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## Spear

1. Ready style
2. Tai Chi beginning style
3. Facing the wind blowing the willow
4. The waves going up and down
5. Obstructing the river to intercept the dipper
6. Green dragon stretching its claws
7. Giant python turning its head
8. Golden dragon swinging its tail
9. Giving the horse its head while chasing enemies
10. The black-eared kite flies and the fish leaps
11. Golden cockerel nodding its head
12. White rainbow soaring over the sun
13. Lying tiger and diving dragon
14. Plum blossom opens five petals
15. Celestial horse walks the skies
16. The completion style

When training the Spear, adhere, connect, entwine and stab; one lift, one hit; one drag, one dot. Obstruct and cut, rapid and intense; in the midst of fullness, conceal emptiness. Like a snake coiling and striking; or like a willow tree swaying in the wind. In the finest stage, the changes can be infinite.

In the spear we use Peng, Lu, Ji, An as the warp (vertical and horizontal) and Tiao, Tan, Qian, Dian as the woof (diagonal). This means that the spear should be used in a three dimensional way and not flat, so we can defend and counter from any angle.

peng-using force in a upward direction

lu-use of force to either side

ji-use of force straight and to the front

an-downward use of force

tiao-is to lift or stir up, usually exposing the opponents body head or limbs for a counter attack by coming underneath his weapon.

tan-is to rebound i.e off the opponents weapon into a thrust or strike simultaneously making him lose his grip on or control over his weapon

qian-dragging/pulling thus spiralling or entwining the spear causing the opponent to lose balance or control of his weapon

dian-is to dot or thrust focusing all the force on just one point.