YiJing (I Ching)
Chinese/English Dictionary with Concordance and Translation

Daniel Bernardo

http://yijingdao.org

FREE ABRIDGED VERSION
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Chinese/English Dictionary
with Concordance
and Translation

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The cover image shows the arrangement of the trigrams in the HouTian (Later Heaven) order, traditionally attributed to the King Wen. The South is at the top, following the traditional Chinese style. The two characters in the middle read ZhouYi.
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The YiJing (or I Ching, when using the Wade-Giles romanization system) is a book from the Chinese Bronze Age (about 1000 BC) and as many other ancient texts, it was written by a process of aggregation of material from different periods and authors.

By the time of the Han dynasty (206 BC to 220 AD) it became something similar to the text we know today as the “Classic of Changes” or “Book of Changes” (易经). Of course, the interpretation of the text has changed over time, but the ordering of the material has remained unchanged since the Han Dynasty to the present.

The Classic of Changes is composed of 64 short chapters, composed of several elements and 10 appendixes, known as “The Ten Wings”.

The parts of each chapter (commonly called hexagrams) are:
- A graphic symbol (卦 Gua), which is a drawing composed of six parallel lines, some filled and other broken. Example: 
- A text that explains the meaning of the hexagram and whose first one or two characters give it its name (卦辞 GuaCi), commonly called “The Judgment”.
- Short texts attached to each of the six lines (爻辞 YaoCi), except for the hexagrams 1 and 2 that have seven texts.
- Several texts, from the Ten Wings: The Image (DaXiang), the Tuan Commentary, etc.

**Composition of the text according to Chinese tradition**

Legend has it that FuXi (伏羲) designed the 64 hexagrams (hypothetically about 3000 BC) and King Wen (周文王) wrote the texts that accompany each hexagram, GuaCi, “The Judgment”.

**Preface**
His son, the Duke Dan of Zhou (周公旦) added explanatory texts for each line of the hexagrams.

The texts due to King Wen and his son were known in his time (the Bronze Age in China) as Zhou Yi (周易), “The Changes of the Zhou” being Zhou the name of the dynasty started by King Wen.

Several hundred years later, the Confucian school added comments to the text, which are known as the Ten Wings (十翼 ShiYi), and are divided into ten parts.

These comments can be placed at the end of the text, as appendixes, or inserted into each hexagram, as is usually done with the commentary called “The Image”, which comprises part of the Wings 3rd and 4th.

Modern hypothesis about the origin of the text

On the origin of the hexagrams symbols and the texts that accompany them there is no certainty, but it might be possible that the traditional story about the composition of the text (The Judgment and the lines) is correct and that King Wen—which was a real historical figure—was the compiler of texts from the oracular tradition (circa 1000 BC), and that his son did something similar for the lines of the hexagrams.

The Ten Wings come from various sources, some of them certainly are of the Confucian school, but it is not currently believed that they are a direct work from the hand of Confucius. Probably the Ten Wings were composed between 200 BC and 200 A.D., during the Han dynasty.

European translations

The first translations from Chinese to Western languages were done by Jesuits, who translated the text into Latin and French. Much later, during the nineteenth century English and French translations began to appear.

The most prestigious of the English translations of the nineteenth century was that of James Legge; the following translation of importance (in German) was the one from Richard Wilhelm, which was published in 1924. Later, this same translation was translated into English by Cary Baynes, and published in 1950. It remains the most popular English translation until today.

Throughout the XX century many other translations appeared, but most of them were only recombinations of previous versions but not true translations.

In the last decades of the twentieth century several new English translations tried to shed light on the original meaning of the Yi Jing, going as far back to its origins as a document from the Bronze Age, trying to separate the layers of the original text to understand the original meaning of the earlier parts of the text. Some of them are the translations from Kunst, Rutt, Shaughnessy and Whincup; all of them attempt to elucidate the original meaning of the Chinese characters in the earlier layers of the Yi Jing.
Limitations of translations to Western languages

Most Chinese characters have a wide range of meanings, and its symbolic richness makes them particularly suitable for oracular use. When translated into another language it is impossible to preserve the multiple meanings in the original text, because the translator is forced to choose words that cannot cover the full range of meanings of the Chinese characters.

As an example, a common character (repeated 34 times) in the YiJing is 喜, hui, commonly translated as “repentance.” That translation is not incorrect, but the word originally meant “problems.” Considering both meanings, the word refers to an objective situation and the internal reaction to it, but there is not an English word that covers the two meanings.

Another common word is 亨, heng, which appears 47 times, and means “success, achievement, satisfaction, growth, penetration, offering, sacrifice.” Any translation into a Western language will exclude some of those meanings. It is usually translated as “success” but that word does not cover the rich array of meanings of the original word.
Introduction to the Translation

This translation attempts to facilitate an approach to the YiJing original text*. It includes The Judgment (GuaCi) and the comments for the lines. From the Ten Wings it only includes The Image (DaXiang).

For each Chinese character it shows its pronunciation and its assigned number, to allow finding it in the dictionary.

The characters shown on a gray background at the start of each hexagram are the ones used as tag for each hexagram, which are the hexagram’s “title”. Most of the hexagrams use a single character as tag, although some use two.

This translation attempts to maintain balance between two extremes:
• A literal translation, which would be very difficult to understand, and;
• A translation of high literary level that for the sake of style would distort the meaning of the text.

Since Chinese characters have gained new meanings but also lost some archaic meanings, along the millennia, when possible, we choose words that cover both the original and the newer meanings**, always inside the time frame from

* The original text used for this translation is 周易折中 Zhouyi Zhezhong, “Balanced Comments on Zhouyi”, published in 1715 under the patronage of Qing Dynasty, is the same text used by Wilhelm and many other sinologists as the basis of their translations.

** A good example is the term in JunZi,君子, which appears 73 times in the text. In many translations it is translated as “noble,” which captures well the range of meanings of JunZi, but in some versions it is translated as “superior man”, a term used by the Confucian school. It is not wrong to use the term “superior man”, but it restricts arbitrarily the range of meanings and leaves out the original meaning used by the author of the ZhouYi. Using “noble” is preferable because it covers both the original (son of a lord) and the newer (superior man) meanings.
1000 BC to 200 AD, which was the approximate time when the Ten Wings were ended.

The graphic layout of the Chinese characters was designed to reduce the space occupied on the page, so that each hexagram can fit in two pages. Line breaks are not significant.

The Chinese characters indicating the numbering of the lines were omitted, because they do not add anything to the text’s meaning.
Introduction to the Dictionary

The dictionaries of Chinese characters can be divided into two different types: dictionaries of single characters and dictionaries of words (composed of multiple characters).

Currently, most Chinese language words are composed of several characters, but in antiquity that was not the case.

This dictionary is primarily a dictionary of characters, although it also explains many multi-character words.

Unfortunately the Chinese characters do not have a single pronunciation; multiple characters may share the same sound. For example, pronunciation is \( \text{悔} ^{hui3} \), but also other 16 characters have the same pronunciation, and there are 127 different characters that are pronounced \( hui \), regardless of the accent (which is indicated by the number).

For most of the twentieth century the Wade-Giles system was used to indicate how to pronounce Chinese characters. Wade-Giles is a romanization system, which shows the pronunciation with western letters. But in the last decades of the 20th century, the Pinyin pronunciation system (meaning “sound-spelling”) was adopted by China and since then it prevailed almost universally.

Pinyin uses four tones to indicate the pronunciation of each syllable, indicating the tone either with different accents (e.g., \( \text{悔} ^{hui} \), \( \text{悔} ^{hui} \), \( \text{悔} ^{hui} \) and \( \text{悔} ^{hui} \)) or with numbers (e.g. \( \text{悔} ^{hui1} \), \( \text{悔} ^{hui2} \), \( \text{悔} ^{hui3} \) and \( \text{悔} ^{hui4} \)).

In this dictionary, the pronunciation of each character is indicated using Pinyin. The numbers shown in Pinyin syllables indicate the accent. The appendix on PinYin pronunciation has more information about this topic.

The numbers assigned to the characters are the same used by the Mathew’s Chinese-English dictionary. Notice that characters with numeration over 7773 are
not included in Mathew’s dictionary. Also the numbers used by Karlgren’s *Grammata Serica Recensa* dictionary are show for each character.

The radical number and stroke count for each character are indicated as well. This is useful when looking for the definition of a character in others dictionaries than Mathew’s or Karlgren’s, since locating characters by radical number and stroke count is very common in Chinese dictionaries.

The meaning of some Chinese characters has been maintained throughout the ages, but in many cases new meanings have been added and/or old meanings have changed.

In general, we have attempted to provide both the archaic and the modern meanings. To avoid confusion anachronisms and modern meanings, not in use in the past, are omitted.

To indicate where characters are located in the text, the placement of the characters is shown by adding a point and a letter or number after the number of the hexagram.

0 indicates The Judgment;
1 to 6 indicate a Line number;
7 indicates the comment for the cases when all lines change, in hexagrams 1 or 2;
X indicates The Image.

**Characters included in this dictionary**

This dictionary includes all the characters found in The Judgment, The Image and the lines. Although the image is of much later origin than the Judgment and lines (the texts known as *Zhou Yi*), it has become common to include the image next to the oldest texts and we follow that custom. In total the dictionary includes more than 900 characters, plus dozens of words composed of multiple characters.

Since 1956 simplified characters are in use China, but this work shows only the traditional characters used for the last two millennia.

Archaic characters are found in inscriptions on oracle bones (mostly from the *Shang* Dynasty). Other ancient characters can be found in archaic bronzes of the *Shang* and *Zhou* dynasties. In many cases these archaic character are shown in the dictionary, below the normal ones, when they clarify the character’s original meaning.
YIJING TRANSLATION
1. The Creative / Activity / Dynamic Force

**Judgment**

乾 元 亨 利 貞

The Creative. Outstanding success. The determination is favorable.

**Image**

乾 天 行 健

Heaven action is strong and dynamic.
Thus the noble never ceases to strengthen himself.

**First Nine**

潛 龍 勿 用

Submerged dragon. Do not act.

**Second Nine**

見 龍 在 田 利 見 大 人

Dragon in the field. It is favorable to see the great man.

**Third Nine**

君 子 終 日 乾 乾

The noble is active throughout the day.
At night he is cautious, as if in danger. No defect.
Fourth Nine

```
  huo4  yue4  zai4  yuan1  wu2  jiu4
  2402  7504  6657  7723  7173  1192
```

或 跃 在 淵 无 咎

Hesitates before jumping over the chasm. No defect.

Fifth Nine

```
  fei1  long2  zai4  tian1  li4  jian4  da4  ren2
  1850  4258  6657  6361  3867  0860  5943  3097
```

飛 龍 在 天 利 見 大 人

Dragon flying in the sky. It is favorable to see the great man.

Top Nine

```
  kang4  long2  you3  hui3
  3273  4258  7533  2336
```

亢 龍 有 悔

Arrogant dragon. There will be occasion for repentance.

All lines are Nine

```
  jian4  qun2  long2  wu2  shou3  ji2
  0860  1737  4258  7173  5839  0476
```

見 羣 龍 无 首 吉

A group of dragons without heads. Auspicious.
2. The Receptive

Judgment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kun1</th>
<th>yuan2</th>
<th>heng1</th>
<th>li4</th>
<th>pin4</th>
<th>ma3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3684</td>
<td>7707</td>
<td>2099</td>
<td>3867</td>
<td>5280</td>
<td>4310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

坤 元 亨 利 牝 马

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>zhi1</th>
<th>zhen1</th>
<th>jun1</th>
<th>zi3</th>
<th>you3</th>
<th>you1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0935</td>
<td>0346</td>
<td>1715</td>
<td>6939</td>
<td>7533</td>
<td>7519</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

之 貞 君 子 有 攸

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wang3</th>
<th>xian1</th>
<th>mi2</th>
<th>hou4</th>
<th>de2</th>
<th>zhu3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7050</td>
<td>2702</td>
<td>4450</td>
<td>2143</td>
<td>6161</td>
<td>1336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

往 先 迷 後 得 主

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>li4</th>
<th>xi1</th>
<th>nan2</th>
<th>de2</th>
<th>peng2</th>
<th>dong1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3867</td>
<td>2460</td>
<td>4620</td>
<td>6161</td>
<td>5054</td>
<td>6605</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

利 西 南 得 朋 東

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bei3</th>
<th>sang4</th>
<th>peng2</th>
<th>an1</th>
<th>zhen1</th>
<th>ji2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4974</td>
<td>5429</td>
<td>5054</td>
<td>0026</td>
<td>0346</td>
<td>0476</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

北 喪 朋 安 貞 吉

The Receptive. Outstanding success favorable for the determination of a mare. If the noble takes the lead he goes astray, but if he follows, he finds a master. It is favorable to find friends in the west and south; avoid friends in the east and north. A quiet determination is auspicious.

Image

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>di4</th>
<th>shi4</th>
<th>kun1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6198</td>
<td>5799</td>
<td>3684</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

地 勢 坤

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jun1</th>
<th>zi3</th>
<th>yi3</th>
<th>hou4</th>
<th>de2</th>
<th>zai4</th>
<th>wu4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1715</td>
<td>6939</td>
<td>2932</td>
<td>2147</td>
<td>6162</td>
<td>6653</td>
<td>7209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

君 子 以 厚 德 載 物

The earth condition is receptive obedience. Thus the noble, who has a munificent character, sustains all living creatures.

First Six

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lu3</th>
<th>shuang1</th>
<th>jian1</th>
<th>bing1</th>
<th>zhi4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3893</td>
<td>5919</td>
<td>0825</td>
<td>5283</td>
<td>0982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

履 霜 堅 冰 至

Walking on hoarfrost one reaches hard ice.

Second Six

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>zhi2</th>
<th>fang1</th>
<th>da4</th>
<th>bu4</th>
<th>xi2</th>
<th>wu2</th>
<th>bu4</th>
<th>li4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1006</td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>5943</td>
<td>5379</td>
<td>2499</td>
<td>7173</td>
<td>5379</td>
<td>3867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

直 方 大 不 習 无 不 利
Right, square and large, inexperienced.  
But nothing will be not favorable.

Third Six

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>han2</th>
<th>zhang1</th>
<th>ke3</th>
<th>zhen1</th>
<th>huo4</th>
<th>cong2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0182</td>
<td>3381</td>
<td>0346</td>
<td>2402</td>
<td>6919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hidden brilliance; can be determined.  
If you're still in the service of a king you will not have achievements, but will carry to conclusion.

Fourth Six

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kuo4</th>
<th>nang2</th>
<th>wu2</th>
<th>jiu4</th>
<th>wu2</th>
<th>yu4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3519</td>
<td>4627</td>
<td>7173</td>
<td>1192</td>
<td>7173</td>
<td>7617</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A tied up bag. No defect, no praise.

Fifth Six

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>huang2</th>
<th>chang2</th>
<th>yuan2</th>
<th>ji2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2297</td>
<td>5671</td>
<td>7707</td>
<td>0476</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yellow lower garment.  
There will be outstanding happiness.

Top Six

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>long2</th>
<th>zhan4</th>
<th>yu2</th>
<th>ye3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4258</td>
<td>0147</td>
<td>7592</td>
<td>7314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dragons fight in the open country.  
Their blood is black and yellow.

All lines are Six

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>li4</th>
<th>yong3</th>
<th>zhen1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3867</td>
<td>7589</td>
<td>0346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Long term determination is favorable.
The hexagrams 3 to 64 only are present in the printed book.
哀

0003

Karlgen: 550h
PinYin: ai1
Rad./Strokes: 30+6

Grief, sorrow, regret; mourn, lament; to wail, to pity or have compassion for other person or oneself; alas!

安

0026

Karlgen: 146a
PinYin: an1
Rad./Strokes: 40+3

Quiet, at peace, calm; tranquility, safety, security; settled, comfort, contentment. Related with 7364 宴: feast, leisure, repose.

占

0125

Karlgen: 618a
PinYin: zhan1
Rad./Strokes: 25+3

Divine by casting lots, prognosticating; observe signs; foretell by looking at an augury or using yarrow wands (Achillea sibirica or mongolica).

章

0182

Karlgen: 723a
PinYin: zhang1
Rad./Strokes: 117+6

Brilliance, splendor, refinement, distinction; ornament, emblem of distinction, jade tablet; amulet. Its short form, with the jade radical, means “jade baton”. Wilhelm/Baynes translates it as lines, but most other translators use words as elegance, splendor, brilliant qualities, etc.

張

0195

Karlgen: 721h
PinYin: zhang1
Rad./Strokes: 57+8

Draw taut (a bow), string the bow; stretch, extend. Has many other related meanings but only the first ones are pertinent. From 弓, “bow” and 0213 長, phonetic.

丈

0200

Karlgen: 722a
PinYin: zhang4
Rad./Strokes: 1+2

Strong, mature, a married man; responsible; respectable; gentleman. One to be respected.
長

Karlgren: 721a  
PinYin: zhang3  
Rad./Strokes: 168+0

Eldest, grown-up, senior, superior, leader, chief, maturity, tenured. Long, long lasting; tall.

常

Karlgren: 725e  
PinYin: chang2  
Rad./Strokes: 50+8

Regular lot or duty; constant, always, lasting; perpetuate; frequent, regular, recurring; a rule or principle.

鬯

Karlgren: 719a  
PinYin: chang4  
Rad./Strokes: 192+0

Aromatic spirits, libation, sacrificial spirits made up by fermenting millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) and fragrant herbs. Shows a chalice, and what is inside it; below there is a 5076匕sacrificial spoon.  
Older versions show clearly the chalice filled with a libation:

昭

Karlgren: 1131m  
PinYin: zha01  
Rad./Strokes: 72+5

Bright, brilliant, brightness of the sun; enlighten, display, show, manifest; illustrious.  
From 3124日, “sun” and召, “imperial decree; summon”, phonetic.  
Related with 0238照.

照

Karlgren: 1131o  
PinYin: zha04  
Rad./Strokes: 86+9

Shine, illumine; enlighten; to look after.  
Related with 0236昭, but adds “fire” 2395灬(火) below昭.

巢

Karlgren: 1169a  
PinYin: chao2  
Rad./Strokes: 47+8

Nest, a nest in a tree; haunt, retreat, den.  
Shows a tree 4593木, a nest 6362田and feathers 1439巛.  
The characters used for “nest” and “feathers” do not have such meanings, but that is what巢means.  
Older versions are more graphic:

朝

Karlgren: 1143a  
PinYin: zha01  
Rad./Strokes: 74+8

Morning, dawn, is the original meaning, but since the king held court at dawn and transacted state business early in the morning, it also means audience.

折

Karlgren: 287a  
PinYin: zhe2  
Rad./Strokes: 64+4

Sever, break; bend, destroy, execute; decide a cause, discriminate, judge.  
From扌 (手), “hand” and斤, “axe”.
宅 0275  
Karlgren: 780b  
PinYin: zhai2  
Rad./Strokes: 40+3
Position, residence, dwelling, place for settlement; inhabit; consolidate.  
From 宀, “house roof” and 亽, phonetic.

澤 0277  
Karlgren: 790o  
PinYin: ze2  
Rad./Strokes: 85+13
Marsh, pool, pond, lake; flat body of water and the vapors rising from it; enrich, fertilize, benefit; moist, moisten; glossy, polished.  
See 6560 兌 (the ideogram for The Lake trigram: ☰ and 9000, The Tri-grams).

車 0280  
Karlgren: 74a  
PinYin: che1  
Rad./Strokes: 159+0
Chariot, wagon, cart, carriage.  
Shows the wheels at the sides of the carriage, older versions in bronze and bone also show the horses:  

見 also 0398 乘: ride, mount.

掣 0282  
Karlgren: 335c  
PinYin: che4  
Rad./Strokes: 64+8
Drag, to trail, to hinder, obstruct.  
From 0986 制, “regulate” and 手, “hand”.

枕 0308  
Karlgren: 656g  
PinYin: zhen3  
Rad./Strokes: 75+4
Pillow, to use as a pillow; rest, resting place; stop, lean back on, soften, relax; a stake to tether cattle.  
Rutt, Kunst and Shanghnessy replace this character with .fixture: deep; to sink; to perish.

振 0313  
Karlgren: 455p  
PinYin: zhen4  
Rad./Strokes: 64+7
Excite, shake, quake (Kunst), arouse action; save help; arrange, to marshal troops; to restore order.  
From 扌 (手), “hand” and 辰, phonetic.  
Related with 0315 震.

震 0315  
Karlgren: 455s  
PinYin: zhen4  
Rad./Strokes: 173+7
Shock; clap of thunder; fear; awe inspiring; stimulation, movement, excitation; to excite, to terrify; to quicken; endow, succor.  
Related with 0313 振 and with the ☰ trigram: The Arousing (Shock, Thunder) (Hex. 51). See 9000: The Eight Trigrams.

臣 0327  
Karlgren: 377a  
PinYin: chen2  
Rad./Strokes: 131+0
Servant, retainer, vassal, statesman, officer (41.6); male slave, male bondservant or may be a slave couple (33.3).  
7037 王臣: 39.2: king minister.  
Perseverance, persistence, determination, steadiness, firmness; straight, correct, verified, certain; pure, loyal.

This ideogram is the most repeated in the YiJing and also one of the most important to understand the meaning of the text.

In the last decades of the XX century the study of old oracular bone inscriptions shed new light on the original meaning of 貞.

貞 defines the divination act. Originally meant “to determine an uncertain matter through divination”. This determination of the propitiousness of external factors, with time changed to an interior determination, subjective commitment to do what is right (Kunst).

The oldest character versions show a metal incense container in which the divination cracks were made on ox shoulder blades (scapulimancy) or the under-parts of turtle-shells (plastro-mancy) (See 3621 龜: turtle):

貞 is also one of the “four cardinal virtues”: yuan heng li zhen: 7707 元 2099 亨 3867 利 貞.

See also 9001: The four cardinal virtues.

It appears 111 times.

Punishing expedition (“to correct”), to reduce to submission, attack, punish, attack; to levy taxes; comes, brings.

征吉 0476: brings good fortune (appears at: 11.1, 46.0, 47.6, 49.2 and 54.1).

征凶 2808: brings misfortune (appears at: 9.6, 27.2, 34.1, 41.2, 47.2, 49.3, 49.6, 51.6, 54.0 and 64.3).

Standard, law (civil, not criminal), regulation, government.

From 0351 正, “correct” and 口 (文), “beat”.

See also 7685 獄: criminal lawsuits.

Relief, rescue, to lift up, to raise; geld, remove (Kunst, Rutt).

Accomplish, achieve, finish, complete a task, fulfill; completed, perfect, fully developed, mature; peace making.

City walls; battlements, place fortified for defence; city, citadel.
稱 0383  
Karlgren: 894g  
PinYin: cheng1  
Rad./Strokes: 115+9

Evaluate, weigh, assess, appraise.  
From 禾, “grain” and 冊, “a hand holding 冊 scales”: weighing the grain.

懲 0384  
Karlgren: 891b  
PinYin: cheng2  
Rad./Strokes: 61+15

Restrain, curb; correct, chastise, reprimand, corrective punishment; a warning.

承 0386  
Karlgren: 896c  
PinYin: cheng2  
Rad./Strokes: 64+4

• Support (12.2, 32.3).  
• Assist, bear, serve, to present (54.6).  
• Receive, inherit: 承家 0594 (7.6).

乘 0398  
Karlgren: 895a  
PinYin: cheng2  
Rad./Strokes: 4+9

Ride (40.3), mount, ascend, climb up (13.4).  
乘馬 4310: a team of four horses (3.2, 3.4, 3.6).  
Riding horses was not practised until the fifth century BC in China, long after the ZbonYí was written; before then horses were only used to draw chariots and carriages.  
乘 is the image of a war chariot. See also 0280 車. An ancient representation is shown below:

箕 0402  
Karlgren: 952f  
PinYin: ji1  
Rad./Strokes: 118+8

Although this character means winnowing basket, sieve, separate grain from chaff, winnow, it is also the name of an ancient Shang State and the name of a prince or viscount.  
It only appears in 36.5 along with other character:  
箕子 6939: Jizi, Viscount Ji was a minister, and the uncle of the last Shang king. He was imprisoned for refusing to serve as minister and reproaching the king for his bad actions. It is told that he simulated madness to keep his life.

幾 0409  
Karlgren: 547a  
PinYin: ji1  
Rad./Strokes: 52+9

Almost; imminent, nearly; occasion; minutiae, first subtle signs; approaches.

机 0411  
Karlgren: 602c  
PinYin: ji1  
Rad./Strokes: 75+2

Support, stool, low or small table.

己 0429  
Karlgren: 953a  
PinYin: ji3  
Rad./Strokes: 49+0

Self, oneself, personal, private.  
Cyclic character. 6th heavenly stem.  
See 2915 句: the ten days week.  
Wilhelm replaces 5590 巳 with 巳 in 41.1 and 49.0.
The Dictionary entries for the characters numbered from 432 to 8011 only are present in the printed book.
The Eight Trigrams

Each hexagram can be divided into two trigrams, which are groups of three consecutive lines, either the lower or the upper three lines. There are only eight trigrams, which are called ba gua, 八卦 (ba means eight) because there are only eight ways to combine broken and whole lines in groups of three.

Although tradition tells us that the trigrams preceded the hexagrams, there is no proof of that. They may have been abstracted from the hexagrams something between the creation of the ZhouYi text (comprising The Judgment and the lines) and the composition of the Ten Wings, which mention the trigrams.

The names of the eight trigrams refer to the natural elements: Qian (Heaven), Kun (Earth), Zhen (Thunder), Kan (Water), Gen (Mountain), Xun (Wind or Wood), Li (Fire) and Dui (Lake).

It is important to understand the symbolic meanings of each trigram, and how they relate to each other to comprehend better the main idea of the hexagrams.

The image at the top of the next column shows the arrangement of the trigrams in the Inner-World (Later Heaven), arrangement, which is traditionally attributed to king Wen, and is the one used in the Eight Wing, the ShuoGua, which also provides most of the meanings for the trigrams. The South is at the top, following the traditional Chinese style. The two oracle bones characters in the middle read ZhouYi.

Heaven symbolizes strength and is the beginning of all things.

Related trigram: 爻, the mother.
Action: Rules.
Pronunciation: Quian2.
Natural symbol: Heaven.
Member of the family: The father.
Body part: The head.
Animals: A good horse, an old horse, a thin horse, a wild horse, a piebald horse.
Season: Autumn.
Color: Deep red.
Cardinal points: North-West.
Other associations: A circle; a ruler, a prince; strength, hardness; strong movement, tireless work; jade; metal; cold; ice; the fruits from trees.
God strives in 爻. It means that Yang and Yin interact, stimulating each other.
hinder one another, but they excite each other.

**Action:** Arouses, shakes, stirs, put the things in movement.

**Pronunciation:** Zhen4.

**Natural symbol:** The thunder, wood.

**Member of the family:** The eldest son.

**Body part:** The feet, because they serve for movement.

**Animal:** The dragon; horses that neigh well, have white hind legs, are sprightly, or have a white star on the forehead.

**Season and time:** Spring, dawn.

**Color:** Dark yellow; violet blue and yellow; dark and pale.

**Cardinal point:** East.

**Other associations:** Development; a great highway; vehement decisions; green bamboo shoots; reeds and rushes; in respect to cultivated plants it is those that grows back to life from its disappearance (like legumes); what in the end becomes the strongest and most luxuriant.

God comes forth in ☰.

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### THE RECEPTIVE / THE EARTH

☰ 卦

3684

Earth symbolizes gentleness and nourishes all beings.

**Related trigram:** ☸, the father.

**Action:** Serves, nourishes.

**Pronunciation:** Kun1.

**Natural symbol:** Earth, black soil.

**Member of the family:** The mother.

**Body part:** The belly.

**Animal:** Cow and calf; a heifer; a young mare.

**Season:** Summer.

**Color:** Yellow.

**Cardinal points:** South-West.

**Other associations:** Cloth, a kettle, parsimony, a turning lathe, a large wagon, variegated things, a multitude, quantity, a handle and support; frugality, thrift, passionate delivery, devotion, protection, selflessness, generosity, gentleness, ductility, the number 10. God is served in ☸.

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### THE AROUSING / THE THUNDER

震 卦

0315

The Thunder symbolizes movement and speed.

**Related trigram:** ☸, the eldest daughter, because Thunder and Wind do not hinder one another, but they excite each other.

**Action:** Scatters (the seeds of) the things.

**Pronunciation:** Xun4.

**Natural symbol:** The wind, wood.

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### THE GENTLE / THE WIND

巽 卦

5550

The Wind symbolizes penetration.

**Related trigram:** ☸, the eldest son, because Wind and Thunder do not hinder one another, but they excite each other.

**Action:** Scatters (the seeds of) the things.

**Pronunciation:** Xun4.

**Natural symbol:** The wind, wood.
**Color**: Red.
**Cardinal point**: North.
**Other associations**: Channels and ditches; lying hidden or concealed; bending and straightening; a bow, a wheel; anxiety, distress of mind; pain in the ears; blood; chariots that have many risks and damages; penetration; a thief; trees strong and sound-hearted.

God toils in ☽.

**THE CLINGING / THE FIRE**

 cerco
3902

The Fire is the symbol of what is bright and what is catching.

**Related trigram**: ☽, the middle son, because Fire and Water do not fail to complement each other.
**Action**: Warms and dries.
**Pronunciation**: Li2.
**Natural symbol**: The Sun, fire, lightning.
**Member of the family**: The middle daughter.
**Body part**: The eyes.
**Animals**: Pheasant, cow, turtle, crab, clam, snail.
**Season**: Spring.

God toils in ☽.

**THE ABYSMAL / THE WATER**

坎
3245

The Water is the symbol of what is precipitous and perilous.

**Related trigram**: ☽ the middle daughter, because Water and Fire do not fail to complement each other.
**Action**: Moistens.
**Pronunciation**: Kan3.
**Natural symbol**: Water, clouds, river, Moon.
**Member of the family**: The middle son.
**Body part**: The ears.
**Animals**: Pig; fox; horses with beautiful backs, with high spirit, with a drooping head, with thin hooves, who shamble along.
**Season**: Winter.

**Color**: White.
**Cardinal point**: South-East.
**Other associations**: Armor and helmet; spear and sword; men with large bellies; it is the trigram of dryness; trees that are hollow and rotten above; clarity, discernment, clear perception.

God sets all things in order in ☽.
**THE JOYOUS / THE LAKE**

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兌
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6560

The Lake is the symbol of pleasure and satisfaction.

Related trigram: 閉, the youngest son, with whom it combines its force.

Action: Brings joy.

Pronunciation: Dui4.

Natural symbol: Lake, marsh, wetlands, pond, shallow water, calm and deep.

The mirror of the lake.

Member of the family: The youngest daughter.

Body part: Mouth and tongue.

Animal: Sheep. The broken line at the top of this trigram shows the sheep horns. Sheep and goat have the same name and associations in China.

Season and time: Middle of autumn (harvest time); the evening.

Weather: Cloudy.

Cardinal point: West.

Other associations: A sorceress; decay and breaking (of plants and fruits); removal (of fruits); hard and saline soil; the concubine; smash, break; metal; defense; weapons; killing.

God brings to the creatures pleasure in 閉.

**KEEPING STILL / THE MOUNTAIN**

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兑
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3327

The Mountain is the symbol of stoppage or arrest.

Related trigram: 震, the youngest daughter, with whom it combines its force.

Action: Stops things, keep things in its place.

Pronunciation: Gen4.

Natural symbol: The Mountain.

Member of the family: The youngest son.

Body part: The hands, the fingers, the annular finger, the nose.

Animals: Dog, rodents, panther, birds with a strong beak.

Season: Winter.

Cardinal points: South-East.

Other associations: Side roads; small rocks; doorways; tree and vine fruits; gatekeeper, porter, eunuch, palace guard; strong and gnarled trees; firm rules, rest; end and beginning.

God brings things to perfection in 震.
The Four Cardinal Virtues*
(The Heavenly Virtues)

One or more of the cardinal virtues appear in 50 different hexagrams, but only the hexagrams 1, 2 (with some modification), 3, 17, 19, 25 and 49 have the four virtues in its Judgment. Since the Han Dynasty onwards they have become keywords of Confucian thought, four qualities or virtues applicable both to Heaven and to the noble-minded man.

The Heng sacrifice was presented in Summer, when the harvest was still growing.

**元**: YUAN: Fundamentality, primal, origin(ating), spring season, head, sublime, great, grand. The Yuan sacrifice was presented in Spring, during the sowing time.

**亨**: HENG: Success, prevalence, growing, penetrating, treat, offering, sacrifice (with overtones of auspiciousness and acceptability).

**利**: LI: Advantageous, suitable, favorable, beneficial, suitable, lucky, favorable, beneficial, furthering, fitness. “The word LI may have followed a semantic development like ‘sharp’ > ‘trenchant, incisive’ > ‘incisive determination’ > ‘advantageous determination’ > ‘advantageous in general’.” (Kunst).

**貞**: ZHEN: Determination, perseverance, constancy, correct and firm, divination, augury (originally it defined the divinatory act that helped to determine how to act).

* The dictionary entries for each character have more specific information about each virtue.
Concordance

The location of the characters is indicated by adding a point and a letter or number after the number of the hexagram.
0 indicates The Judgment;
1 a 6 indicate a Line number;
7 indicates the comment for the cases when all lines change, in hexagrams 1 and 2;
X indicates The Image.

哀
0003: appears 1 time in: 62.X.

安
0026: appears 4 times in: 2.0, 6.4, 23.X and 60.4.

占
0125: appears 1 time in: 49.5.

戦
0147: appears 1 time in: 2.6.

章
0182: appears 3 times in: 2.3, 44.5 and 55.5.

張
0195: appears 1 time in: 38.6.

丈
0200: appears 3 times in: 7.0, 17.2 and 17.3.

長
0213: appears 1 time in: 7.5.

常
0221: appears 1 time in: 29.X.

鬯
0232: appears 1 time in: 51.0.

朝
0233: appears 1 time in: 6.6.

昭
0236: appears 1 time in: 35.X.

照
0238: appears 1 time in: 30.X.

巢
0253: appears 1 time in: 56.6.
折
0267: appears 5 times in: 22.X, 30.6, 50.4, 55.3 and 55.X.

宅
0275: appears 1 time in: 23.X.

澤

車
0280: appears 4 times in: 14.2, 22.1, 38.6 and 47.4.

掣
0282: appears 1 time in: 38.3.

枕
0308: appears 1 time in: 29.3.

振
0313: appears 2 times in: 18.X and 32.6.

震
0315: appears 9 times in: 51.0, 51.1, 51.2, 51.3, 51.4, 51.5, 51.6, 51.X and 64.4.

臣
0327: appears 4 times in: 33.3, 39.2, 41.6 and 62.2.

貞
0346: appears 109 times in: 1.0, 2.0, 2.3, 2.7, 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, 3.5, 4.0, 5.0, 5.5, 6.3, 6.4, 7.0, 7.5, 8.0, 8.2, 8.4, 9.6, 10.2, 10.5, 11.3, 11.6, 12.0, 12.1, 13.0, 15.2, 16.2, 16.5, 17.0, 17.1, 17.3, 17.4, 18.2, 19.0, 19.1, 20.2, 21.4, 21.5, 22.3, 23.1, 23.2, 25.0, 25.4, 26.0, 26.3, 27.0, 27.3, 27.5, 30.0, 31.0, 31.4, 32.0, 32.1, 32.3, 32.5, 33.0, 33.5, 34.0, 34.2, 34.3, 34.4, 35.1, 35.2, 35.4, 35.6, 36.0, 36.3, 36.5, 37.0, 37.2, 39.0, 40.2, 40.3, 41.0, 41.2, 41.6, 42.2, 44.1, 45.0, 45.5, 46.5, 46.6, 47.0, 49.0, 49.3, 49.6, 50.5, 52.1, 53.0, 54.2, 56.0, 56.2, 56.3, 57.1, 57.5, 57.6, 58.0, 59.0, 60.0, 60.6, 61.0, 61.6, 62.0, 62.4, 63.0, 64.2, 64.4 and 64.5.

正
0351: appears 2 times in: 25.0 and 50.0.

征
0352: appears 19 times in: 9.6, 11.1, 15.6, 24.6, 27.2, 30.6, 34.1, 41.2, 46.0, 47.2, 47.6, 49.2, 49.3, 49.6, 51.6, 53.3, 54.0, 54.1 and 64.3.

政
0355: appears 1 time in: 22.X.

拯
0360: appears 3 times in: 36.2, 52.2 and 59.1.

成

城
0380: appears 1 time in: 11.6.

稱
0383: appears 1 time in: 15.X.

懲
0384: appears 1 time in: 41.X.

承
0386: appears 4 times in: 7.6, 12.2, 32.3 and 54.6.

乘
0398: appears 5 times in: 3.2, 3.4, 3.6, 13.4 and 40.3.
箕
0402: appears 1 time in: 36.5.

幾
0409: appears 4 times in: 3.3, 9.6, 54.5 and 61.4.

机
0411: appears 1 time in: 59.2.

己
0429: appears 0 vez en: 0411: appears 1 time in: 59.2.

忌
0432: appears 1 time in: 43.X.

繼
0452: appears 1 time in: 30.X.

既
0453: appears 5 times in: 9.6, 19.3, 29.5, 63.0 and 63.X.

濟
0459: appears 5 times in: 63.0, 63.X, 64.0, 64.3 and 64.X.

躋
0461: appears 1 time in: 51.2.

齎
0464: appears 1 time in: 45.6.

祭
0465: appears 2 times in: 47.5 and 63.5.

及

汲
0472: appears 1 time in: 48.3.

吉
0476: appears 142 times in: 1.7, 2.0, 2.5, 3.4, 3.5, 4.2, 4.5, 5.0, 5.2, 5.5, 5.6, 6.0, 6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 7.0, 7.2, 8.0, 8.1, 8.2, 8.4, 8.5, 9.1, 9.2, 10.2, 10.4, 10.6, 11.0, 11.1, 11.5, 12.1, 12.2, 12.5, 13.4, 14.5, 14.6, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 16.2, 17.1, 17.5, 18.1, 19.1, 19.2, 19.5, 19.6, 21.4, 22.3, 22.5, 24.1, 24.2, 25.1, 26.0, 26.4, 26.5, 27.0, 27.4, 27.5, 27.6, 28.4, 30.0, 30.2, 30.5, 31.0, 31.2, 31.4, 32.5, 33.3, 33.4, 33.5, 34.2, 34.4, 34.6, 35.1, 35.2, 35.5, 35.6, 36.2, 37.2, 37.3, 37.4, 37.5, 37.6, 38.0, 38.6, 39.0, 39.6, 40.0, 40.2, 40.5, 41.0, 41.5, 41.6, 42.1, 42.2, 42.5, 44.1, 45.0, 45.2, 45.4, 46.0, 46.1, 46.4, 46.5, 47.0, 47.6, 48.6, 49.2, 49.4, 49.6, 50.0, 50.2, 50.3, 50.6, 51.1, 52.6, 53.0, 53.2, 53.5, 53.6, 54.1, 54.5, 55.2, 55.4, 55.5, 56.0, 57.2, 57.5, 58.1, 58.2, 59.1, 59.4, 60.5, 61.0, 61.1, 62.0, 63.0, 64.2, 64.4 and 64.5.

擊
0481: appears 2 times in: 4.6 and 42.6.

棘
0486: appears 1 time in: 29.6.

疾

蒺
0494: appears 1 time in: 47.3.

即
0495: appears 5 times in: 3.3, 6.4, 43.0, 50.2 and 56.2.

積
0500: appears 1 time in: 46.X.

岐
0522: appears 1 time in: 46.4.
七
0579: appears 3 times in: 24.0, 51.2 and 63.2.

嘉
0592: appears 3 times in: 17.5, 30.6 and 33.5.

家
0594: appears 11 times in: 4.2, 7.6, 26.0, 37.0, 37.1, 37.3, 37.4, 37.6, 37.X, 41.6 and 55.6.

假
0599: appears 4 times in: 37.5, 45.0, 55.0 and 59.0.

甲
0610: appears 1 time in: 18.0.

頰
0614: appears 1 time in: 31.6.

皆
0620: appears 1 time in: 55.X.

階
0625: appears 1 time in: 46.5.

解
0626: appears 4 times in: 40.0, 40.4, 40.5 and 40.X.

戒
0627: appears 4 times in: 11.4, 45.X, 62.4 and 63.4.

誡
0628: appears 1 time in: 8.5.

介
0629: appears 3 times in: 16.2, 35.2 and 58.4.

疆
0643: appears 1 time in: 19.X.

講
0645: appears 1 time in: 58.X.
彊
0668: appears 1 time in: 1.X.

戕
0673: appears 1 time in: 62.3.

交

校

郊
0714: appears 4 times in: 5.1, 9.0, 13.6 and 62.5.

教

嗟
0763: appears 4 times in: 30.3, 30.5, 45.3 and 60.3.

藉

節
0795: appears 7 times in: 27.X, 60.0, 60.3, 60.4, 60.5, 60.6 and 60.X.

接
0800: appears 1 time in: 35.0.

且
0803: appears 5 times in: 29.3, 38.3, 40.3, 43.4 and 44.3.

妾
0814: appears 2 times in: 33.3 and 50.1.

堅
0825: appears 1 time in: 2.1.

兼
0830: appears 1 time in: 52.X.

艱

蹇

儉
0848: appears 2 times in: 12.X and 62.X.

建
0853: appears 4 times in: 3.0, 3.1, 8.X and 16.0.

健
0854: appears 1 time in: 1.X.

見
0860: appears 21 times in: 1.2, 1.5, 1.7, 4.3, 6.0, 18.4, 38.1, 38.3, 38.6, 39.0, 39.6, 42.X, 44.1, 45.0, 46.0, 47.3, 52.0, 55.2, 55.3, 55.4 and 57.0.

戔
0866: appears 1 time in: 22.5.

薦

漸
0878: appears 8 times in: 53.0, 53.1, 53.2, 53.3, 53.4, 53.5, 53.6 and 53.X.

洊
0880: appears 2 times in: 29.X and 51.X.

牽
0881: appears 2 times in: 9.2 and 43.4.

謙
0885: appears 7 times in: 15.0, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6 and 15.X.

藉

節
0795: appears 7 times in: 27.X, 60.0, 60.3, 60.4, 60.5, 60.6 and 60.X.

接
0800: appears 1 time in: 35.0.

且
0803: appears 5 times in: 29.3, 38.3, 40.3, 43.4 and 44.3.

妾
0814: appears 2 times in: 33.3 and 50.1.

堅
0825: appears 1 time in: 2.1.

兼
0830: appears 1 time in: 52.X.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>愰</th>
<th>0889: appears 1 time in: 54.4.</th>
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<tr>
<td>遑</td>
<td>0911: appears 2 times in: 42.4 and 42.X.</td>
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<tr>
<td>隠</td>
<td>0918: appears 1 time in: 1.1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>前</td>
<td>0919: appears 3 times in: 8.5, 26.X and 43.1.</td>
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<td>知</td>
<td>0932: appears 2 times in: 19.5 and 54.X.</td>
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<td>之</td>
<td>0935: appears 63 times in: 2.0, 5.6, 6.6, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.6, 11.X, 12.0, 14.6, 16.X, 17.6, 18.1, 18.2, 18.3, 18.4, 18.5, 19.3, 19.5, 20.4, 23.3, 25.3, 25.5, 26.4, 26.5, 26.6, 29.3, 30.1, 30.3, 32.3, 33.2, 34.4, 36.4, 36.5, 38.6, 39.2, 40.6, 41.0, 41.1, 41.2, 41.5, 41.6, 42.2, 42.3, 42.6, 46.6, 49.1, 49.2, 53.5, 54.2, 54.5, 55.0, 57.1, 61.2, 62.0, 62.3, 62.4, 62.6, 63.3, 63.5, 63.X and 64.5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祉</td>
<td>0942: appears 2 times in: 11.5 and 12.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>足</td>
<td>0944: appears 6 times in: 21.1, 22.1, 34.1, 43.1, 50.1 and 52.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祢</td>
<td>0952: appears 2 times in: 24.1 and 29.5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雉</td>
<td>0968: appears 2 times in: 50.3 and 56.5.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
晉
1088: appears 6 times in: 35.0, 35.1, 35.2, 35.4, 35.6 and 35.X.

進
1091: appears 2 times in: 20.3 and 57.1.

禽
1100: appears 4 times in: 7.5, 8.5, 32.4 and 48.1.

親
1107: appears 1 time in: 8.X.

侵
1108: appears 1 time in: 15.5.

經
1123: appears 3 times in: 3.X, 27.2 and 27.5.

敬
1138: appears 2 times in: 5.6 and 30.1.

驚
1140: appears 1 time in: 51.0.

井
1143: appears 8 times in: 48.0, 48.1, 48.2, 48.3, 48.4, 48.5, 48.6 and 48.X.

傾
1161: appears 1 time in: 12.6.

慶
1167: appears 1 time in: 55.5.

角
1174: appears 3 times in: 34.3, 35.6 and 44.6.

桷
1175: appears 1 time in: 53.4.

爵
1179: appears 1 time in: 61.2.

咎
1192: appears 99 times in: 1.3, 1.4, 2.4, 5.1, 7.0, 7.2, 7.4, 7.5, 8.0, 8.1, 9.1, 9.4, 10.1, 11.3, 12.4, 13.1, 14.1, 14.2, 14.4, 16.6, 17.0, 17.4, 18.1, 18.3, 19.3, 19.4, 19.6, 20.1, 20.5, 20.6, 21.1, 21.2, 21.3, 21.5, 22.6, 23.3, 24.0, 24.3, 25.4, 27.4, 28.1, 28.5, 28.6, 29.4, 29.5, 30.1, 30.6, 32.0, 35.1, 35.6, 38.1, 38.2, 38.4, 38.5, 40.1, 41.0, 41.1, 41.4, 41.6, 42.1, 42.3, 43.1, 43.3, 43.5, 44.2, 44.3, 44.6, 45.1, 45.2, 45.3, 45.4, 45.5, 45.6, 46.2, 46.4, 47.0, 47.2, 48.4, 49.2, 50.1, 51.6, 52.0, 52.1, 52.4, 53.1, 53.4, 55.1, 55.3, 57.2, 59.5, 59.6, 60.1, 60.3, 61.4, 61.5, 62.2, 62.4, 63.1 and 64.6.

九
1198: appears 1 time in: 51.2.

舊
1205: appears 2 times in: 6.3 and 48.1.

酒
1208: appears 4 times in: 5.5, 29.4, 47.2 and 64.6.

就
1210: appears 1 time in: 49.3.

丘
1213: appears 3 times in: 22.5, 27.2 and 59.4.

求
1217: appears 5 times in: 3.4, 4.0, 17.3, 27.0 and 29.2.

窮
1247: appears 1 time in: 19.X.

酌
1257: appears 1 time in: 41.1.

畫
1302: appears 1 time in: 35.0.
畜

觸
1416: appears 2 times in: 34.3 and 34.6.

川
1439: appears 12 times in: 5.0, 6.0, 13.0, 15.1, 18.0, 26.0, 27.5, 27.6, 42.0, 59.0, 61.0 and 64.3.

遙
1444: appears 2 times in: 41.1 and 41.4.

壯
1453: appears 10 times in: 34.0, 34.1, 34.3, 34.4, 34.X, 36.2, 43.1, 43.3, 44.0 and 59.1.

牀
1459: appears 5 times in: 23.1, 23.2, 23.4, 57.2 and 57.6.

垂
1478: appears 1 time in: 44.1.

隼
1487: appears 1 time in: 40.6.

終
1500: appears 30 times in: 1.3, 2.3, 5.2, 5.6, 6.0, 6.1, 6.3, 6.6, 8.1, 10.4, 15.0, 15.3, 16.2, 18.1, 22.5, 24.6, 29.4, 37.3, 37.6, 38.3, 43.6, 45.1, 47.4, 50.3, 53.5, 54.X, 56.5, 57.5, 63.0 and 63.4.

中

衆
1517: appears 3 times in: 7.X, 35.3 and 36.X.
崇
1528: appears 1 time in: 16.X.

憶
1529: appears 1 time in: 31.4.

寵
1534: appears 1 time in: 23.5.

居
1535: appears 9 times in: 3.1, 17.3, 27.5, 31.2, 43.X, 49.6, 53.X, 59.5 and 64.X.

拘
1542: appears 1 time in: 17.6.

懼
1560: appears 2 times in: 28.X and 51.X.

據
1563: appears 1 time in: 47.3.

屬

去
1594: appears 2 times in: 9.4 and 59.6.

驅
1602: appears 1 time in: 8.5.

衢

取
1615: appears 5 times in: 4.3, 31.0, 44.0, 56.1 and 62.5.

閩
1627: appears 1 time in: 55.6.

勸
1662: appears 1 time in: 48.X.

泉
1674: appears 2 times in: 4.X and 48.5.

厥
1680: appears 2 times in: 14.5 and 38.5.

決
1697: appears 1 time in: 34.4.

矍
1704: appears 1 time in: 51.6.

君

浚
1729: appears 1 time in: 32.1.

羣
1737: appears 2 times in: 1.7 and 59.4.

耳
1744: appears 3 times in: 21.6, 50.3 and 50.5.

二
1751: appears 1 time in: 41.0.

貳
1752: appears 1 time in: 29.4.

爾
1754: appears 3 times in: 27.1, 31.4 and 61.2.
而

法
1762: appears 1 time in: 21.X.

伐
1765: appears 4 times in: 15.5, 35.6, 63.3 and 64.4.

發
1768: appears 2 times in: 4.1 and 55.2.

罰
1769: appears 1 time in: 21.X.

反

蕃
1798: appears 1 time in: 35.0.

蕃
1800: appears 3 times in: 34.3, 34.4 and 34.6.

方
1802: appears 12 times in: 2.2, 8.0, 20.X, 24.X, 30.X, 32.X, 44.X, 47.2, 50.3, 63.3, 64.4 and 64.X.

防
1817: appears 2 times in: 62.3 and 63.X.

非
1819: appears 1 time in: 34.X.

匪
1820: appears 13 times in: 3.2, 4.0, 8.3, 12.0, 14.1, 14.4, 22.4, 25.0, 30.6, 38.6, 39.2, 45.5 and 59.4.

腓
1830: appears 2 times in: 31.2 and 52.2.

肥
1839: appears 1 time in: 33.6.

飛

忿
1854: appears 1 time in: 41.X.

紛
1859: appears 1 time in: 57.2.

焚
1866: appears 3 times in: 30.4, 56.3 and 56.6.

穢
1873: appears 1 time in: 26.5.

奮
1874: appears 1 time in: 16.X.

風

馮
1895: appears 1 time in: 11.2.

豐
1897: appears 6 times in: 55.0, 55.2, 55.3, 55.4, 55.6 and 55.X.

否
1902: appears 8 times in: 7.1, 12.0, 12.2, 12.5, 12.6, 12.X, 33.4 and 50.1.

缶
1905: appears 3 times in: 8.1, 29.4 and 30.3.

夫
1908: appears 10 times in: 4.3, 8.0, 9.3, 17.2, 17.3, 28.2, 28.5, 32.5, 38.4 and 53.3.
福
1978: appears 4 times in: 11.3, 35.2, 48.3 and 63.5.

辐
1980: appears 1 time in: 9.3.

弗

弗
1989: appears 1 time in: 63.2.

复

覆
1993: appears 1 time in: 50.4.

腹

軚
1997: appears 2 times in: 26.2 and 34.4.

害

含
2017: appears 2 times in: 2.3 and 44.5.

汗
2028: appears 1 time in: 59.5.

翰
2042: appears 2 times in: 22.4 and 61.6.

寒
2048: appears 1 time in: 48.5.

好
2062: appears 2 times in: 33.4 and 61.2.
後
2143: appears 10 times in: 2.0, 8.0, 12.6, 13.5, 18.0, 36.6, 38.6, 51.1, 56.6 and 57.5.

厚
2144: appears 3 times in: 11.X, 24.X and 44.X.

厚
2147: appears 2 times in: 2.X and 23.X.

何
2109: appears 5 times in: 9.1, 17.4, 21.6, 26.6 and 38.5.

何
2109: appears 5 times in: 9.1, 17.4, 21.6, 26.6 and 38.5.

何
2109: appears 5 times in: 9.1, 17.4, 21.6, 26.6 and 38.5.

何
2109: appears 5 times in: 9.1, 17.4, 21.6, 26.6 and 38.5.
渙 2252: appears 7 times in: 59.0, 59.2, 59.3, 59.4, 59.5, 59.6 and 59.X.

荒 2271: appears 1 time in: 11.2.

隍 2295: appears 1 time in: 11.6.

黃 2297: appears 8 times in: 2.5, 2.6, 21.5, 30.2, 33.2, 40.2, 49.1 and 50.5.

悔 2336: appears 32 times in: 1.6, 13.6, 16.3, 18.3, 24.1, 24.5, 31.4, 31.5, 32.2, 34.4, 34.5, 35.3, 35.5, 37.1, 37.3, 38.1, 38.5, 43.4, 45.5, 47.6, 49.0, 49.4, 50.3, 52.5, 57.4, 57.5, 58.2, 59.2, 59.3, 60.6, 64.4 and 64.5.

晦 2337: appears 3 times in: 17.X, 36.6 and 36.X.

惠 2339: appears 1 time in: 42.5.

彙 2349: appears 2 times in: 11.1 and 12.1.

徽 2354: appears 1 time in: 29.6.

搗 2356: appears 1 time in: 15.4.

婚 2360: appears 5 times in: 3.2, 3.4, 22.4, 38.6 and 51.6.


或 2402: appears 13 times in: 1.4, 2.3, 6.3, 6.6, 7.3, 25.3, 32.3, 41.5, 42.2, 42.6, 53.4, 61.3 and 62.3.

獲 2412: appears 7 times in: 17.4, 30.6, 36.4, 40.2, 40.6, 52.0 and 57.4.

係 2424: appears 5 times in: 17.2, 17.3, 17.6, 29.6 and 33.3.

喜 2434: appears 4 times in: 12.6, 25.5, 41.4 and 58.4.

嘻 2436: appears 1 time in: 37.3.

呌 2456: appears 2 times in: 10.0 and 10.3.

繫 2458: appears 3 times in: 12.5, 25.3 and 44.1.

西 2460: appears 7 times in: 2.0, 9.0, 17.6, 39.0, 40.0, 62.5 and 63.5.

虢 2480: appears 2 times in: 51.0 and 51.1.

夕 2485: appears 1 time in: 1.3.

習
2499: appears 5 times in: 2.2, 29.0, 29.1, 29.X and 58.X.

咸

鍵
2505: appears 3 times in: 6.6, 7.2 and 35.0.

遐
2517: appears 1 time in: 11.2.

下

享
2552: appears 4 times in: 41.0, 42.2, 47.2 and 59.X.

巷
2553: appears 1 time in: 38.2.

嚮
2561: appears 1 time in: 17.X.

相
2562: appears 3 times in: 11.X, 13.5 and 48.X.

祥
2577: appears 1 time in: 10.6.

小
2605: appears 35 times in: 3.5, 5.2, 6.1, 7.6, 9.0, 9.X, 11.0, 12.0, 12.2, 14.3, 17.2, 17.3, 18.3, 20.1, 21.3, 22.0, 23.6, 29.2, 33.0, 33.4, 33.X, 34.3, 38.0, 40.5, 45.3, 46.X, 49.6, 53.1, 56.0, 57.0, 62.0, 62.X, 63.0, 63.3 and 64.0.

笑
2615: appears 5 times in: 13.5, 45.1, 51.0, 51.1 and 56.6.
繻 2845: appears 1 time in: 63.4.
須 2847: appears 1 time in: 22.2.
序 2851: appears 1 time in: 52.5.
恤 2862: appears 6 times in: 11.3, 35.5, 37.5, 43.2, 45.1 and 46.0.
玄 2881: appears 1 time in: 2.6.
鉉 2886: appears 2 times in: 50.5 and 50.6.
旋 2894: appears 1 time in: 10.6.
穴 2899: appears 3 times in: 5.4, 5.6 and 62.5.
血 2901: appears 6 times in: 2.6, 3.6, 5.4, 9.4, 54.6 and 59.6.
熏 2906: appears 1 time in: 52.3.
旬 2915: appears 1 time in: 55.1.
儀
3003: appears 1 time in: 53.6.

議
3006: appears 2 times in: 60.X and 61.X.

曳
3008: appears 3 times in: 38.3, 63.1 and 64.2.

異
3009: appears 1 time in: 38.X.

劵
3013: appears 2 times in: 38.3 and 47.5.

一
3016: appears 4 times in: 38.6, 41.3, 45.1 and 56.5.

乙
3017: appears 2 times in: 11.5 and 54.5.

弋
3018: appears 1 time in: 62.5.

亦
3021: appears 1 time in: 48.0.

邑
3037: appears 9 times in: 6.2, 8.5, 11.6, 15.6, 25.3, 35.6, 43.0, 46.3 and 48.0.

億
3042: appears 1 time in: 51.2.

翼
3051: appears 1 time in: 36.1.

益
3052: appears 9 times in: 15.X, 41.2, 41.5, 41.6, 42.0, 42.2, 42.3, 42.6 and 42.X.
然
3072: appears 1 time in: 30.1.

焼
3087: appears 2 times in: 28.0 and 28.3.

人
3097: appears 55 times in: 1.2, 1.5, 4.1, 5.6, 6.0, 6.2, 7.0, 7.6, 8.3, 8.5, 10.0, 10.2, 10.3, 12.0, 12.2, 12.5, 13.0, 13.1, 13.2, 13.5, 13.6, 13.X, 14.3, 20.1, 23.5, 23.6, 25.3, 30.X, 31.X, 32.5, 33.4, 33.X, 34.3, 36.1, 37.0, 37.3, 37.X, 38.1, 38.3, 39.0, 39.6, 40.5, 41.3, 45.0, 46.0, 47.0, 49.5, 49.6, 52.0, 54.2, 55.6, 56.6, 57.0, 57.1 and 63.3.

日
3124: appears 18 times in: 1.3, 16.2, 18.0, 24.0, 24.X, 30.3, 35.0, 36.1, 49.0, 49.2, 51.2, 55.0, 55.2, 55.3, 55.4, 57.5, 63.2 and 63.4.

若
3126: appears 8 times in: 1.3, 20.0, 30.5, 43.3, 45.1, 55.2, 57.2 and 60.3.

如
3137: appears 17 times in: 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 9.5, 14.5, 22.3, 22.4, 30.4, 35.1, 35.2, 35.4, 37.6, 45.3, 54.5, 61.5 and 63.5.

茹
3139: appears 2 times in: 11.1 and 12.1.

禿
3140: appears 1 time in: 63.4.

濡
3149: appears 7 times in: 22.3, 43.3, 63.1, 63.6, 64.0, 64.1 and 64.6.

入
3152: appears 11 times in: 3.3, 5.6, 17.X, 24.0, 29.1, 29.3, 36.4, 36.6, 36.X, 47.1 and 47.3.

肉
3153: appears 2 times in: 21.3 and 21.5.

戎
3181: appears 4 times in: 13.3, 43.0, 43.2 and 45.X.

改
3196: appears 3 times in: 42.X, 48.0 and 49.4.

開
3204: appears 1 time in: 7.6.

干
3211: appears 1 time in: 53.1.

甘
3223: appears 2 times in: 19.3 and 60.5.

敢
3229: appears 1 time in: 22.X.

乾
3233: appears 4 times in: 1.0, 1.3, 21.4 and 21.5.

幹
3235: appears 4 times in: 18.1, 18.2, 18.3 and 18.5.

坎
3245: appears 6 times in: 29.0, 29.1, 29.2, 29.3, 29.5 and 29.X.

行
3252: appears 1 time in: 53.2.

亢
3273: appears 1 time in: 1.6.

然
3072: appears 1 time in: 30.1.
葛
3377: appears 1 time in: 47.6.

可
3381: appears 11 times in: 2.3, 12.X, 18.2, 25.4, 27.5, 36.3, 41.0, 48.3, 53.6, 60.0 and 62.0.

姤
3422: appears 3 times in: 44.0, 44.6 and 44.X.

媾
3426: appears 5 times in: 3.2, 3.4, 22.4, 38.6 and 51.6.

口
3434: appears 1 time in: 27.0.

寇
3444: appears 3 times in: 10.6, 16.X and 18.1.

革
3314: appears 8 times in: 33.2, 49.0, 49.1, 49.2, 49.3, 49.6, 49.X and 50.3.

克
3320: appears 10 times in: 4.2, 6.2, 6.4, 13.4, 13.5, 14.3, 24.6, 41.5, 42.2 and 63.3.

客
3324: appears 1 time in: 5.6.

艮
3327: appears 8 times in: 52.0, 52.1, 52.2, 52.3, 52.4, 52.5, 52.6 and 52.X.

庚
3339: appears 1 time in: 57.5.

耕
3343: appears 1 time in: 25.2.

歌
3364: appears 2 times in: 30.3 and 61.3.
枯
3492: appears 2 times in: 28.2 and 28.5.

苦
3493: appears 2 times in: 60.0 and 60.6.

瓜
3504: appears 1 time in: 44.5.

寡
3517: appears 1 time in: 15.X.

括
3519: appears 1 time in: 2.4.

夬
3535: appears 5 times in: 10.5, 43.0, 43.3, 43.5 and 43.X.

快
3547: appears 2 times in: 52.2 and 56.4.

官
3552: appears 1 time in: 17.1.

貫
3566: appears 1 time in: 23.5.

盥
3569: appears 1 time in: 20.0.

關
3571: appears 1 time in: 24.X.

觀

光
3583: appears 3 times in: 5.0, 20.4 and 64.5.

筐
3598: appears 1 time in: 54.6.

圭
3609: appears 1 time in: 42.3.

歸
3617: appears 9 times in: 6.2, 11.5, 53.0, 54.0, 54.1, 54.3, 54.4, 54.5 and 54.X.

龜
3621: appears 3 times in: 27.1, 41.5 and 42.2.

簋
3633: appears 2 times in: 29.4 and 41.0.

鬼
3634: appears 3 times in: 38.6, 63.3 and 64.4.

封
3642: appears 1 time in: 54.6.

關
3649: appears 2 times in: 20.2 and 55.6.

虧
3650: appears 1 time in: 50.3.

睽
3660: appears 4 times in: 38.0, 38.4, 38.6 and 38.X.

饋
3669: appears 1 time in: 37.2.

坤
3684: appears 2 times in: 2.0 and 2.X.

困
3688: appears 9 times in: 4.4, 47.0, 47.1, 47.2, 47.3, 47.4, 47.5, 47.6 and 47.X.

功
3698: appears 1 time in: 17.1.
攻
3699: appears 1 time in: 13.4.

公
3701: appears 6 times in: 14.3, 40.6, 42.3, 42.4, 50.4 and 62.5.

躬
3704: appears 4 times in: 4.3, 39.2, 51.6 and 59.3.

宮
3705: appears 2 times in: 23.5 and 47.3.

肱
3706: appears 1 time in: 55.3.

恭
3711: appears 1 time in: 62.X.

鞏
3718: appears 1 time in: 49.1.

恐
3721: appears 1 time in: 51.X.

過

果

國
3738: appears 7 times in: 7.6, 8.X, 15.6, 20.4, 24.6, 42.4 and 64.4.

腊
3763: appears 1 time in: 21.3.

來
3768: appears 24 times in: 5.6, 8.0, 8.1, 11.0, 12.0, 24.0, 29.3, 30.4, 31.4, 39.1, 39.3, 39.4, 39.5, 39.6, 40.0, 47.2, 47.4, 48.0, 51.0, 51.1, 51.2, 51.5, 55.5 and 58.3.

勞
3826: appears 2 times in: 15.3 and 48.X.

老
3833: appears 2 times in: 28.2 and 28.5.

里
3857: appears 1 time in: 51.0.

利
3867: appears 99 times in: 1.0, 1.2, 1.5, 2.0, 2.2, 2.7, 3.0, 3.1, 3.4, 4.0, 4.1, 4.3, 4.6, 5.0, 5.1, 6.0, 7.5, 12.0, 13.0, 14.6, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 16.0, 17.0, 17.3, 18.0, 19.0, 19.2, 19.3, 20.2, 20.4, 21.0, 21.4, 22.0, 23.0, 23.5, 24.0, 25.0, 25.2, 25.6, 26.0, 26.1, 26.3, 27.3, 27.6, 28.0, 28.2, 30.0, 31.0, 32.0, 32.1, 33.0, 33.6, 34.0, 34.6, 35.5, 36.0, 36.5, 37.0, 39.0, 39.6, 40.0, 40.6, 41.0, 41.2, 41.6, 42.0, 42.1, 42.4, 43.0, 44.2, 45.0, 45.2, 45.3, 46.2, 46.6, 47.2, 47.5, 49.0, 50.1, 50.5, 50.6, 52.1, 53.0, 53.3, 54.0, 54.2, 54.6, 57.0, 57.1, 57.5, 58.0, 59.0, 61.0, 62.0, 63.0, 64.0 and 64.3.

藜
3877: appears 1 time in: 47.3.

禮
3886: appears 1 time in: 34.X.

履
3893: appears 12 times in: 2.1, 10.0, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.X, 30.1, 34.X and 54.1.

離

厲
3906: appears 27 times in: 1.3, 6.3, 9.6,
鄰 4033: appears 5 times in: 9.5, 11.4, 15.5, 51.6 and 63.5.

吝 4040: appears 20 times in: 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 and 64.1.

陵 4067: appears 3 times in: 13.3, 51.2 and 53.5.

靈 4071: appears 1 time in: 27.1.

樂 4129: appears 2 times in: 5.X and 16.X.

漏 4152: appears 1 time in: 48.2.

廬 4158: appears 1 time in: 23.6.

陸 4191: appears 3 times in: 43.5, 53.3 and 53.6.

祿 4196: appears 2 times in: 12.X and 43.X.

鹿 4203: appears 1 time in: 3.3.

亂 4220: appears 2 times in: 45.1 and 63.0.

聾 4235: appears 1 time in: 47.6.
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<td>類</td>
<td>appears 1 time in: 13.X.</td>
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<tr>
<td>綸</td>
<td>appears 1 time in: 3.X.</td>
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<td>輪</td>
<td>appears 2 times in: 63.1 and 64.2.</td>
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<td>隆</td>
<td>appears 1 time in: 28.4.</td>
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<td>龍</td>
<td>appears 6 times in: 1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7 and 2.6.</td>
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<td>律</td>
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<td>揷</td>
<td>appears 2 times in: 9.5 and 61.5.</td>
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<td>馬</td>
<td>appears 11 times in: 2.0, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6, 22.4, 26.3, 35.0, 36.2, 38.1, 59.1 and 61.4.</td>
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<td>沫</td>
<td>appears 1 time in: 55.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>門</td>
<td>appears 4 times in: 13.1, 17.1, 36.4 and 60.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悶</td>
<td>appears 2 times in: 23.1 and 23.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雲</td>
<td>appears 7 times in: 4.0, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 and 4.X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>戽</td>
<td>appears 1 time in: 28.X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蒙</td>
<td>appears 7 times in: 4.0, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 and 4.X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>袂</td>
<td>appears 2 times in: 63.1 and 64.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>袷</td>
<td>appears 1 time in: 61.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>袔</td>
<td>appears 1 time in: 54.5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>袚</td>
<td>appears 2 times in: 9.0 and 62.5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>廟</td>
<td>appears 3 times in: 45.0, 59.0 and 59.X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眠</td>
<td>appears 2 times in: 10.3 and 54.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>滅</td>
<td>appears 5 times in: 21.1, 21.2, 21.6, 28.6 and 28.X.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
面
4497: appears 1 time in: 49.6.

民

冥
4528: appears 2 times in: 16.6 and 46.6.

明

鳴
4535: appears 4 times in: 15.2, 15.6, 16.1 and 61.2.

命
4537: appears 12 times in: 6.4, 7.2, 7.6, 11.6, 12.4, 14.X, 44.X, 47.X, 49.4, 50.5, 56.5 and 57.X.

沫
4549: appears 0 vez en: 4537: appears 12 times in: 6.4, 7.2, 7.6, 11.6, 12.4, 14.X, 44.X, 47.X, 49.4, 50.5, 56.5 and 57.X.

莫
4557: appears 4 times in: 33.2, 42.6, 43.2 and 53.5.

幕
4559: appears 1 time in: 48.6.

謀
4578: appears 1 time in: 6.X.

茂
4580: appears 1 time in: 25.X.

母
4582: appears 2 times in: 18.2 and 35.2.

拇
4584: appears 2 times in: 31.1 and 40.4.

木

目
4596: appears 1 time in: 9.3.

納
4607: appears 2 times in: 4.2 and 29.4.

乃
4612: appears 8 times in: 3.2, 17.6, 45.1, 45.2, 46.2, 47.5, 49.0 and 49.2.

南
4620: appears 5 times in: 2.0, 36.3, 39.0, 40.0 and 46.0.

難
4625: appears 1 time in: 12.X.

囊
4627: appears 1 time in: 2.4.

能
4648: appears 5 times in: 10.3, 34.6, 50.2, 54.1 and 54.2.

栀
4659: appears 1 time in: 44.1.

泥
4660: appears 3 times in: 5.3, 48.1 and 51.4.

鳥
4688: appears 4 times in: 56.6, 62.0, 62.1 and 62.6.

観
4700: appears 1 time in: 47.6.

年
4711: appears 5 times in: 3.2, 24.6, 27.3, 63.3 and 64.4.
寧
4725: appears 2 times in: 8.0 and 58.4.

凝
4732: appears 1 time in: 50.X.

牛
4737: appears 8 times in: 25.3, 26.4, 30.0, 33.2, 38.3, 49.1, 56.6 and 63.5.

內
4766: appears 1 time in: 8.2.

女
4776: appears 9 times in: 3.2, 4.3, 20.2, 28.2, 31.0, 37.0, 44.0, 53.0 and 54.6.

我

恥

遏
4812: appears 1 time in: 14.X.

罷
4841: appears 1 time in: 61.3.

八
4845: appears 1 time in: 19.0.

拔
4848: appears 2 times in: 11.1 and 12.1.

敗
4866: appears 1 time in: 24.6.

班
4889: appears 3 times in: 3.2, 3.4 and 3.6.

磐
4904: appears 2 times in: 3.1 and 53.2.

包
4937: appears 7 times in: 4.2, 11.2, 12.2, 12.3, 44.2, 44.4 and 44.5.

苞
4941: appears 1 time in: 12.5.

保
4946: appears 1 time in: 19.X.

豹
4954: appears 1 time in: 49.6.

北
4974: appears 2 times in: 2.0 and 39.0.

自
4975: appears 3 times in: 22.4, 22.6 and 28.1.

百
4976: appears 2 times in: 6.2 and 51.0.

帛
4979: appears 1 time in: 22.5.

背
4989: appears 1 time in: 52.0.

貝
5005: appears 1 time in: 51.2.

配

沛
5020: appears 1 time in: 55.3.

貢
5027: appears 8 times in: 22.0, 22.1, 22.2, 22.3, 22.4, 22.5, 22.6 and 22.X.

奔
5028: appears 1 time in: 59.2.
朋
5054: appears 10 times in: 2.0, 11.2, 16.4, 24.0, 31.4, 39.5, 40.4, 41.5, 42.2 and 58.X.

彭
5060: appears 1 time in: 14.4.

匕
5076: appears 1 time in: 51.0.

比
5077: appears 8 times in: 8.0, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6 and 8.X.

妣
5082: appears 1 time in: 62.2.

閉
5092: appears 1 time in: 24.X.

彼
5093: appears 1 time in: 62.5.

鼻
5100: appears 1 time in: 21.2.

敞
5101: appears 2 times in: 48.2 and 54.X.

必
5109: appears 1 time in: 62.4.

匹
5170: appears 1 time in: 61.4.

辟
5172: appears 1 time in: 12.X.

辨
5240: appears 4 times in: 10.X, 13.X, 23.2 and 64.X.

辯
5242: appears 0 vez en 5240: appears 4 times in: 10.X, 13.X, 23.2 and 64.X.

變
5245: appears 2 times in: 49.5 and 49.6.

翩
5249: appears 1 time in: 11.4.

賓
5259: appears 2 times in: 20.4 and 44.2.

頻
5275: appears 2 times in: 24.3 and 57.3.

牝
5280: appears 2 times in: 2.0 and 30.0.

品
5281: appears 1 time in: 57.4.

冰
5283: appears 1 time in: 2.1.

並
5292: appears 1 time in: 48.3.

瓶
5301: appears 1 time in: 48.0.

平
5303: appears 3 times in: 11.3, 15.X and 29.5.

跛
5317: appears 2 times in: 10.3 and 54.1.

剥
5337: appears 8 times in: 23.0, 23.1, 23.2, 23.3, 23.4, 23.6, 23.X and 58.5.

陂
5345: appears 1 time in: 11.3.

臘
5351: appears 1 time in: 22.4.
逋
5373: appears 1 time in: 6.2.

不
5379: appears 96 times in: 1.X, 2.2,
   3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.0, 4.3, 4.6, 5.6, 6.0,
   6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 8.0, 8.5, 9.0, 10.0,
   11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 12.0, 12.X, 13.3,
   14.6, 15.4, 15.5, 16.2, 16.5, 18.2,
   18.6, 19.2, 20.0, 23.0, 23.5, 23.6,
   24.1, 24.6, 24.X, 25.0, 25.2, 26.0,
   27.5, 28.2, 28.X, 29.5, 29.6, 30.3,
   32.3, 32.X, 33.6, 33.X, 34.4, 34.6,
   35.5, 36.1, 36.3, 36.6, 39.0, 40.6,
   43.0, 43.1, 43.4, 44.2, 45.1, 45.X,
   46.6, 47.0, 47.1, 47.3, 48.0, 48.1,
   48.3, 50.2, 50.3, 50.6, 51.0, 51.6,
   52.0, 52.2, 52.X, 53.3, 53.5, 54.5,
   55.6, 56.4, 56.X, 57.5, 60.0, 60.1,
   60.2, 60.3, 61.1, 62.0, 62.2, 62.5
   and 63.5.

僕
5401: appears 2 times in: 56.2 and
   56.3.

三
5415: appears 21 times in: 4.0, 5.6,
   6.2, 6.6, 7.2, 8.5, 13.3, 18.0, 29.6,
   35.0, 36.1, 40.2, 41.3, 47.1, 49.3,
   53.5, 55.6, 57.4, 57.5, 63.3 and
   64.4.

桑
5424: appears 1 time in: 12.5.

喪
5429: appears 12 times in: 2.0, 34.5,
   38.1, 48.0, 51.0, 51.2, 51.5, 56.3,
   56.6, 57.6, 62.X and 63.2.

塞
5446: appears 1 time in: 50.3.

索
5459: appears 1 time in: 51.6.

所
5465: appears 4 times in: 6.1, 40.0,
   56.1 and 59.4.

玍
5466: appears 1 time in: 56.1.

蘇
5488: appears 1 time in: 51.3.

素
5490: appears 1 time in: 10.1.

朢
5494: appears 1 time in: 10.4.

俗
5497: appears 1 time in: 53.X.

夙
5502: appears 1 time in: 40.0.

速
5505: appears 1 time in: 5.6.

鍊
5506: appears 1 time in: 50.4.

雖
5519: appears 1 time in: 55.1.

隨
5523: appears 7 times in: 17.0, 17.3,
   17.4, 17.X, 31.3, 52.2 and 57.X.

遂
5530: appears 4 times in: 34.6, 37.2,
   47.X and 51.4.

歲
5538: appears 5 times in: 13.3, 29.6,
   47.1, 53.5 and 55.6.

損
5548: appears 7 times in: 41.0, 41.1,
   41.2, 41.3, 41.4, 41.6 and 41.X.

異
5550: appears 5 times in: 57.0, 57.2,
   57.3, 57.6 and 57.X.
生 5738: appears 6 times in: 20.3, 20.5, 20.6, 28.2, 28.5 and 46.X.

使 5770: appears 1 time in: 41.4.

始 5772: appears 1 time in: 6.X.

士 5776: appears 2 times in: 28.5 and 54.6.


矢 5784: appears 3 times in: 21.4, 40.2 and 56.5.

事 5787: appears 12 times in: 2.3, 6.1, 6.3, 6.X, 18.6, 29.X, 38.0, 41.1, 42.3, 51.5, 57.X and 62.0.

視 5789: appears 5 times in: 10.3, 10.6, 27.4, 51.6 and 54.2.

世 5790: appears 1 time in: 28.X.

是 5794: appears 2 times in: 62.6 and 64.6.

勢 5799: appears 1 time in: 2.X.

失 5806: appears 5 times in: 8.5, 17.2, 17.3, 35.5 and 64.6.

十 5807: appears 5 times in: 3.2, 24.6, 27.3, 41.5 and 42.2.

霜 5919: appears 1 time in: 2.1.
順 5935: appears 2 times in: 14.X and 46.X.
說 5939: appears 6 times in: 4.1, 9.3, 26.2, 33.2, 38.6 and 47.5.
大 5943: appears 57 times in: 1.2, 1.5, 2.2, 3.5, 5.0, 6.0, 7.6, 10.3, 11.0, 12.0, 12.2, 12.5, 13.0, 13.5, 14.0, 14.2, 14.X, 15.1, 16.4, 18.0, 18.3, 19.5, 24.6, 26.0, 26.X, 27.5, 27.6, 28.0, 28.X, 30.3, 30.X, 34.0, 34.4, 34.X, 36.3, 37.4, 39.0, 39.5, 39.6, 42.0, 42.1, 44.3, 45.0, 45.4, 46.0, 46.1, 46.X, 47.0, 49.5, 50.6, 57.0, 59.0, 59.5, 61.0, 62.0, 64.3 and 64.4.
他 5961: appears 1 time in: 61.1.
帶 6005: appears 1 time in: 6.6.
泰 6023: appears 2 times in: 11.0 and 11.X.
耽 6028: appears 1 time in: 27.4.
坦 6057: appears 1 time in: 10.2.
眺
6152: appears 2 times in: 13.5 and 56.6.

得

德

登
6167: appears 2 times in: 36.6 and 61.6.

舐
6195: appears 2 times in: 34.3 and 34.6.

地

弟
6201: appears 1 time in: 7.5.

娣
6202: appears 3 times in: 54.1, 54.3 and 54.5.

帝
6204: appears 5 times in: 11.5, 16.X, 42.2, 54.5 and 59.X.

敵
6221: appears 1 time in: 61.3.

覿
6230: appears 2 times in: 47.1 and 55.6.

涕
6250: appears 2 times in: 30.5 and 45.6.

梯
6252: appears 1 time in: 28.2.

惕
6263: appears 4 times in: 1.3, 6.0, 9.4 and 43.2.

遙
6265: appears 1 time in: 59.6.

趸
6314: appears 1 time in: 30.3.

渫
6318: appears 1 time in: 48.3.

顚
6337: appears 3 times in: 27.2, 27.4 and 50.1.

電
6358: appears 2 times in: 21.X and 55.X.

天

田
6362: appears 5 times in: 1.2, 7.5, 32.4, 40.2 and 57.4.

頂

鼎
6392: appears 8 times in: 50.0, 50.1, 50.2, 50.3, 50.4, 50.5, 50.6 and 50.X.
兌
6560: appears 7 times in: 58.0, 58.1, 58.2, 58.3, 58.4, 58.6 and 58.X.

庭
6405: appears 5 times in: 36.4, 43.0, 52.0, 60.1 and 60.2.

多
6416: appears 2 times in: 15.X and 26.X.

朵
6419: appears 1 time in: 27.1.

它
6439: appears 2 times in: 8.1 and 28.4.

沱
6442: appears 1 time in: 30.5.

脫
6468: appears 0 vez en: 6442: appears 1 time in: 30.5.

斗
6472: appears 2 times in: 55.2 and 55.4.

度
6504: appears 1 time in: 60.X.

毒
6509: appears 1 time in: 21.3.

獨
6512: appears 3 times in: 24.4, 28.X and 43.3.

瀆
6515: appears 1 time in: 4.0.

塗
6525: appears 1 time in: 38.6.

徒
6536: appears 1 time in: 22.1.

突
6540: appears 1 time in: 30.4.
災

載
6653: appears 4 times in: 2.X, 9.6, 14.2 and 38.6.

在

再
6658: appears 1 time in: 4.0.

簪
6679: appears 1 time in: 16.4.

藏
6704: appears 1 time in: 7.1.

則
6746: appears 10 times in: 4.0, 14.1, 25.2, 30.3, 34.6, 38.6, 41.3, 42.X, 43.X and 60.3.

昃
6755: appears 1 time in: 30.3.

側
6758: appears 1 time in: 48.3.

左

作

錯
6793: appears 1 time in: 30.1.

祖

足
6824: appears 2 times in: 23.1 and 50.4.

族
6830: appears 1 time in: 13.X.

罪
6860: appears 1 time in: 40.X.

摧
6866: appears 1 time in: 35.1.

萃
6880: appears 5 times in: 45.0, 45.1, 45.3, 45.5 and 45.X.

樽
6886: appears 1 time in: 29.4.

宗
6896: appears 3 times in: 13.2, 38.5 and 63.3.

從
6919: appears 6 times in: 2.3, 6.3, 17.6, 31.4, 42.4 and 62.3.

叢
6921: appears 1 time in: 29.6.

咨
6923: appears 1 time in: 45.6.

資
6927: appears 3 times in: 56.2, 56.4 and 57.6.

蒼
6932: appears 1 time in: 25.2.

茲
6935: appears 1 time in: 35.2.

子
王

望
7043: appears 3 times in: 9.6, 54.5 and 61.4.

罔
7045: appears 2 times in: 34.3 and 35.1.

往
7050: appears 50 times in: 2.0, 3.0, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 10.1, 11.0, 11.3, 12.0, 14.2, 18.4, 22.0, 23.0, 24.0, 25.0, 25.1, 25.2, 26.3, 26.X, 28.0, 31.3, 31.4, 32.0, 33.1, 35.5, 36.1, 38.5, 38.6, 39.1, 39.3, 39.4, 39.6, 40.0, 41.0, 41.1, 41.6, 42.0, 43.0, 43.1, 44.1, 45.0, 45.1, 45.3, 48.0, 51.5, 55.1, 55.2, 57.0, 60.5 and 62.4.

威
7051: appears 2 times in: 14.5 and 37.6.

為
7059: appears 8 times in: 4.6, 10.3, 42.1, 42.4, 43.1, 45.1, 48.3 and 53.6.

惟
7066: appears 1 time in: 3.3.

維
7067: appears 4 times in: 17.6, 29.0, 35.6 and 40.5.

謂
7079: appears 1 time in: 62.6.
衛
7089: appears 1 time in: 26.3.

違
7093: appears 3 times in: 6.X, 41.5 and 42.2.

尾
7109: appears 7 times in: 10.0, 10.3, 10.4, 33.1, 63.1, 64.0 and 64.1.

未
7114: appears 6 times in: 48.0, 49.5, 58.4, 64.0, 64.3 and 64.X.

位
7116: appears 3 times in: 45.5, 50.X and 52.X.

文
7129: appears 1 time in: 9.X.

問
7141: appears 1 time in: 42.5.

聞
7142: appears 1 time in: 43.4.

甕
7151: appears 1 time in: 48.2.

握
7161: appears 1 time in: 45.1.

渥
7162: appears 1 time in: 50.4.

巫
7164: appears 1 time in: 57.2.

无
7173: appears 150 times in: 1.3, 1.4, 1.7, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 6.2, 6.3, 7.0, 7.2, 7.4, 7.5, 8.0, 8.1, 8.6, 9.4, 10.1, 11.3, 12.4, 13.1, 13.6, 14.1, 14.2, 14.4, 14.6, 15.4, 15.5, 16.6, 17.0, 18.1, 18.3, 19.2, 19.3, 19.4, 19.6, 19.X, 20.1, 20.5, 20.6, 21.1, 21.2, 21.3, 21.5, 22.6, 22.X, 23.3, 23.5, 24.0, 24.1, 24.3, 24.5, 25.0, 25.1, 25.3, 25.4, 25.5, 25.6, 25.X, 27.3, 27.4, 28.1, 28.2, 28.5, 28.6, 28.X, 29.4, 29.5, 30.1, 30.6, 31.5, 32.0, 32.1, 32.4, 33.6, 34.5, 34.6, 35.1, 35.5, 35.6, 37.2, 38.1, 38.2, 38.3, 38.4, 40.0, 40.1, 40.6, 41.0, 41.1, 41.4, 41.6, 42.1, 42.3, 43.3, 43.4, 43.5, 43.6, 44.2, 44.3, 44.4, 44.6, 45.1, 45.2, 45.3, 45.4, 45.5, 45.6, 46.2, 46.4, 47.0, 47.2, 47.X, 48.0, 48.1, 48.4, 49.2, 50.1, 50.6, 51.3, 51.5, 51.6, 52.0, 52.1, 52.4, 53.1, 53.4, 54.0, 54.6, 55.1, 55.3, 55.6, 57.2, 57.5, 59.3, 59.5, 59.6, 60.1, 60.3, 61.4, 61.5, 62.2, 62.4, 63.1, 64.0, 64.5 and 64.6.

吾
7188: appears 1 time in: 61.2.

武
7195: appears 2 times in: 10.3 and 57.1.

勿
7208: appears 26 times in: 1.1, 3.0, 4.3, 7.6, 11.3, 11.6, 16.4, 25.5, 27.3, 29.3, 33.1, 35.5, 37.5, 38.1, 42.5, 42.6, 43.2, 44.0, 45.1, 46.0, 48.6, 51.2, 55.0, 62.4, 63.2 and 63.3.

物

歴
7211: appears 1 time in: 47.6.

屋
7212: appears 1 time in: 55.6.

牙
7214: appears 1 time in: 26.5.
啞
7226: appears 2 times in: 51.0 and 51.1.

羊
7247: appears 5 times in: 34.3, 34.5, 34.6, 43.4 and 54.6.

揚
7259: appears 2 times in: 14.X and 43.0.

楊
7261: appears 2 times in: 28.2 and 28.5.

野
7314: appears 2 times in: 2.6 and 13.0.

夜
7315: appears 1 time in: 43.2.

言
7334: appears 15 times in: 5.2, 6.1, 7.5, 26.X, 27.X, 36.1, 37.X, 43.4, 47.0, 49.3, 51.0, 51.1, 51.6, 52.5 and 53.1.

嚴
7347: appears 1 time in: 33.X.

宴
7364: appears 2 times in: 5.X and 17.X.

燕
7399: appears 1 time in: 61.1.

音
7418: appears 2 times in: 61.6 and 62.0.

殷
7423: appears 1 time in: 16.X.

夤
7427: appears 1 time in: 52.3.

引
7429: appears 2 times in: 45.2 and 58.6.

陰
7444: appears 1 time in: 61.2.

飲
7454: appears 4 times in: 5.X, 27.X, 53.2 and 64.6.

盈
7474: appears 2 times in: 8.1 and 29.5.

約
7493: appears 1 time in: 29.4.

禴
7498: appears 3 times in: 45.2, 46.2 and 63.5.

藥
7501: appears 1 time in: 25.5.

躍
7504: appears 1 time in: 1.4.

幽
7505: appears 3 times in: 10.2, 47.1 and 54.2.

膚
7507: appears 1 time in: 29.4.

憂
7508: appears 2 times in: 19.3 and 55.0.

由
7513: appears 2 times in: 16.4 and 27.6.

攸
7519: appears 32 times in: 2.0, 3.0, 4.3, 14.2, 19.3, 22.0, 23.0, 24.0, 25.0, 25.2, 25.6, 26.3, 27.3, 28.0, 32.0, 32.1, 33.1, 34.6, 36.1, 37.2, 40.0, 41.0, 41.6, 42.0, 43.0, 44.1, 45.0, 45.3, 54.0, 54.6, 57.0 and 64.0.
有 7533: appears 129 times in: 1.6, 2.0, 2.3, 3.0, 4.3, 5.0, 5.2, 5.6, 6.0, 6.1, 7.5, 7.6, 7.X, 8.1, 8.X, 9.4, 9.5, 11.3, 12.4, 14.0, 14.2, 14.X, 15.0, 15.3, 15.X, 16.3, 16.4, 16.6, 17.1, 17.3, 17.4, 17.X, 18.1, 18.3, 18.X, 19.0, 19.X, 20.0, 22.0, 22.X, 23.0, 24.0, 24.6, 25.0, 25.2, 25.5, 25.6, 26.1, 26.3, 27.X, 28.0, 28.4, 29.0, 29.2, 30.6, 31.X, 32.0, 33.1, 33.3, 33.X, 34.1, 36.1, 37.1, 37.5, 37.6, 37.X, 38.3, 39.X, 40.0, 40.5, 41.0, 41.4, 41.6, 41.X, 42.0, 42.3, 42.5, 42.X, 43.0, 43.2, 43.3, 43.6, 44.1, 44.2, 44.5, 44.X, 45.0, 45.1, 45.5, 47.0, 47.4, 47.5, 47.6, 48.6, 48.X, 49.3, 49.4, 49.5, 49.X, 50.2, 50.X, 51.5, 51.6, 52.5, 53.1, 53.X, 54.4, 54.X, 55.1, 55.2, 55.5, 56.X, 57.0, 57.5, 58.4, 58.5, 59.0, 59.4, 60.5, 60.X, 61.1, 61.2, 61.5, 61.X, 62.X, 63.4, 64.4, 64.5 and 64.6.

墉 7578: appears 2 times in: 13.4 and 40.6.

榮 7582: appears 1 time in: 12.X.

永 7589: appears 9 times in: 2.7, 6.1, 8.0, 22.3, 42.2, 45.5, 52.1, 54.X and 62.4.

于 7592: appears 71 times in: 2.6, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 10.3, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 12.5, 13.0, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.6, 14.3, 16.2, 17.5, 17.6, 19.0, 20.4, 22.5, 24.6, 27.2, 29.1, 29.3, 29.6, 30.X, 34.1, 34.4, 34.5, 35.2, 36.1, 36.2, 36.3, 36.4, 36.6, 38.2, 40.5, 40.6, 42.2, 43.0, 43.1, 43.3, 44.1, 46.4, 46.6, 47.1, 47.2, 47.3, 47.4, 47.5, 47.6, 51.2, 51.6, 53.1, 53.2, 53.3, 53.4, 53.5, 53.6, 56.4, 56.6, 58.5, 59.X, 61.6, 64.4 and 64.6.

豫 7603: appears 7 times in: 16.0, 16.1, 16.3, 16.4, 16.6, 16.X and 63.X.

畬 7606: appears 1 time in: 25.2.

譽
7617: appears 6 times in: 2.4, 18.5, 28.5, 39.1, 55.5 and 56.5.

欲
7671: appears 2 times in: 27.4 and 41.X.

奬
7618: appears 8 times in: 7.3, 7.5, 9.3, 23.6, 26.2, 26.3, 34.4 and 38.3.

獄
7685: appears 5 times in: 21.0, 22.X, 55.X, 56.X and 61.X.

育

曰
7694: appears 2 times in: 26.3 and 47.6.

月
7696: appears 4 times in: 9.6, 19.0, 54.5 and 61.4.

別
7697: appears 1 time in: 47.5.

元
7707: appears 27 times in: 1.0, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 6.5, 8.0, 10.6, 11.5, 14.0, 17.0, 18.0, 19.0, 24.1, 25.0, 26.4, 30.2, 38.4, 41.0, 41.5, 42.1, 42.5, 45.5, 46.0, 48.6, 49.0, 50.0 and 59.4.

淵
7723: appears 1 time in: 1.4.

原
7725: appears 1 time in: 8.0.

園
7731: appears 1 time in: 22.5.

逺
7734: appears 2 times in: 24.1 and 33.X.

雲
隕
7756: appears 1 time in: 44.5.

允
7759: appears 2 times in: 35.3 and 46.1.

孕
7765: appears 2 times in: 53.3 and 53.5.

惙
7766: appears 1 time in: 43.3.

踶
8000: appears 1 time in: 44.1.

蔀
8001: appears 3 times in: 55.2, 55.4 and 55.6.

窞
8002: appears 2 times in: 29.1 and 29.3.

蝄
8003: appears 1 time in: 26.4.

晦
8004: appears 1 time in: 31.5.

鞶
8005: appears 1 time in: 6.6.

汔
8006: appears 2 times in: 48.0 and 64.0.

頡
8007: appears 1 time in: 43.3.

顒
8008: appears 1 time in: 20.0.

繠
8009: appears 1 time in: 48.0.

蹢
8010: appears 1 time in: 3.2.

嬛
8011: appears 1 time in: 54.3.
Bibliography


Richard Smith. *Fathoming the Cosmos and Ordering the World: The Yijing (I Ching, or Classic of Changes) and Its Evolution in China* (Richard Lectures)


**Dictionaries**


PinYin Pronunciation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>spit</td>
<td>unaspirated p, as in spit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>pay</td>
<td>strongly aspirated p, as in pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>may</td>
<td>as in English mummy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>fair</td>
<td>as in English fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>stop</td>
<td>unaspirated t, as in stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>strongly aspirated t, as in top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>nay</td>
<td>as in English nit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>lay</td>
<td>as in English love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>skill</td>
<td>unaspirated k, as in skill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>kay</td>
<td>strongly aspirated k, as in kill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>hay</td>
<td>like the English h if followed by “a”. It is pronounced roughly like the Scots ch and Russian ҳ (Cyrillic “kha”).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>hatch</td>
<td>No equivalent in English. Like q, but unaspirated. Not the s in Asia, despite the common English pronunciation of “Beijing”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>cheek</td>
<td>No equivalent in English. Like cheek, with the lips spread wide with ee. Curl the tip of the tongue downwards to stick it at the back of the teeth and strongly aspirate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>No equivalent in English. Like she, with the lips spread and the tip of your tongue curled downwards and stuck to the back of teeth when you say ee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zh</td>
<td>junk</td>
<td>Rather like ch (a sound between choke, joke, true, and drew, tongue tip curled more upwards). Voiced in a toneless syllable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>church</td>
<td>as in chin, but with the tongue curled upwards; very similar to nurture in American English, but strongly aspirated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sh</td>
<td>shirt</td>
<td>as in shoe, but with the tongue curled upwards; very similar to marsh in American English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>ray</td>
<td>Similar to the English z in azure and r in reduce, but with the tongue curled upwards, like a cross between English “r” and French “j”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>reads</td>
<td>unaspirated c, similar to something between suds and cats; as in suds in a toneless syllable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>hats</td>
<td>like the English ts in cats, but strongly aspirated, very similar to the Polish c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>say</td>
<td>as in sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>way</td>
<td>as in water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>yea</td>
<td>as in yes. Before a u, pronounce it with rounded lips.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Chart of the Trigrams and Hexagrams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper ▶</th>
<th>Quian</th>
<th>Zhen</th>
<th>Kan</th>
<th>Gen</th>
<th>Kun</th>
<th>Xun</th>
<th>Li</th>
<th>Dui</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower ▼</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Quian</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>Zhen</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kan</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kun</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Xun</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dui</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Riding the changes means to take the best course between the rough waves of life. Changes are the natural waves that traverse time. The I Ching can help us to understand better the relation between external reality and our will; such insight will allow us to chart the best possible course of action and will enhance the quality of our lives.

This I Ching translation is concise and oriented towards divinatory usage. To help readers understand better the true meaning of the text, notes with historical and cultural information have been added, as well as cross-references between hexagrams. Line by line interpretations are both general and oriented toward different aspects of life like Career, Private life and Health, Feelings and Social life.

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