <sup>12.578</sup> <sup>12.579</sup> <sup>12.580</sup> <sup>12.581</sup> <sup>12.582</sup> <sup>12.583</sup> <sup>12.584</sup> <sup>12.585</sup> <sup>12.586</sup> <sup>12.587</sup> <sup>12.588</sup> <sup>12.589</sup> <sup>12.590</sup> <sup>12.591</sup> <sup>12.592</sup> <sup>12.593</sup> <sup>12.594</sup> <sup>12.595</sup> <sup>12.596</sup> <sup>12.597</sup> <sup>12.598</sup> <sup>12.599</sup> <sup>12.600</sup> <sup>12.601</sup> <sup>12.602</sup> <sup>12.603</sup> <sup>12.604</sup> <sup>12.605</sup> <sup>12.606</sup> <sup>12.607</sup> <sup>12.608</sup> <sup>12.609</sup> <sup>12.610</sup> <sup>12.611</sup> <sup>12.612</sup> <sup>12.613</sup> <sup>12.614</sup> <sup>12.615</sup> <sup>12.616</sup> <sup>12.617</sup> <sup>12.618</sup> <sup>12.619</sup> <sup>12.620</sup> <sup>12.621</sup> <sup>12.622</sup> <sup>12.623</sup> <sup>12.624</sup> <sup>12.625</sup> <sup>12.626</sup> <sup>12.627</sup> <sup>12.628</sup> <sup>12.629</sup> <sup>12.630</sup> <sup>12.631</sup> <sup>12.632</sup> <sup>12.633</sup> <sup>12.634</sup> <sup>12.635</sup> <sup>12.636</sup> <sup>12.637</sup> <sup>12.638</sup> <sup>12.639</sup> <sup>12.640</sup> <sup>12.641</sup> <sup>12.642</sup> <sup>12.643</sup> <sup>12.644</sup> <sup>12.645</sup> <sup>12.646</sup> <sup>12.647</sup> <sup>12.648</sup> <sup>12.649</sup> <sup>12.650</sup> <sup>12.651</sup> <sup>12.652</sup> <sup>12.653</sup> <sup>12.654</sup> <sup>12.655</sup> <sup>12.656</sup> <sup>12.657</sup> <sup>12.658</sup> <sup>12.659</sup> <sup>12.660</sup> <sup>12.661</sup> <sup>12.662</sup> <sup>12.663</sup> <sup>12.664</sup> <sup>12.665</sup> <sup>12.666</sup> <sup>12.667</sup> <sup>12.668</sup> <sup>12.669</sup> <sup>12.670</sup> <sup>12.671</sup> <sup>12.672</sup> <sup>12.673</sup> <sup>12.674</sup> <sup>12.675</sup> <sup>12.676</sup> <sup>12.677</sup> <sup>12.678</sup> <sup>12.679</sup> <sup>12.680</sup> <sup>12.681</sup> <sup>12.682</sup> <sup>12.683</sup> <sup>12.684</sup> <sup>12.685</sup> <sup>12.686</sup> <sup>12.687</sup> <sup>12.688</sup> <sup>12.689</sup> <sup>12.690</sup> <sup>12.691</sup> <sup>12.692</sup> <sup>12.693</sup> <sup>12.694</sup> <sup>12.695</sup> <sup>12.696</sup> <sup>12.697</sup> <sup>12.698</sup> <sup>12.699</sup> <sup>12.700</sup> <sup>12.701</sup> <sup>12.702</sup> <sup>12.703</sup> <sup>12.704</sup> <sup>12.705</sup> <sup>12.706</sup> <sup>12.707</sup> <sup>12.708</sup> <sup>12.709</sup> <sup>12.710</sup> <sup>12.711</sup> <sup>12.712</sup> <sup>12.713</sup> <sup>12.714</sup> <sup>12.715</sup> <sup>12.716</sup> <sup>12.717</sup> <sup>12.718</sup> <sup>12.719</sup> <sup>12.720</sup> <sup>12.721</sup> <sup>12.722</sup> <sup>12.723</sup> <sup>12.724</sup> <sup>12.725</sup> <sup>12.726</sup> <sup>12.727</sup> <sup>12.728</sup> <sup>12.729</sup> <sup>12.730</sup> <sup>12.731</sup> <sup>12.732</sup> <sup>12.733</sup> <sup>12.734</sup> <sup>12.735</sup> <sup>12.736</sup> <sup>12.737</sup> <sup>12.738</sup> <sup>12.739</sup> <sup>12.740</sup> <sup>12.741</sup> <sup>12.742</sup> <sup>12.743</sup> <sup>12.744</sup> <sup>12.745</sup> <sup>12.746</sup> <sup>12.747</sup> <sup>12.748</sup> <sup>12.749</sup> <sup>12.750</sup> <sup>12.751</sup> <sup>12.752</sup> <sup>12.753</sup> <sup>12.754</sup> <sup>12.755</sup> <sup>12.756</sup> <sup>12.757</sup> <sup>12.758</sup> <sup>12.759</sup> <sup>12.760</sup> <sup>12.761</sup> <sup>12.762</sup> <sup>12.763</sup> <sup>12.764</sup> <sup>12.765</sup> <sup>12.766</sup> <sup>12.767</sup> <sup>12.768</sup> <sup>12.769</sup> <sup>12.770</sup> <sup>12.771</sup> <sup>12.772</sup> <sup>12.773</sup> <sup>12.774</sup> <sup>12.775</sup> <sup>12.776</sup> <sup>12.777</sup> <sup>12.778</sup> <sup>12.779</sup> <sup>12.780</sup> <sup>12.781</sup> <sup>12.782</sup> <sup>12.783</sup> <sup>12.784</sup> <sup>12.785</sup> <sup>12.786</sup> <sup>12.787</sup> <sup>12.788</sup> <sup>12.789</sup> <sup>12.790</sup> <sup>12.791</sup> <sup>12.792</sup> <sup>12.793</sup> <sup>12.794</sup> <sup>12.795</sup> <sup>12.796</sup> <sup>12.797</sup> <sup>12.798</sup> <sup>12.799</sup> <sup>12.800</sup> <sup>12.801</sup> <sup>12.802</sup> <sup>12.803</sup> <sup>12.804</sup> <sup>12.805</sup> <sup>12.806</sup> <sup>12.807</sup> <sup>12.808</sup> <sup>12.809</sup> <sup>12.810</sup> <sup>12.811</sup> <sup>12.812</sup> <sup>12.813</sup> <sup>12.814</sup> <sup>12.815</sup> <sup>12.816</sup> <sup>12.817</sup> <sup>12.818</sup> <sup>12.819</sup> <sup>12.820</sup> <sup>12.821</sup> <sup>12.822</sup> <sup>12.823</sup> <sup>12.824</sup> <sup>12.825</sup> <sup>12.826</sup> <sup>12.827</sup> <sup>12.828</sup> <sup>12.829</sup> <sup>12.830</sup> <sup>12.831</sup> <sup>12.832</sup> <sup>12.833</sup> <sup>12.834</sup> <sup>12.835</sup> <sup>12.836</sup> <sup>12.837</sup> <sup>12.838</sup> <sup>12.839</sup> <sup>12.840</sup> <sup>12.841</sup> <sup>12.842</sup> <sup>12.843</sup> <sup>12.844</sup> <sup>12.845</sup> <sup>12.846</sup> <sup>12.847</sup> <sup>12.848</sup> <sup>12.849</sup> <sup>12.850</sup> <sup>12.851</sup> <sup>12.852</sup> <sup>12.853</sup> <sup>12.854</sup> <sup>12.855</sup> <sup>12.856</sup> <sup>12.857</sup> <sup>12.858</sup> <sup>12.859</sup> <sup>12.860</sup> <sup>12.861</sup> <sup>12.862</sup> <sup>12.863</sup> <sup>12.864</sup> <sup>12.865</sup> <sup>12.866</sup> <sup>12.867</sup> <sup>12.868</sup> <sup>12.869</sup> <sup>12.870</sup> <sup>12.871</sup> <sup>12.872</sup> <sup>12.873</sup> <sup>12.874</sup> <sup>12.875</sup> <sup>12.876</sup> <sup>12.877</sup> <sup>12.878</sup> <sup>12.879</sup> <sup>12.880</sup> <sup>12.881</sup> <sup>12.882</sup> <sup>12.883</sup> <sup>12.884</sup> <sup>12.885</sup> <sup>12.886</sup> <sup>12.887</sup> <sup>12.888</sup> <sup>12.889</sup> <sup>12.890</sup> <sup>12.891</sup> <sup>12.892</sup> <sup>12.893</sup> <sup>12.894</sup> <sup>12.895</sup> <sup>12.896</sup> <sup>12.897</sup> <sup>12.898</sup> <sup>12.899</sup> <sup>12.900</sup> <sup>12.901</sup> <sup>12.902</sup> <sup>12.903</sup> <sup>12.904</sup> <sup>12.905</sup> <sup>12.906</sup> <sup>12.907</sup> <sup>12.908</sup> <sup>12.909</sup> <sup>12.910</sup> <sup>12.911</sup> <sup>12.912</sup> <sup>12.913</sup> <sup>12.914</sup> <sup>12.915</sup> <sup>12.916</sup> <sup>12.917</sup> <sup>12.918</sup> <sup>12.919</sup> <sup>12.920</sup> <sup>12</sup>

anciently markets were held on high places, in mountain towns, and here the merchants were  
hurrying to market. Ling 龍 is frequently used in PV in Shangya area.

51.2. 信 貨 呂 } quoted in Jia Guwen KG 1976:1 p. 12 as evidence of strong merchandise

51.5 德 元 貨 } suffering about monetary losses. 一億 either "hundred thousand"  
or just "large number" - this follows ZhengXun, particular Jiji

51.0 ← 51.0 <sup>五</sup> Documents p. 53 ("Luo goo" 25): 五 卦 二 白 "with two Yu  
flasks of aromatic blackmillet wine."

- Chen Mengjia Zongshu p. 554 zhí in OBI means to hunt animals  
by chasing w/ dogs, while 猪 means chase people (after Yang  
Shunda)

RK 51.2.3-4 may refer to the <sup>pursuit of a fleeing</sup> fleeing of a criminal, etc. for reward, or animal

- RK 51.2.2 信 (\*i:zg) here and 疑 (\*i:zg) in 51.5 a related phraser.  
51.5, 疑 元 貨, serve as modal preverbal particles <sup>inflection</sup> analogous to the  
\*i:zg in OBI. They are undoubtedly <sup>probably due to dialect differences</sup> graphic variants of the same form,  
with the slight difference in sound, (in Kulyan's OC reconstruction, a longed  
initial rather than velar, and an alternation between entering and non-entering tone  
velar final [t̚] and [k̚] rhyme groups). In thousands of OBI phrases, qi is  
thought to add an element of uncertainty, doubt to a divinatory charge (ChenMengjia,  
Zongshu pp. 87-88; Semays, Studies pp. ...). It might be compared to the  
frequently <sup>to preceding statements</sup> found construction in colloquial English, "I wonder if...". Qi in OBI  
is typically found in <sup>one</sup> phrase part of a pair of phrases, one with affirmative  
verb and one with negative verb. Here in 51.2.2 is the affirmative statement, and  
in 51.2.5 is its negated counterpart. These two phrases should be considered  
together with those others <sup>inter</sup>related in both language and content. Root is 2.0  
the AA [12.0] "lose cowries," another is AA 之 [11.2] "cowries disappear," and  
the third is: 之 之 之 之 [12.0] <sup>further</sup> <sup>they disappear</sup> <sup>they might disappear</sup> <sup>they might not disappear</sup> "They might  
disappear, they might disappear" (12.5). The last example phrase in 12.5 is  
related to 11.2 by being keyed to the <sup>same</sup> line in <sup>the</sup> <sup>third</sup> <sup>line</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>11.2</sup> poem hexagrams  
It is the only apparent use of modal qi in the Yi itself. It is interesting that it  
also seems to refer also to losing cowries. Long in OBI is also often preceded by

a model of gí (Srujan pp 190-191). A difference between the use of the model here and in 51.5 is that while in 51.5 it precedes the negative En, in 51.2 it is so closely bound to the verb that the negative, e.g. En precedes it (bingi-V).

51.3.1 震 蘇 蘇

51.3

51.3.2 震 行 元 告

- 蘇 GSR 67c #50 > sun fusu a kind of tree (hus); bounfond, review (ye); take (chui); tremble, fear (ye)

- 震 Heng: 震 4 "slow appearance (迟 缓之貌), bounfond, defined in guanggu as '迟 slow'; this along with 隆 4 钟 4 钟 4, and 徒 4 are all similar in sound and meaning. In 51.2 震来 11<sup>th</sup> and 51.5 震往来 11<sup>th</sup>, 50, 来 and 往来 refer to the <sup>dynamic</sup> state (动 11<sup>th</sup>) of the thunder - hence 51.3 here, just 51.4 震 远 11<sup>th</sup>, and 51.6 震 章 4 should also refer to this dynamic state X is "Thunder develops slowly, the thunder's actions bring no disaster." Cf. Wang Bi 11<sup>th</sup> 震 4, "Thunder and people over affect tremble with fear ... (震 4)"

Gujing follows Wang Bi, Shewin (Lu Beny), Zhang Yuxun, Kong Yingda on 震 4: "troubled and afraid"; 震行 some or in 51.5 震往来

Tongyan Preface p18

Tongyan

- Li Junjue ("Beijing" Tongyan pp 202, 204, 205): refers to the 4th type of person  
See 51.1 (q.v.) "the first 'he' [#50-50] trembles in fear," but then argues "There is nothing to fear, so 'he' cautiously (谨慎 = 謹慎) and it moves slowly along (行), and there is no disaster." "Preface" slightly diff: 51.3.2 refers to "after travelling. Cautiously over a long road top travel amid thunder and lightning, he argues there is no harm and there is no big trouble (沒事)"

(② also 25.6 scene 25.6 and 51.3.2) RK. in 25.6 the similar line ䷲ 有眚 occurred, also following a hex name, 元 罡, these two lines should have a similar meaning. Thus, "Thunder, in travel there will be no calamity."

- ; Re see 5.3 - as a noun word ni, as a verb stopped up, besieged ni original  
Gao Hong : 降 sp. Shihen is written 降 in Xun Shihen's text. 降 is loan for 下  
 which is <sup>原字</sup> from here for 下 'descend'. Thus: Thunder descends upon  
 the mud" (i.e. strikes downward) - a metaphor for the suction  
 power

Li Jingchen 143  
 - Ju Shihen 110  
 some  
 low  
 "from down"  
 Tongzhen pp.  
 205 266  
 Tongzhen  
 - Pei Lin p. 17  
 "lightning" (R)  
 Tongzhen

of the rulers having fallen on the ground without effect. Guizing :  
 Shihen defines 降 as "descend from on high". But with some interpretation  
 of 降 as f. 降 = 下, Guizing interprets differently = "It thunders (and  
 people) dropdown (in fight) on the mud." - symbol of defeat

W-B : "Shock is mixed." { 降 as particle 'then' as below also

- Honda Watanabe <sup>but ultimately (tsu ni)</sup> 降 <sup>(nayamu)</sup>  
 R.K. : e.g. <sup>14.4.</sup> Tongzhen 334 "致之 降 而 僵" "If he would go a long way, he  
 - Li Jingchen : The fourth line, undivided, shows its subject, and the starting  
 movements, suddenly sinking (deeper) in the mud." i.e. 降 for 下

- R.K. from the other uses of 降 in Yi, 34.6 and 37.2 (q.u) it is possible  
 that here it means <sup>a closed channel or</sup> a 'passageway' possibly to a tank. If 降 read ni  
 to be mixed, clogged (with mud). "Thunder (or quake); <sup>a channel</sup> passage  
 is mixed," <sup>both</sup> In the other two cases, 降 is clearly verbal, but  
 the nominal use as <sup>both</sup> channel, passage, tunnel (written 下) occurs in the (257/213)  
 and Zengzhun

下 下 下 下 下 下  
 q. 223 "The  
 gust wind has its  
 path; the deep  
 great valleys."

- KK : 降 in sense of 'then; therefore' occurs in the (65R 526d)

- Li Jingchen: Tongzhen some as Gao Hong Zengzhun on lt. meaning

51.5.1 震 往來屬

51.5

51.5.2 意 元喪/有事

51.5.3

意 CSR 9572 \*-ing to think (shí); thought, intention, will (xi)

- H. Wilhelm (Heser p.177) 51.5.1 "the Browsing (Shock, Thunder), one wanders in danger."

- W-B: "Shock goes hither and thither. Danger. However, nothing at all is lost, yet there are things to be done." // by 'however' Wilhelm appears to read 意 \*-ing or how for 無喪 \*-isk an alternative initial particle, as does Kuijken for shí 93, Houten. (freedom  
- Gao Feng: for 意, \*-gjie text has 亡: Both are initial particles like 小往: 大 like 于 'in', to me 3.1 note. Thus: "Thunder goes and comes, (and if it might strike someone; it's appearance is dangerous, but) <sup>(it will not change a master)</sup> there will be no loss to our affairs (元損失于事)"

- R.K.: phrase 有事 does occur occasionally in 102B I: e.g. "女(女)康 AC  
B 又(有)事", "婦女(女)而(尔)又(有)事" (both Shang  
zhong 叔夷鐘 - see quo Momo Lingzhou Dexi, knsli p<sup>24. 2032-2035</sup> (2026-2086)).  
If this is sense in 51.5.2, the phrase would read "no loss of  
retainers." (?) (cf. 18.6 高尚其事 and King combine 士事)

On, alternatively, 失 = '(lose; his)': "no loss in his service/affairs" →  
or, 无喪 "no loss" and 失事 are independent of each other, 无喪  
referring to the same event, or context as 51.2.2 意喪是, and 有事 as  
a separate judgment "there will be service", you will have employment."  
in most of these cases of shí, sense is that of service: employment - e.g. 2.3.1.2 虽失王事 (when  
Honda Tatsumi: 失 is a kind of prefix (接頭語) analogous with 失 in 37.1  
角家, or 45.0 失朝 (see 37.1 for more details); the xing common is 其事 as a loss  
on 有事; "openly there will be no loss of employment (?) (亦失王事)  
= 有事失喪; = 亦失王事 yaji o ushinan koto hashi) 意

- 例句: "...shows its subject going and coming amidst the starting movements (of  
the time), and always in peril; but, perhaps he will not incur loss, and final  
business (which he can accomplish)."

- You Yiqing (Hanying pinji) 1/232-6: <sup>here</sup> in 51.2 意喪是, "guess there will  
be no guess loss"

- You Fan: "喪 refers to 'sacrificial services' (祭祀之事)"

Yin Xingren (Yijing Xingben, 3/18a-b) 要 know for ䷲ 'cosmopolitan'; follows  
Yin Yan on ䷲ ䷲. Wang Yizhi on ䷲ = ䷲ ䷲ : "High! [to] One  
 must not be cosmopolitan when he has business." (particle)

- Li Jingshi: "Jiaoshishi" # 189 = ䷲, as "particle" (see 51.2) / ䷲ ䷲ ䷲ ䷲? questioning  
 ("Jiaoshishi" Tongyuan p. 206) ䷲ is "cosmopolitan" (䷲ ䷲) "Thunder  
 and lightning go back and come come and go back and forth across the sky  
 dangerously," but the merchant "considers 'will there be no losses?' (to business)  
 'will there be an incident?'" Tongye similar.

RK 51.5.2 for ䷲ as model ~ see 51.2.2 notes

51.6.1 震索索視瞿瞿

51.6.4 元咎

51.6.2 徵凶

51.6.5 嘒媾有孚

51.6.3 震不于其躬于其鄰

51.6

- 索 GSR 770.2 + sòk + suo: twist a rope (shù); loan for id. rule, loco (zuo); trouble, fear (yixi); exhaust; reach, demand (zuo) - 2. etc - gl. 1513

瞿 GSR 778.2 \* kiwak > jué (K: kue "The Peacock is irregular," !) and \*xíwak\*xue flurried look, anxious look (guī) - p. 589

- Wen Yiduo "Fengyun" 29, 1934 (cont'd) loan for 違: 'fault' (cf. 36.14 互人 A 違) (cont'd) "Thunder here is fault" (see 5.2): "His relatives will have (error =) disaster" \* S.K. trans - Karlgren (Loos # 2015): "His relatives (ancestors) have talk about him (censure him)." (no discussion)

(\*suk)

- 震亨 : 震 + may be loan for 速 + 'quick' (jí), referring to a thunderclap. (震雷); 亨 + describes the process of looking everywhere in a panic; 言: 'reproach, scold.' (see 5.2): "Thunder comes in a quick peal and people look about in panic" (a metaphor for the force of the external world's rapid onslaught, in the face of which people panic, at a loss what to do - being so timid,) to go on a military campaign is certainly ominous. The thunder does not attack one's own person but attacks one's neighbors... no misfortune. (Also, if this line is ittoned in 亨, one's relatives through marriage (女姻) will have words of censure following 3rd line (feminine) "like 雷也" giving diff on 索: 'legs tremble out of fear'; the modern northern Chinese expression 多多 索索 for 'trembling quivering,' being a connotation of this meaning. "It thunders and his legs go tremble in fright, his eyes look about in panic (a symbol of a coward)."
- 51.6.1 瞰 + Zheng Xian (鄭襄公) says 目子正也 'eyes not straight, correct'

Wen Yiduo (cont.) 亨's 嘒 (baot), otherwise refusing to wife's family, refers here to the "neighbors" (see 3.2). Here it is tied to the 嘒's preceding, and this 嘒 also means relatives ('弟子亦不親也') (是姤媾即鄰) p. 29

(Wen's see  
for and  
recently  
(like on page))

- Li Jirijie ("Rising" Tanyun pp286-287) : "(When) thunder (comes), one should

(Refrig. 17) 51.6.1-2 索 names 豐富; wakenfully' 違々 (A)

"walk + sôk-sôk deliberately and look + kiuk-kiuk for and with <sup>accusative</sup> accurate."

"To go out  $\text{Xi}$  ( $\text{Xi} = \text{X} \dot{\text{i}}$ ) is fraught with danger ( $\text{tq} \text{Xi} \text{ pte}$ )

51.6.3-5: follows Wang Yihua on 51.3-5 and in connection with  $\text{qip}^3$  "The lightning's strike was not on his per himself but on his neighbor (= wife's family). Misfortune (no loss of life incurred). — The wife's family has some fault." Lightning was a sign to the superstitions that those who were guilty of some secret transgression

Tongue  $\text{tq}^3$  taking small cautious steps "(bendon Zheng Xian?);  $\text{qip}^3$  juejue  
Shuowen defines as "the vision of the eagles and hawks." (鷹隼之狀也)  
not same as above

- RK: 51.6.3 震 may refer to 'becoming pregnant', as in Shu 245/1  
震載  $\text{zai}^1$  Odes p. 200 "and so she (was moved =) became pregnant, and (it was soon =) it came about quickly." : "The <sup>pregnancy</sup> (pregnancy) does not go to her body, it goes to her neighbor." 51.6.5 then is related to "among the wife's relatives there will be talk,"; connected w/ 52.0.3 (q.v.) 52.0.6 notes