Symbolism of Water in Daoism: A Sufi Point of View

Esmaeil Radpour

Abstract
On the symbolism of water, two esoteric doctrines of the Far-Eastern and Islamic traditions, namely, Daoism and Sufism, have many comparable teachings. Although different points of view would take different aspects of the symbol into account, the teachings in question come to significant analogous points around the life-giving aspect of the symbol. Above all, water represents fons vitæ equally and simultaneously containing all the possibilities of manifestation and seeds of life. In this meaning, water is a symbol of the great element of the throne of Life for Ibn ʿArabī, equivalent to the state of the Water-veiled Immersion (Hunlun) or Water as the first epiphany of the Great One (Taiyi) in Daoism. This pre-eternal water of the unmanifested state is also manifested with the same quality in the hierarchical levels of existence. This paper first takes a short survey of different symbolical aspects of water in Sufism, and after explaining the place of the idea of life in Daoism, it presents major connotations of the symbol in Daoism from a Sufi point of view.

Keywords: Water, Symbolism, Sufism, Daoism, Life.

* Postdoctoral fellow. Iranian Institute of Philosophy. E-mail: radpour@gmail.com
And Thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures. For with Thee [is] the fountain of life: in Thy light shall we see light.

Psalms 36:8-9

The symbolism of water can provide us an occasion for endless discussions on the correspondences of two esoteric doctrines of the two great different traditions: Daoism and Sufism respectively belonging to the Far-Eastern and Islamic traditions. These two intellectual and spiritual teachings, other than the metaphysical principles, shared by all the Eastern doctrines, have many similarities in common even pertaining to the realm of forms, which explains why they have been subject of many comparative studies of great metaphysicians of our century. The symbol of water has various aspects, which make different dimensions for its symbolical meanings according to the point of view one takes up. In Quranic teachings, at least for Islamic esoterism, water represents different aspects of epiphany of the divine qualities (al-asmā wa-ṣṣifāt) in successive states of existence. Above all, water represents ‘existence’, ‘knowledge’, and more commonly ‘life’. These three can be envisaged as three viewpoints each one of which can solely be applied in every symbolical uses of water, or an emphasis on one of them can make it predominant on others. In Sufism, particularly in wahdat al-wujūd school of Ibn ʿArabī, water of oceans and seas is envisaged as representing Existence. In this symbolism, sea foams, spumes, and waves represent different determinations of existence, however indefinitely abundant they are, the water is one, and the determinations are all identified as water.

Ocean is ocean as it was in pre-eternity, and all the accidental things of the world is its waves and currents; beware not to be veiled by the forms which form them from what is hidden behind these forms.

Waves, gem, and the ocean are all one, though each form has made an apparent difference.

This relation of water and existence, in Sufi perspective, is derived from
relation of water and the divine Mercy, on the one hand, and relation of the divine Mercy and Existence, on the other. Shaikh ʿAbd ar-Raḥmān Jāmī says, “The name ar-Raḥmān (the Merciful) is the unfolding of His absolute Being on the possibilities which are manifested by its epiphany. In reality, mercy is Existence itself and ar-Raḥmān (the Merciful) is God as al-Ḥaqq (the Truth) the Being of which is an expanded Existence on whatever is manifested from Him. Also, ar-Raḥmān (the Merciful) is God as al-Ḥaqq (the Truth) which in respect to its Existence has a perfect passivity on any command at any time in any level; thus, He as ar-Raḥmān governs all the possibilities.”

This aspect of the symbol of water is most commonly considered when the Quran says, “He is the One who created the heavens and the earth in six days and His throne was upon water.”

According to some commentators of Quran, water is also a symbol of knowledge: “He (Allah) sends down water from Heaven, making the valleys to overflow as much as they contain”; water is here interpreted as knowledge and the valleys as the hearts. However, water finds its richest symbolism around the conception of ‘life’ that is also naturally the most direct one attached to the symbol. Sustainability of plant, animal, and human lives depends on water. Most of the Quranic references to water envisage this aspect of the symbol: “From water, we gave life to everything;” “And He is the One Who sends down water from Heaven. Then by means of water, We bring forth vegetation of everything.” This symbolism is also confirmed in the story of Moses and al-Khīḍr (the Green Immortal). As the story goes, Moses wishing to meet the Immortal al-Khīḍr, starts a journey towards the “meeting place of two seas” (majmaʿ al-bahrān) where a dried fish comes to life “whether because of the extreme nearness of the Waters of Life, or because a drop of these waters actually falls on the fish.” Ibn ʿArabī also takes this point of view as for the symbol of water where he acknowledges it as the ‘great element’:

The throne of Life is the throne of the Will, the point of establishment of the Essence (al-Dhāt), and the same as the throne of Identity. In the Quran, Allah says, “From water, we gave life to everything;” (21:30) about this
Sophia Perennis, Autumn and winter 2018-2019, Serial Number 34

water. He also says, “His throne was upon water” (11:7), that is, He made life manifested in you, “in order to test you.” (11:7) In another occasion He says, “He has made death and life in order to test you” (67:2) where has places “in order to test you” closer to life [than death], since one who is died has no consciousness [to be tested], and it is the same word of him: “His throne was upon water in order to test you.” (11:7) and compare it also with “From water, we gave life to everything.” (21:30) This water is the great element, namely, the throne of Life, and it is the name of names and the first of names upon which all of them exist.12

The great element is created from manifestation of God from Himself on Himself by means of quiddative lights (anvār as-subuḥāt): “this creation was forthwith with no casual succession and there is no way to understand it.”13

One of the ideas generally taken up in the Daoist tradition as the central point of view is that of ‘life’,14 defined as “the splendor of the De”,15 Dao (道, the Truth) is the principle of life; “beings obtaining Dao live, losing it die.”16 In Sima Chengzhen’s words, “What men hold dear is life; what life holds dear is Dao. To possess Dao for men is to possess water for fishes.”17 Therefore, “the true life is to embrace Dao.”18 all lives are from Dao alone in all the metaphysical and physical domains:

There is the Bestower of life which is not bestowed a life itself [but possesses life ziran or bidh-dhāt]. There is the Manifester which is not manifested itself. That which is not bestowed a life can give life to all lives. That which is not manifested can manifest all manifestation.19

Heshang Gong, who composed the first complete commentary of the Daodejing, interprets the Laozi’s “Eternal Dao” (changdao 常道) as “the self-subsisting permanent Life.”20 The notion of “the self-subsisting permanent Life” (ziran changsheng 自然長生), appearing also in many other Daoist
writings, calls to mind two names of Allah that are constantly repeated in Quran together: al-Ḥayy (the Alive) and al-Qayyūm (the Self-Subsisting). Although ziran, here translated as ‘self-subsisting’, has its own special meaning in technical terminology of Daoism (oversimplified as ‘naturalness’), it is not far from the Islamic philosophical conception of al-Qā'im bidh-Dhāt (sustained per se) when used for the Principle itself. According to the Laozi, “Man imitates Earth; Earth imitates Heaven; Heaven imitates Dao; Dao imitates being self-subsisting.” Heshang Gong commenting on the last portion says, “the nature of Dao (daoxing 道性) is self-subsisting (or ‘from the self’, as the most literal translation of ziran) without imitating from anything else.”

In the formal states, this Life includes not only animal and human beings but also all the plant and inanimate beings, due to their possession of the ‘nature of Dao’ (daoxing 道性). The nature of Dao is “the true ultimate of intrinsic order and sustenance, and its core meaning refers to circular inherent flow which returns to the sole source of the Dark and Silent and it includes all the ten thousand beings. Even deviated and confused beings are covered by it; even temporal and inanimate beings follow it; it is through it that all of them ascend to the state of sanctity.”

The mystery of life is called the ‘breath of the One’ (yiqi 一氣), that is, an exhalation of Dao as the Non-Being or, if preferred, Beyond-Being which brings forth the Cosmos through the Being. This exhalation which produce “pre-eternal Heaven and Earth integrated within Dao” (daozai tiandi zhi xian 道在天地之先, the Cosmos in its archetypical form) is ingested by the Cosmos; it is only after this ingestion that the ten thousand beings come to life. Contrasted with the exhalation of Dao, its inhalation implies the return of everything to the state of Non-Being after their reuniting with the One. The Being is the Principle, the Destination, and the Immanent: as the Principle it is called the One; as the Destination it is called the
Whirlpool (chōng 冲), and as the Immanent and universal presence in all the states of existence and in all the beings both in macrocosm and microcosm it is called the ‘Great Intrinsic Flow’ (datōng 大通) and the ‘Primordial Breath’ (yuánqì 元氣). In addition, it is in this view that ultimate state of spiritual realization is described as achieving ‘immortality’ (xiānren 仙人), comparable to the Sufi notion of baqā (permanency) which is similarly the highest of maqāmāt (spiritual stations). Though, the symbolical usage of ‘immortality’ has been commonly neglected particularly in modern times. Laozi says,

The ten thousand beings grow together; I, however, observe them as returning. These beings spread like weeds; all return to their Origin. Returning to the Origin is called stillness. Stillness is called returning to life. Returning to life is called permanency [i.e., immortality]. Knowledge of permanency is called light (of knowledge).

Heshang Gong comments:

Here, ‘grow’ means to receive life ... men must give importance to returning to their Root ... The ten thousand beings [as weeds] all dry up and drop down [that is, they leave worldly life] with no exception. Therefore, they all return to their Origin and finds even more life ... Returning to the Origin ... is not turning to death ... Stillness is returning to the source of life and becoming deathless ... thereupon being moved by eternal movement of Dao ... One who is moved by the eternal movement of Dao becomes enlightened [or participated in sapiential light of Dao].

What Sayyid Haidar Āmulī says on the spiritual realization of the name al-Ḥayy (the Alive), can return us to the symbolism of water:

The Fountain of Life is the concealed aspect of the Name al-Ḥayy. Whoever realizes this Name, actually has drunk
from the water of that Fountain and eternally never dies, for he lives the life of Allah. All the lives of the universe live the life of this man, for his life is life of Allah ... Also, al-Khidhr (the Green immortal) is related to this Fountain, since he drunk a drop of it.32

This kind of symbolism of water finds its application in spiritual realization. In the Chapter 4 of the Laozi Daodejing, Dao is variously signified with three different qualities in three stages of realization: Whirlpool, Abyss, and Still, the Chinese characters of which all are interestingly comprised of the semantic particle 氵 (abbreviated form of 水) meaning water. First, Dao is called the Whirlpool (chong 冲) which “does not become full, how much it works”. To use a geometrical symbolism, this stage is a horizontal movement towards the center of the human state, realizing the humanity in its fullness, becoming true man (jenren 真人), and “turning back being an infant”. Dao is the Whirlpool or centripetal pivot of this concentration. Second, Dao is called the Abyss (yuan 深) which “seems like the ancestor of the ten thousand beings”. This stage is an upward return to the center of all centers in all the states of existence, going beyond humanity, becoming transcendent man (shenren 神人), “turning back to being the Ultimate Nothingness”. Third, Dao is Still (zhan 湛) “as existing forever”. This third stage is a downward return to the human state bringing along divine qualities, re-manifestation of the transcendent man in the human world clothing the appearance of true man, and “turning back to being an uncarved block”.

With respect to the pivotal place of the conception of life in Daoism, sages have given a special attention to the symbol of water according to its creative or life-giving aspect, too. As we know, from the far antiquity, intensely symbolical mind of the Chinese had taken symbolical aspects to writing, or if one prefers, depicting of characters. The old form of the Chinese character for water, called shui 水 (氵) depicts the trigram Kan (坎; ☢) of the Yijing (易經), but in a vertical shape and additional vision of waveform. The trigrams, above all, represent the archetypes (xiang 象)
governing possibilities of manifestation in the pre-eternal Heaven (*xiantian* 先天) with the Principle itself.\(^{33}\) Next to this, they are symbols of the archetypes in manifested states governing exteriorized objects in the posterior Heaven (*houtian* 後天). The trigram water naturally includes both the mentioned states. It is firstly a symbol of the passive aspect for the emanation of the Great One (*Taiyi* 太一) or the first product of it, since it is the treasury of possibilities of manifestation as well as the destination to which all things shall return. Among the texts recently discovered in a tomb in Guodian, there is a Daoist text, generally called *Taiyi Sheng Shui* (太一生水) which describes water as the first product of the Great One above Heaven:

The Great One gives birth to Water. Water returns and assists the Great One to complete production of Heaven. Heaven returns and assists the Great One to complete production of Earth ... Therefore, the Great One conceals in Water and moves in Time ... Because of its circulation, it becomes the mother of the ten thousand beings.\(^{34}\)

The Great One above Water strictly evokes the throne of *ar-Rahmān* upon Water mentioned above. In the *Laozi* too, it is the One who is cause of existence, permanence, clarity and stillness of Heaven and Earth (and all beings):

Heaven gained the One and became purified; Earth gained the One and became still. Spiritual beings gained the One and became subtle ... The ten thousand beings gained the One and came to life.\(^{35}\)

Although there is no mention of water in this passage, yet water’s being “close to Dao” can be understood in this sense:

The transcendental Excellence is similar to water. Water is excellent and benefits the ten thousand beings with no contend. It resides where most people avoids. Thus, it is close to Dao.\(^{36}\)
Water as a symbol of the All-possible aspect of the Great One, equivalent to the great element of the throne of Life for Ibn 'Arabī, denotes the state of the Water-veiled Immersion (Hunlun 混淪), the word consisting of two characters which both contains the particle 水 (water). These pre-eternal waters, however, are manifested in the non-formal domain of existence with the corresponding quality as containing possibilities of manifestation or, in accordance with our preceding expressions, as immersing indefinite lives of beings pertaining to the successive states of existence. Curiously, the word for the celestial mountainous paradise of Xiwangmu (西王母, the immortal Empress of the West), i.e. Kunlun (崑崙) is both vocally and visually has a great similarity to Hunlun (混淪, the water-veiled immersion). The only difference is that the semantic particle 水 (water) in Hunlun is replaced by 山 (mountain) denoting that the possibilities of manifestation of Kunlun, which clearly belongs to the subtle manifestation, are contained in the unmanifested state of the Hunlun. Here, mountain is a symbol of determination on the one hand, and the mediator of the downward movement of mountainous streams, or possibilities of the gross state, on the other. Also, the famous diagram of the 'Primordial Breath' (yuanqi 元氣), in the form of a mountain upon the sea of the trigram kan (坎; ☢️) with vast rivers flowing downward to the sea, must be linked to this subject.\textsuperscript{37}
A mythological expression of this water is stated by Yuanduzi (緣督子 aka Zhao Youqin 趙有欽):

Heaven is similar to a ball of yarn half-filled with water. On the water afloat a wooden plate which represents the great Earth. All beings, all the races of men, and all the ten thousand kinds of entities are all positioned on the plate. This ball is constantly rotating, a rotation without being felt or known by the beings on the plate. Heaven is daily and nightly rotating and Earth is inside it, but men and beings residing on the Earth are still with no movement.
This image accords with the theory of the spherical Cosmos (huntian lun 澄天論) which envisage Heaven as shaped like an egg inside which Earth is its yolk. It is here that Water, substituted for Man of the Great Triad (sancai 三才, Heaven, Earth, and Man), becomes a term of the Three Realms (sanjie 三界, Heaven, Earth, Water). Among the three, the Water realm is the middle one between non-formal and formal states, just as it is so in the pre-eternal state, between the Principle and manifestation. This intermediate position of this realm, which connects it somehow to the subtle manifestation, is confirmed by the fluid quality of water and its alchemical substitute, Mercury, as well as the rain coming down from heaven to the earth. Let us once again remember the Quranic verse, "And He is the One Who sends down water from Heaven. Then by means of water, We bring forth vegetation of everything," (Quran, 6:99) that is, seeds of life of everything, comparable to the Daoist concept of the ‘essence-spirit’ (jing 精) which is always associated with water. Here, due to its downward quality, water bestows the life of celestial consciousness to the terrestrial insentient matter.

To sum up, we will to mention that study of living symbols, not vague mythical elements, through correspondences of traditional doctrines, provides us new horizons leading to a rich amount of results in mutual understanding them. Here, we briefly examined the symbolism of water in two esoteric teachings of Daoism and Sufism. We saw that in spite of numerous symbolical aspects of water, Sufism and Daoism have many analogous visions in common, especially from the point of view that takes the concept of life as the core of the symbolism.

Endnotes
1. Ivan Aguéli (for the first time in 1911), René Guénon and Toshihiko Izutsu have presented some essential correspondences between these two traditions. See René Guénon, Insights into Islamic Esoterism and Taoism (NY, Hillsdale: Sophia Perennis, 2004); Toshihiko Izutsu, Sufism and Taoism: A Comparative Study of Key Philosophical Concepts (California: UC Press, 1984).
Sophia Perennis, Autumn and winter 2018-2019, Serial Number 34

2. 'The One' or Unicity (al-Wāḥid) is one of the names (al-asmā) of Allah that is itself the first determination of Him as 'the One without a second' or 'Unity' (al-Aḥad). Al-Wāḥid is the ultimate source of everything, while it has its principle in al-Aḥad. On this question, one may readily recall the Laozi’s formula: “Dao gives life to the One.” (ch. 42)

3. This poem, composed by Shaikh Mu‘ayid ad-Din Jundī, is quoted in Shaikh ʿAbd ar-Rahmān Jāmī in his Explanations on Ibn ʿArabī’s Nuṣūṣ (Naqd an-Nuṣūṣ) in a chapter which is devoted to the symbolism of ocean and its waves (Jāmī, Abd ar-Rahmān, Naqd an-Nuṣūṣ, ed. ʿĀṣim ibrahīm al-Kayyālī [Beirut: Dār al-Kutub al-Ilmiyah, 2005], pp. 60-61).

The poem by Mu‘ayid ad-Din Jundī reads:

البحر بحر علی ما کان فی قدم / ان الحوادث امواج و انهار / لا یحجبنّک اشکال تشاکلها /عمن تشکّل فیها فهی استار


و تسمیته الرحم عن عبادة وجوبه المطلق على شروطه ظاهرة بظهوره؛ فأن الرحم نفسه نسمة الوجود، و الرحم الحق من كونه وجوداً مستقفاً على كل ما ظهر به، و من حيث كونه أيضًا اعتبار وجوبه له كمال الفعل لكل حکم في كل وقت بحسب كل مرتبة و حاکم على كل حال.


وهو الالذي خلق الحوادث والأرض في سبعة أيام وكان عرشاً على الماء.

7. Quran, 13:17

أنزل من السماوات والأرض في سبعة أيام وكان عرضاً على الماء.

8. C.f. Mishkāt al-Anvār quoted from Lings, Martin, “The Qoranic Symbolism of Water”, in Studies in Comparative Religion, Vol. 2, No. 3. (Summer, 1968). It must be noted that the heart (al-Qalb) in Islamic tradition is, before everything else, the faculty of knowledge: “There may be hearts for them to think.” (Quran, 22:46) In this respect, al-Qalb can be compared with some specific uses of xīn (心) in the Far-Eastern tradition, considering that both possess a vertical hierarchy from 'Human heart' (renxin 人心) to 'Dao heart' (daoxin 道心).


وَحَجَّنَا مِنَ الماءِ كَلِّ شَيءٍ حَيٍّ


وَعَجَّلْنَا مِنَ الماءِ كَلِّ شَيءٍ حَيٍّ

11. See Lings, Martin, “The Qoranic Symbolism of Water”.


فعرش الحياة هو عرش المشيئة وهو مستوى الذات و هو عرش الوعي الوعوي. قال الله تعالى: "وجعلنا من الماء كل شيء حي" و
Symbolism of Water in Daoism: A Sufi Point of View

13. Ibid, p. 79.
14. The idea of 'life' seems undeducible to 'knowledge' in Daoism, although it is so in other traditions.
15. Zhuangzi, Ch. 23 (“The True Scripture of the Southern Flowers” [南華真經] in The Cannon of Dao [中華道藏] [Beijing: Huaxia Pub., 2003], vol. 13, p. 50). 生者，德之光也。The Daoist usage of the De (德; lit. uprightness) denotes mainly the axis leading to Dao, and secondly the center of a specific state intercepted by the axis. The De is the compass showing the Way; comparable to the Sufi concept of vajh al-Ḥaqq (face of the Truth) as “what by means of which everything is the Truth, for nothing has reality unless by the Truth.” (Jorjānī, Ali bin Muhammad, The Definitions [at-Ta‘rīfāt] [Tehran: Nasir Khusrou Pub., 1991], p. 110)

20. Heshang Gong 河上公, “Commentary on the Scripture of Dao and De” (道德真經註) in The Cannon of Dao, vol. 9, pp. 134-135. Those who peremptorily views Heshang Gongs’s commentary only as a handbook of meditative practices, will object that ziran changsheng dao must solely be read as the way of practicing naturalness and longevity. We simply refer them to the forgotten commented text, to the explicit distinction between dao ke dao (the dao which is a way) and changdao (the Eternal Dao, which is not a way like that of practicing naturalness, but the Absolute Way).
21. The Chinese character xìng (性, ‘nature’) which denotes primal nature when...
used for human being, taken as an equivalent of *ar-ruḥ* (the spirit) by Hui Chinese Sufis, is comprised of the particle *šina* meaning ‘life’. Importance of this notice is all the more justified with the Daoist idea of ‘nature’ which is closely related to that of ‘life’. As Zhuangzi says, “Nature is the substance of life.” (Zhuangzi, Ch. 23) 性者，生之質也。

22. Heshang Gong, “Commentary on the Scripture of Dao and De”, p. 140. 人法地，地法天，天法道，道法自然。【道性自然，無所法也。】


24. Daoxing is commonly rendered as the Dao-nature to suggest as being borrowed from the Mahāyāna idea of the *buddhadhātu* or Buddha-nature, a load that can be but an orientalist presupposition.


27. In the Daoist literature, the state of the Being is named variously as the ‘Being’ (*yōu* 有), the ‘Great Being’ (*yōuji* 有極), the ‘Great Ultimate’ (*tāijī* 太極), the ‘One’ (*yī* 一), and the ‘Great One’ (*Tāiyī* 太一). The state of the Non-Bing also has various designations such as ‘Non-Being’ (*wu* 無), the ‘Ultimate Non-Being’ (*wūji* 無極; or the Limitless), Emptiness (*xū* 虛), and so on.

28. This idea seminally derives from the *Laozi*’s fourth chapter.

29. The ‘Primordial Breath’ (*yuánqì* 元氣) is referred to as “manifestation of the Whirlpool” (*chōngyōng* 沖用) which is “uniting with *yáng* in Heaven and with *yīn* in Earth both of which becomes one as the Great Unity”. (Yīn Qīng 尹情, “Commentary on the Scripture of the Five Kitchens” [*wūzāng jīngzhū* 五廚經註], in The Cannon of Dao, vol. 23, p. 155) 沖用所謂元氣，沖用在天揚和，在地陰和，交合為泰合。See also note 31 below.

30. *Laozi Daodejing*, Ch. 16. 萬物並作，吾以觀復。夫物芸芸，歸根曰靜，靜曰復命。復命曰常。知常曰明。

31. Heshang Gong, “Commentary on the Scripture of Dao and De”, vol. 9, p. 140). 【作，生也…人當念重其本也…萬物無不枯落…各復反其根而更生也…故不復
死也…安靜者是為復還性命，使不死也…乃道之所常行也…能知道之所常行，則為明。】


33. Laozi, Ch. 21: “Dao is ... indistinct and indeterminable; integrated within it are the archetypes”. 道…忽兮恍兮，其中有象。


35. Laozi, Ch. 39. 天得一以清；地得一以寧；神得一以靈；...萬物得一以生。

36. Laozi, Ch. 8. 上善若水。水善利萬物而不爭，處衆人之所惡，故幾於道。The Daoist idea of tuirang (推讓) or ‘yielding in advancement’ is best represented in the current of water, which cannot be stopped by obstructions though it does not struggle with them.


38. Chen Zhixu 陳至虛, “Commentary on the Scripture of Salvation” (duren shangpin miaojing zhu 度人上品妙經註) in The Cannon of Dao, vol. 3, p. 651. 天如繡毬，內盛半毬水，水上浮一板，板比大地。板上置諸物，比人品萬類；毬常旋轉，板上諸物未嘗覺知。天乃日夜旋轉，地居其中，人物在于地上，安然不動。

39. This cosmological model is in contrast with that of the canopy-shaped Cosmos (gantian lun 蓋天論) which views Earth as a flat plane upon which Heaven is a canopy determining the extremes of the plane of Earth. Nonetheless, these models are merely symbolical images for interpreting the world, and they are not claimed as its concrete shapes.

40. Though comparable, it is obviously different from the Hindu or Buddhist triloka, in spite of using the same Chinese characters in Buddhist translations of the Sanskrit word.

41. The alchemical application of the symbolism demands a detailed study of its own. For a masterful study of the subject, thought mostly considering Hermetic tradition, see Guénon, René, The Great Triad, tr. H. D. Fohr (NY, Hillsdale: Sophia
Perennis, 2001), Ch. 12. Of interest is that both in Chinese and Persian languages, terms for ‘mercury’ contains a word element denoting ‘water’. The Persian word sīmāb is a combination of sīm (silver) and āb (water). Similarly, the Chinese word shuiyín (水銀, mercury) consists of two characters of shui (水, water) and yín (銀, silver). In addition, the other Chinese word for mercury, the monosyllabic one, gōng (汞) contains the semantic particle 水 (water) in the bottom half of the character.

42. The Chinese character jīng (精, essence-spirit) contains the semantic particle of 米 that shows a seed of rice being green (青).

References:

Chinese:

Symbolism of Water in Daoism: A Sufi Point of View


**Persian and Arabic:**

**English:**