

39.0.1 利西南不利東北

39.0

39.0.2 利見大人

39.0.3 貞吉

follows Waley (below)

39/0 Swin. rev. of Blfeld (p. 293): "Profitable if to the southwest, unprofitable if to the northeast" - a straightforward divination judgment

✓ ← (38/6 on "ghost cuts" see Eberhard Local Cultures of South)

- Go Heng: 大人: general name for nobility; "lucky for going southwest (or west and south - Go doesn't comment), unlucky for going northeast (-); lucky for seeing the great folk (a noble); what is deemed is auspicious

- Cf 2.0 利西南, remarks of On Waley on the significance of these compass points

- Waley (^{Chou} Book, p. 124): 39.0.1: is part of the ^{later} div. text: "Profitable if to the S.W., unprofitable if to the N.E."

- 蹇 GSR 143f *kian > jian and *kian > jian come (zhong); con for id difficulty (Yp)
 high (Chuci); arrogant (Zuo); pull up (sic) (Qian); a particle (Chuci) con for 蹇
 tuck up (Zhuang) «- 蹇 經音義 77»

- Qao Heng: 蹇 con for 蹇, which is also how written in an ancient text (在本);
 蹇 means 'remonstrates with correct words' 正言直諫 [GSR 143e *kian > jian
 speak frankly loyally (Chuci); speak with difficulty (Chuci)] ; "I go for
 upright remonstrations, ^(with inf. 諫) ^(直諫) ^{and} ^{will} ^{in order to} ^{receive} ^{praise} (贊譽) (Xue); guying;
 all 蹇's in 39 are con for 蹇; qao argues that 蹇 & here and below
 has sense it has in Lixia "余固知蹇之為患兮" ("I do
 indeed know that speaking loyally but frankly can be a disaster.")

Leung p 26

Orshorn refers to Wen Yidao: 蹇 con for 蹇 as 蹇 for which Shuowen
 says 蹇行 ^{travel} ^{securely} go in peace: "go with difficulty, come securely" (?)

- Shuowen defines 蹇 as 'come' (p. 47 bot.) 蹇, Xu Xuan 徐鉉 of Song
 adds note 易王臣蹇之今俗作蹇非 (九聲切) (the vulgar
 custom nowadays of writing the Yp phrase 王... with 蹇 is wrong")

- Waley ("Chung" p. 123): "He who goes stumbling shall come praised." He
 says of 蹇 that the fundamental meaning is "foot-impediment" // Is this
 cheating, AW? a typical stumbling owner, but here it is a good owner.

- Le Junzhi "Jiashi" # 147 Hon stone classic throughout has 蹇 for 蹇.
 Shuowen seems to reject 蹇 in favor of 蹇 or 蹇, but all are
 interchangeable loans.

- 故 GSR 49.ii *ko > giu fact, phenomenon, matter (Meng); cause, reason; because of; old inter-
course (Shu); old (as opp. to new) (Yi)
- 故 Heng: 蹇 𠄎; 'upright remonstrance without end'; 故 matter (事)
"When the king ^(or king & minister) and minister ^(if not explained) frequently engage in upright
remonstrance, it is not a matter of their own ^{body} persons (非为其身之事)
(but rather for ruler and country. ; the 'zhuan' is interp. 'King and
minister frequently encounter difficulties
- see Shuwen note at 39.1 on 蹇 → 蹇

- Qin Heng: 反: 'oppose' (反對), i.e. refute, or: "I go in order to uprightly remonstrate, people come to ~~oppose~~ ^{oppose} me." ; Qiyin: 反 perhaps also for 辯 'dispute' ; "I go to uprightly remonstrate with the ruler and the ruler disputes it."
- Le Juyche "Jiashi" #149 Qin's loan in Qiyin wrong; refers to Wen oppositely.
- Wen Yiduo "Liqun" p. 26: both 蹇 and 反 make up a slaying bin which has many spellings (more often written reversed): 反蹇 偏蹇 踈蹇, 踈蹇, 踈蹇, 踈蹇 etc. Wen does not define any of these, but glosses vary "walk (蹇) unsteadily", "twirl about", "stumble along" etc.

連 GSR 2132 *lian > lián a kind of carriage (should one version = 215 (韃 *lian > nián));
 loan for *lian > lián connect (連); unite (連); in a row, consecutively (連); to (with);
 tedious, difficult, slow

- Guo Heng: 連 loan for 言闌 lán 'deny', 'fail to recognize one's
 errors': "I go to uprightly remonstrate, people come to deny and make
 excuses." Guojing: "I make uprightly remonstrate with the ruler, and the ruler
 makes excuses and denies his fault."

- Yu Fan, quoted in Jijie, 連 = 韃 nián, 'carriage' (here used as a verb - go)
 (i.e. 連 means 'coiled' here)

- Li Juychi "Jiashi" #150 follows Yu Fan (noting the ^{also 韃 nián} variant written
 蹇蹇, 蹇東, 簡連 or as here, 蹇連 ~~that~~ all
 meaning 'move with difficulty'; thus 39.4 is parallel with 39.3 as Wen
 Viduo rec'd it

(蹇反)

- Qiao Heng: 大蹇: 'to suffer the ruler's faults with strong words and boldly give offence to him'; "if one greatly remonstrates, a friend will come (to help.)"

- ^{changes} Waley Book, p. 123 "a great stumble means a friend shall come."

- Wen Yiduo "Lizhou" p. 25 says 朋來 means "come swimming" as also in 24.0 (g.v.); p. 26. 大^(出) should be 天^天 just as 大蹇 in Zhuangzi "Qin shen" 与道大蹇 should, with Ma Xulun, be emended to 与天道蹇. 天蹇^天 is a shuyaoing ^{shuoyaoing} pun meaning 'lectures' 'unseen' etc; and written in various ways, e.g. 蹟蹇

parallel with 蹇蹇 with those in 39.3, 39.4

- he jingzhe ("jiaoshi" #151) endorses Wen on 大 → 天

39.6.1 往蹇來碩

39.6

39.6.2 吉

39.6.3 利見大人

- 碩: see 23.6

- Guo Heng: 碩 is written in MS, as 碩, both 碩 and 碩 are loan for 擗 ^{pick up, adopt} Luot in GSR. Qong Tonghe: *F₁z₂g (Yinhuo p121) } ; "I go to uprightly remonstrate, people come to wake me (of me? of my remonstrations?), suspicious, and also lucky to see a great man, (he will make use of what I said.)" ; Guojing 碩 may be loan for 度 ^{consider} Counselor: "I remonstrate with the ruler and he considers (what I said)"

Zhu Junsheng (Shuowen tongxun dingsheng 說文部, 碩 entry) (op. Guo, Qonghe) 碩 ^{to tread = dance} loan for 躡 ^{to tread = dance} which Shuowen says means 'jumps' (躡 躡 躡) in Chu speech * : "going with difficulty, the coming will be jumping (for joy)." ^{the coming}

- Kuljeon (Loo # 1517) mentions the ^{Zhu Junsheng} loan proposal too, and translates Zhu's phrase "going [leads to] difficulties, coming [leads to] dancing," commenting "whatever that may mean." K also cites the Guo Heng (Guojing) proposal which he translates "I go and give straightforward [advice], I come and am consulted." also the "ordinary explanation": "going [leads to] difficulties, coming back [leads to] greatness." No conclusion other than "it is, of course, a hopeless task to make any sense out of the requisite of the Yi."

- Lu Jiyue ("Jinshi" #152): 碩 down 1 fal pattern; perhaps ^{scandal} error for 碩, similar to 碩 ^{fall, go down}; this would rhyme with 反連蹇