

15.0.1 亨 (亨)

15.0

15.0.2 君子有终

- 言兼 GSR 627 f *k'lam > qian modest (yi); loan for d. ト兼 satisfied (li)
// doesn't appear in other texts? cf. 廉 627 c. *g'lam > lian angle, angular (li); loan for id., discriminating, punctilious (shen); integrity, modest (renya). - context seems to call for a bird perhaps but nothing close in 627 series (except for "violent" 627 k 魁廉 (Me) *g'liam > xian, (Me p. 166 p. 206) Shuaran defines this as 鳥 and the latter as violent family 读作禽 (ant below) or 禽 (p. 132 n. 6) 鳥 below
- Gao Heng: 从亨 refers to a 'good result' (see 8.0): "Offering - a lord will have a good result." - // rather weak, unconvincing contention that zheng implies a good end giving simply restates original. "The lords' affairs/work (事) will have a conclusion"
- Encyc 18/2 also lists a 鼠兼 鼠, a member of the rodent shen family, and 18/3 寵鼠 从口兼, 齿益屬 chew? eat? bite?
Shuaran defines { 口兼 (p. 3) have something in the mouth ("口" to 从, 往了也) 齿兼 (p. 4) "teeth locking"; 齿差也 gap in the teeth? 齿益 (p. 4) "鹿麋共長 (p. 148 食采也) 長
- 口兼 GSR 627c *k'lam qian and *g'lam xian hold in the mouth (Re Biele)
N.B. - MS writes 口兼 for 从兼 as hex. name (从兼, Razboran, p. 10) ↓
Zhou text, ap. Shuaran also had 口兼 for hex. name (RK = actually hex. name
MS (Wenzhu 1984.3:5); "...子有终" no preserved for 口兼 to writing elsewhere)
- 兼 in Cihai 1980: ed. cites only "书" «大禹谟» (禹古文): "满招损,谦受益"
益 "clearly a late idea, referring back to 舜 among other things."

- Gao Feng: 選子之^レ & 布子^レ... ; 謙 & 二謙而又謙 <sup>extremely
tempered</sup>
<sup>To be extremely humble (and thus
cautious)</sup>; the noble with such an attitude crossing
a big river, it is auspicious"; going divide in two way, after 布子, inters.
some ; from gao's remark 涉^レ 川^レ 事^レ 良^レ 'carefully steering a
large boat' it is clear he believed it to be a general 'crossing' whether
its original 'walking across,' 'fording'

- R.K. if there is a connection with ^同 "rodent and ant" - Then 15.1.1 might be
{ "mousing rodent" 15.2.1 and 15.6.1 calling ^{all 15.2} "rodent"; 15.3.1 "Boiling xion-
rodent", and 15.4.2 { "Tearing apart" ^{tearing} "rodent"
(or 布子 XX) ^{odes p.11}

- X X 布子 is a trap in Shi = 19/1,2,3 #FR & 布子, "On my
majestic land" (召哉 召哉 "come back come back"), 67/1 布子
陽 & ^{odes p.45} "My lord is elated" 67/2 布子 陽 & (yoga) "My lord
is angry." Cf. e.g. 1.3 布子 終日朝^レ & Connected? If we
43,3 布子 共^レ 獨^レ 行^レ have another core of the trap here then the gloss of
(cf. cognate
doubtful
trap in
type of bird)
• (see odes
of 15.2) different, modest respectful would bestumb the 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21th 22th 23th 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31th 32th 33th 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41th 42th 43th 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51th 52th 53th 54th 55th 56th 57th 58th 59th 60th 61th 62th 63th 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th 71th 72th 73th 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81th 82th 83th 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th 91th 92th 93th 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th 101th 102th 103th 104th 105th 106th 107th 108th 109th 110th 111th 112th 113th 114th 115th 116th 117th 118th 119th 120th 121th 122th 123th 124th 125th 126th 127th 128th 129th 130th 131th 132th 133th 134th 135th 136th 137th 138th 139th 140th 141th 142th 143th 144th 145th 146th 147th 148th 149th 150th 151th 152th 153th 154th 155th 156th 157th 158th 159th 160th 161th 162th 163th 164th 165th 166th 167th 168th 169th 170th 171th 172th 173th 174th 175th 176th 177th 178th 179th 180th 181th 182th 183th 184th 185th 186th 187th 188th 189th 190th 191th 192th 193th 194th 195th 196th 197th 198th 199th 200th 201th 202th 203th 204th 205th 206th 207th 208th 209th 210th 211th 212th 213th 214th 215th 216th 217th 218th 219th 220th 221th 222th 223th 224th 225th 226th 227th 228th 229th 230th 231th 232th 233th 234th 235th 236th 237th 238th 239th 240th 241th 242th 243th 244th 245th 246th 247th 248th 249th 250th 251th 252th 253th 254th 255th 256th 257th 258th 259th 260th 261th 262th 263th 264th 265th 266th 267th 268th 269th 270th 271th 272th 273th 274th 275th 276th 277th 278th 279th 280th 281th 282th 283th 284th 285th 286th 287th 288th 289th 290th 291th 292th 293th 294th 295th 296th 297th 298th 299th 300th 301th 302th 303th 304th 305th 306th 307th 308th 309th 310th 311th 312th 313th 314th 315th 316th 317th 318th 319th 320th 321th 322th 323th 324th 325th 326th 327th 328th 329th 330th 331th 332th 333th 334th 335th 336th 337th 338th 339th 340th 341th 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674th 675th 676th 677th 678th 679th 680th 681th 682th 683th 684th 685th 686th 687th 688th 689th 690th 691th 692th 693th 694th 695th 696th 697th 698th 699th 700th 701th 702th 703th 704th 705th 706th 707th 708th 709th 710th 711th 712th 713th 714th 715th 716th 717th 718th 719th 720th 721th 722th 723th 724th 725th 726th 727th 728th 729th 730th 731th 732th 733th 734th 735th 736th 737th 738th 739th 740th 741th 742th 743th 744th 745th 746th 747th 748th 749th 750th 751th 752th 753th 754th 755th 756th 757th 758th 759th 760th 761th 762th 763th 764th 765th 766th 767th 768th 769th 770th 771th 772th 773th 774th 775th 776th 777th 778th 779th 780th 781th 782th 783th 784th 785th 786th 787th 788th 789th 790th 791th 792th 793th 794th 795th 796th 797th 798th 799th 800th 801th 802th 803th 804th 805th 806th 807th 808th 809th 810th 811th 812th 813th 814th 815th 816th 817th 818th 819th 820th 821th 822th 823th 824th 825th 826th 827th 828th 829th 830th 831th 832th 833th 834th 835th 836th 837th 838th 839th 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to walk across a big river."

If we pursue the variant ^{form} 𢃤, it leads to a different conclusion. This graph appears in late texts (GSR 627c) in the category of ^{both} ^(GA 1/1a) ^{with the} 'have something in the mouth' (GSR 627c, 12 to 84, 131c). Eyu (13) says of it, that it is in the category of 'chewing' & 'biting' (?), and that it is said of ^(?) rodents (鼠類 𢃤, 鼠類 𢃤). Both Eyu (13/2) and GSR 627 also lists a doubtful composite word ^(GA 1/1b) a defined by ^(GA 1/1b) ^{as} ^(GA 1/1b), and this is in turn defined as ^{also} just 'rodent family'. GSR 627k # g'liun > xian, some kind of rodent (mole). Explaining this rather uncertain identification to 15.1, (mighty church-church "grow-grow" or "agrowing cat mouse" (鼠類 𢃤))

(*) ^{the animal has habit of}
④ ^{cooperation} Guo Pin's note however says this refers to the ^{cheeked} ^{ouch like} ^{part of oxen} (see Chien H.) and a comment on
"the morning" & v. It says simply that ^{it} and ^{it} refer to ^{one} ^{some} animal, a fieldmouse,
^{(too young; you}
^{says red deer)} The reduplicated form ^v is opposed to George "geiger" (^v & ^v),
v L th (), where it is glossed as 'tiny' (1-1), cf. Chien.
Perhaps it is safest to treat 15.1 as an ex. of the ^{the} one
ye trope formula, while dealing with 15.2 etc. separately.

gray, short-furred,
frequently odoriferous
sometimes raised -
domesticated
kept in
Mongolia (the
Cathayans (Cinypsopha))

Moroshka #484781) a fukuminezumi, which stores food in cheek
pouches 2) a mogomichi field mouse family Geomyidae
RK: a rodent similar to the North American pocket gopher? (which
has far-lined external cheek pouches, is gray, w/ short tail, postcanine
long upper & lower teeth, always exposed (cf. Thomomys $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ [28/12 b] teeth unclear $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$)
i.e. "gopher-toothed" instead of "badger-toothed" (the students were right)
enormous claws on forepaws,
do not hibernate, burrow extensively (no mention of voices), also pocketmouse is similar
Ch. woodchuck (= groundhog) likely and superstition about Feb. 2 (3-12 m)

May 1 "Fei Ren" 非儂, 39/pe "Fei Ren, Xia" 非儂下 39, p. 62 l. 14: 是在人氣兼鼠
[鼠 = 鼠兼] 鼠藏而羊瓜羊之貌，竟底起吾子笑之. Watson Motzen p. 127:
They [the Confucians] behave like beggars, stuff away food like hamsters [this is do-
[idenfication] store like he-gosta, and walk around [more likely, "run"] I, and walk around like

castrated pigs, when ~~oxen~~ were bought them. None of the translators attempt to explain these implicit (in the original) similes, which must be based on traditional lore about the animals mentioned. "Hamster", a short-tailed, off-scent producing, fury recent with external cheek pouches for holding food, ^{Cricetus sp.} ~~and rodent as pets,~~ ^{and especially among the descriptive entries of the Chinese commentaries, like Hsu Yixing}

- for other aspects of the same Meng reference, relating to the gelded pig mentioned therein, see 22.6 白彘 (彘) and 26.5 猪豕之子

- KK: the identification of 猪 as a bird might be suggested by Zuo zhuan 5 (quoted at 36, 1), where the chronicler 楚庄 says of "日月之猪" (36, 1 → 15). "...日之猪者鸟, 故曰日月之猪于飞," ^{Lodge p. 604 + 5?} KK: the sun's (i.) bird corresponds (?) to a bird

- commonest rodents in shong sites ^{in Jiangy} are 1) rat (*Oryzomys rattus*) cf. *troglobius*) and 2) bamboo rat (*Rhizomys* ^{(Cheng Shouy Cui p. 138-139,}) 3) field rat (*Sitomys hispidus*)

- MS (Wenwu 1984.3:5): 嘉 嘉君子。用涉大川吉
(释地)

- Hsu Yixing Erya B. 5, 15^{ab} gives further upon 猪鳥之 (比翼鳥)
(nothing useful)

on 鼠鳴鼠 B. 6, 192-6 often quoting earlier refs., concludes
that 鼠 and 鳴鼠 refer to some act - of storing food in holes; the
鳴鼠 is the modern 鼬鼠, gray, short-tailed, omnivorous,
voiced by humans.

15.2.1 鳴 謙

15.2.2 貞 吉

15.2

(Being)
(if)

- gaoHeng 咎躬 'name, fame' 鳴謙 : "famous and humble (them), dev., resp." (cf. 15.2.1)
- gujing = 9th relies on guoye def. and gao's understanding of usage in zhongzi 大宗子 and 宗子, Leizi 仲尼 [9th GSR 826a *miēng > ming name (name); fame shu; wattlewood (yle:)] 9th has some writing below in 15.6 end in 16.1
- 鳴 GSR 827 *miēng > ming cry of birds (shu); sounds of animals generally (shu); to sound (shu) b. (t^h) as 'yin' tone
- Korlgen (Loon #1089) 15.2.1: "He reveres his modesty." Cf. the parallel 16.1 and 16.6

also Yue (Kunyu)

2/2/20

{ Yue (Qujing pingshi 1/106) (quoted in Loon #1089) 鸣 *miēng

is born for 鸣 * miēng 'dark' also in 15.6, 16.1 and 16.6

- W-B: "Modesty that comes to expression."
- H-Wilhelm (Heaven p. 103) comments 鸣, 'crying of birds, the bellowing of a stag, etc., here' a crowing or bellowing modesty. It is a modesty clothed in its natural sound."

- 15.1 ← {
- Le Jingchi (Xia Shixian "Lixiong xuebo 8" (Dec. 1947) p. 50) in first version of this article 15.2.1, as 15.6.1 (id.) and 16.1 鸣 翼, were listed among omens based on animal behavior and other natural phenomena "Jianshu" #57) if born for 鸣; refers to "Wing" but this is not included in Tongyuan version. Did Li lose confidence in his early radical recordings? : Li must have had in mind the bird referred to in Czya (see (M/63, p. 35 鶩 鶩, 翼 翼; 9/5, p. 21 南方有比翼鳥焉, 不比于飛, 其) 9th 調之, 鶩 鶩)
 - 15.1 fn description: "15.2.1: 'a calling + claim (bird) ; the determination is resp.'"

R.K.: 15.2.1 as discussed under 15.1, 鸣 may refer to a rodent: "a ^{squabbling} calling + claim-rodent"

conv
credible

- Le Jingchi (Xingji "Tongyuan p. 158) 鸣 born for both BA and 9th - here either 9th bright "also sighted and wise" or 9th "famous and humble"

-MS (Wenwu 1984.3:5) : 鳴 嘹 豊 吉

15.3.1 勞 諉

15.3.2 君子有終

15.3.3 吉

15.3

- 劳 GSR 1135 a *log > 120 toil (she); merit (merit); *log > 120 (acknowledge somebody's toil;) ^{recompense (she)} cf. 1135 b 勞 *log > 120 for your (the antestress) (she) [2445 ep 2 100]
- gao Henry: 劳 means IN 劳 'meritorious achievement': "As though meritorious accomplish-
ment and being humble, the land will have a good result, this is auspicious.
le jingchi
- xinghe
P' 153
勞 136/142 thoroughly says 勞 'merit' 劳 43/202 其也人乃未詳處聲 ; otherwise def.
by Thucydides to be one 劳, 励, 篤, 務 勤 (reduced type - addenda?) 勤 ("quiescent")
also Tangyan
prefect"
- Mahayag up. Shown R.K. note that a contented pig is also called 劳 取 象 猪 (Cue yang 13 1st op. p. 94)
- R.K. "Struggling & claim - violent"?! But an unlikely owner. Perhaps here 劳
is indeed 'humble'. However the shrew, with the highest metabolism of all mammals, infamous
tailor, never stopping its effort to feed itself. Cf. 15.1
- 勞 in she sometimes 劳心, which is like get exercised, worked up, agitated,
e.g., 102/1,2 劳心 111 1刀 (st.2 1.1 1.1 da) odes p.67 "your tailoring
went well (only) they very grieved" (st.2: nod) "
- MS.: 劳 諉 君子有終 吉

- 才爲 hui GSR 27l* Xiwa > hui to signify, manifest (Xiwa acc. to certain common.)
- Qiu Hong: 才爲 means 才也 "to apply", "to effect"; ^{the extension of power} "Nothing unlucky, this is to extend virtue and favor to other people and be humble" (才也 德惠于人而谦)
- * [GSR 4l* + siwan etc.] guijing: 才爲 is 'born' for 才 to here meaning 才也 'to apply, extend to others.' ; qiu shows parallel with the thought of tao
- Shown on 才 129/202 51 ^{129/202 51} to 11 手 手声 一日 手指也
(to fear) split,
- Kullgren (Loon #465) 15.4.2 "才爲 *Xiwa itself means 'signify, display' and is not, as Zheng Xuan said, a loan for 宣 *Siwan, nor with Jiaxi; or 'the same as 才爲 *Xiwa': 'He displays his modesty.'"
- Ma Rong, as Shuiven says 才爲 like 离往
- R.K. 15.4.2 A tawny giant rodent

15.4.2 Li Jingchi (Tongyuan Preface, p.9) prefers paraphrases 才爲 as "being positive, active, advancing boldly and uniting" (要有积极性, 才爲作为有为, 奋勇前进, 结合起来) — only this kind of a humility is meaningful.

- RK 15.4.2 才爲 : 为 is protoform of a hand leaning on elephant (Broddberg, "Some Prolegomenal Remarks", n. 68) this was an obsolete word for 'elephant' *gwiwa (Benedict Sans-Tibetan: a Comparative, p167 n. 449) — perhaps signifies 'hand' reinforced a sense of 'leed on animal (elephant?)'; 'leed on mode' > 'display'; note that hex. 16 may well involve 'elephants' (象) and hex. 15 itself has parallel lines: 15.2, 6 鸡 谦 and 16.1 鸡 子象; also 16.4 由 (= 才也?) 子象 may also be parallel with 15.4 才爲 谦: 'leed an x-animal'?

- MS: 元不利 諱 (才爲) 谦

15.5.1 不富以其鄰

15.5

15.5.2 利用侵伐

15.5.3 元不利

- 不富...鄰 see 9.5

- Gao Heng: 仁 = ~~因~~ 'on account of' "Not ~~to~~ be wealthy on account of (the degradations of) one's neighbor (state). (The fault lies with the neighboring state, hence) it will be advantageous to attack it (since justice is on one's own side, and victory is assured.) Nothing unlucky"

- MS: "不富以人莫鄰....不利"

15.6.1 嘴 言 兼

15.6.2 利用行師 征邑國

- 15.6.1: see 15.2.1

15.6 see K.C. Chang "Towns and Cities..." p 63, 67 on 行 as chief settlement where prince resided (a state capital) and arguments concerning placement of 行邑 (not on cord)

- Guo Heng 郭亨 also in 15.2 "famous and humble" 行 to send out troops; 邑國 = Dafu's (大夫) town and feudal prince's zhuhao (諸侯) city-state state-capital
"Beijing" famous and humble it is lucky to despatch troops to attack ~~through~~
~~and/or~~ cities towns and cities (a town or a city?)

- Li Junzhe (Jiaoshu #59) thinks 行 is a late addition to text (not in Zhang Yun, Mo texts)

- MS: "嘴"