A Glimpse at the I Ching

Introduction

I Ching - also Zhou Yi, a book of divination, philosophy, or maybe of the Universe...

- One of the oldest Chinese classical text.
- Yi (易): Simplicity, Variability and Persistency.

Authors: Fu Xi (~3000 BC) → King Wen (~1100 BC) → Duke of Zhou → Confucius (~500 BC)

Content: Trigrams \rightarrow Hexagrams and Judgments \rightarrow Line statements $\mid \rightarrow$ Commentaries $(b\bar{a}qu\dot{a})$ $(qu\dot{a}ci, tu\dot{a}n)$ $(y\acute{a}oci)$ $(sh\acute{y}i)$

Structure of the Hexagrams

乾:元、亨、利、貞。

Qian consists of fundamentality [*yuan*], prevalence [*heng*], fitness [*li*], and constancy [*zhen*]. [Lynn]

初九:潛龍,勿用。

1. In the first (or lowest) NINE, undivided, (we see its subject as) the dragon lying hid (in the deep). It is not the time for active doing. [Legge]

九二: 見龍在田, 利見大人。

2. In the second NINE, undivided, (we see its subject as) the dragon appearing in the field. It will be advantageous to meet with the great man. [Legge]

九三: 君子終日乾乾, 夕惕若, 厲, 无咎。

3. (In the third NINE, undivided) The noble man makes earnest efforts throughout the day, and with evening he still takes care, though in danger, he will suffer no blame. [Lynn]

九四:或躍在淵,无咎。

4. (In the fourth NINE, undivided) "Hesitating to leap, it still stays in the depths": when it advances there will be no blame. [Lynn]

九五:飛龍在天,利見大人。

5. (In the fifth NINE, undivided) (we see its subject as) When a flying dragon is in the sky, it is fitting to see the great man. [Lynn]

上九: 亢龍有悔。

6. In the sixth (or topmost) NINE, undivided, (we see its subject as) the dragon exceeding the proper limits. There will be occasion for repentance. [Legge]

用九: 見群龍无首, 吉。

7. All nines: You meet a group of dragons without a head. Good fortune. [Pearson]

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