
Global Certificate in Chinese Medicine and Health Care

Chinese Medicine Tai Chi

Acupressure – a manual therapy that stimulates specific points on the body using finger pressure. Related terms: Meridian, trigger point, shiatsu. In Tai Chi, gentle pressure on the wrists can enhance the flow of Qi before movement sequences. Practically, students apply light pressure during warm-up to prepare joints. A common challenge is maintaining consistent pressure without tension, which can hinder relaxation.

Acupuncture – insertion of sterile needles at defined points to balance Qi and blood. Related terms: Meridian, needle retention, moxibustion. When integrated with Tai Chi, acupuncture may be scheduled after a class to reinforce the internal energy cultivated during practice. Example: Needling the He Gu point to alleviate knee discomfort that interferes with squat forms. Challenges include needle anxiety and ensuring timing aligns with the practitioner's training schedule.

Anterior-Posterior Axis – the imaginary line running from the front of the body to the back, used to assess alignment in Tai Chi postures. Related terms: Sagittal plane, spinal neutrality. Proper alignment along this axis promotes balance and reduces strain on the lumbar spine. In practice, instructors cue "keep the torso upright, not leaning forward." Learners often struggle to sense subtle forward tilts, requiring mirrors or video feedback.

Ba Gua – a set of eight palm changes and walking patterns that complement Tai Chi's 24-form sequence. Related terms: Daoist circle walking, trigrams, internal martial arts. Ba Gua emphasizes circular stepping and turning, deepening the practitioner's understanding of turning the body while maintaining rootedness. Example: Integrating the "Bagua Six Directions" into a Tai Chi warm-up. Challenges include coordinating footwork with breath and avoiding excessive turning radius.

Balancing Posture – a stance where weight is evenly distributed between both feet, essential for stable Tai Chi movements. Related terms: Horse stance, root, center of gravity. The posture encourages a low center of gravity and promotes the flow of Qi through the legs. Practically, students practice "standing like a tree" for two minutes each session. Difficulty often arises in maintaining even weight on uneven surfaces.

Body-Mind Integration – the holistic concept that physical movement, breath, and mental focus are inseparable in Tai Chi. Related terms: Mindfulness, embodied cognition, somatic awareness. Effective integration leads to smoother transitions and heightened therapeutic effects. In class, teachers guide learners to visualize the movement of energy while performing each form. A common obstacle is mental distraction, which can be mitigated with short meditation intervals.

Chi-Shao – a diagnostic technique involving gentle pressing on the pulse to assess the health of internal organs. Related terms: Pulse diagnosis, tongue inspection, Five-Element theory. In the Tai Chi curriculum, students learn to feel their own pulse before practice to gauge readiness. For example, a weak pulse may suggest postponing a vigorous session. The challenge lies in developing sensitivity and avoiding misinterpretation.

Chi-Zhong – the central channel of Qi that runs along the spine, connecting the brain and the lower abdomen. Related terms: Governor Vessel, Du Mai, spinal conduit. Tai Chi movements that involve spinal rotation are designed to open and smooth the flow within this channel. Practically, the “Spinal Twist” form activates Chi-Zhong. Learners may feel stiffness, requiring progressive flexibility work.

Daoist Philosophy – the underlying worldview of harmony with nature, central to Tai Tai’s ethical and therapeutic framework. Related terms: Wu-Wei, Yin-Yang, Tao Te Ching. Understanding Daoist principles helps students appreciate why slow, deliberate movement cultivates balance. Example: Reflecting on “non-action” during seated meditation. The challenge is translating abstract concepts into tangible practice.

Deep Breathing – diaphragmatic respiration that expands the lower abdomen, enhancing Qi circulation. Related terms: Abdominal breathing, breath coordination, pranayama. In Tai Chi, each movement is paired with an inhalation or exhalation, promoting internal stability. Students practice “breath-to-knee” to synchronize inhalation with knee flexion. Difficulty often appears as shallow chest breathing, which instructors correct through tactile cues.

Deqi Sensation – the tingling, heaviness, or soreness felt when a needle reaches the correct acupuncture point. Related terms: Needle manipulation, Qi arrival, acupuncture efficacy. While not a direct Tai Chi technique, experiencing Deqi after a session can indicate successful energy activation. Example: A mild soreness at the Nei Guan point after a vigorous form. Challenges include distinguishing therapeutic sensations from discomfort.

Ding-Shen – a meditation practice focusing on stillness of the heart-mind, often used before Tai Chi training. Related terms: Seated meditation, heart-mind, quietude. Practicing Ding-Shen calms mental chatter, allowing smoother transition into movement. Students may sit for five minutes, observing breath without judgment. Obstacles include restlessness, which can be addressed by counting breaths.

Do-Mi-Na – a mnemonic for the three primary energy pathways: Dao (way), Mi (secret), Na (inner). Related terms: Meridian network, hidden channels, Luo vessels. Tai Chi teachers use the term to remind learners to keep the energy flowing through both visible and hidden pathways. Practical use: Visualizing energy moving from the hands to the “inner sea” of the abdomen. The abstract nature of the concept can be challenging for beginners.

Du Mai (Governor Vessel) – one of the eight extraordinary vessels, running along the posterior midline of the body. Related terms: Extraordinary vessels, spinal channel, Yang channel. Tai Chi postures that emphasize back extension, such as “Holding the Ball,” stimulate the Du Mai, promoting Yang energy. Students may feel a gentle stretch along the spine. A common difficulty is excessive lumbar flexion, which must be corrected.

Dynamic Balance – the ability to maintain stability while moving, a core skill in Tai Chi forms. Related terms: Proprioception, center of mass, gait analysis. Practically, learners practice shifting weight from one foot to another while keeping the torso upright. Example: The “Wave Hands Like Clouds” transition. Challenges include over-reliance on visual cues; eyes-closed drills help develop internal balance.

Eastern Medicine – the collective term for traditional healing systems originating in Asia, including Chinese Medicine, Ayurveda, and Tibetan Medicine. Related terms: Holistic health, integrative therapy, cultural

competency. In the Global Certificate course, Eastern Medicine provides context for TaiChi's therapeutic claims. Students compare concepts such as Qi and Prana. The challenge is navigating differing terminologies without oversimplification.

Eight Brocade (Ba Duàn) – a set of eight qigong exercises that often precede TaiChi training to warm the body. Related terms: Qigong, preparatory routine, energy activation. Each movement targets a specific organ meridian, e.G., "Two Hands Hold the Feet" stimulates the Kidney channel. Practically, instructors allocate ten minutes for Ba Duàn at the start of each class. Learners may find the rapid pace difficult, requiring slower pacing.

Emotional Release – the process by which suppressed feelings emerge during TaiChi practice, often linked to the movement of Qi. Related terms: Catharsis, psychosomatic, mind-body connection. A practitioner might experience tears during a slow, meditative form, indicating unprocessed grief. Teachers create a safe environment for such releases. Managing strong emotions on the mat can be challenging; debriefing sessions are recommended.

Energy Meridian – the network of pathways through which Qi circulates, connecting organs and tissues. Related terms: Luo vessels, primary meridians, flow. TaiChi aims to smooth meridian flow through coordinated movement and breath. Example: The "Parting the Wild Horse's Mane" engages the Liver meridian. Misalignment can cause blockages, manifesting as stiffness. Accurate self-assessment of meridian tension is a frequent hurdle.

Five-Element Theory – a framework categorizing natural phenomena and body functions into Wood, Fire, Earth, Metal, and Water. Related terms: Wu Xing, organ correspondence, seasonal health. In TaiChi, each form can be associated with an element; for instance, "Snake Creeps Down" reflects Water. Practically, instructors align the sequence with seasonal cycles to support organ health. Challenges include memorizing correspondences and applying them clinically.

Form (Taolu) – a prescribed sequence of movements that constitutes a TaiChi routine. Related terms: Kata, choreography, flow. The 24-form is the most common in certification programs, offering a balanced representation of all major techniques. Learners practice the form repeatedly to internalize rhythm and alignment. A common difficulty is memorizing the order; mnemonic devices and visual aids help.

Four-Dignities – a set of four fundamental postures (Wu Shi, Ma Shi, Guan Shi, and Shi Shi) that develop foundational strength. Related terms: Stance training, root, stability. These postures are practiced at the start of each class to cultivate "rooting." Example: The "Horse Stance" builds leg endurance. Learners may experience leg fatigue; gradual progression and proper weight distribution alleviate this.

Gan-Jin (Liver-Tendon) – a meridian associated with planning, smooth flow, and tendons. Related terms: Wood element, emotional regulation, tendon health. TaiChi movements that involve graceful turning, such as "Grasp the Sparrow's Tail," stimulate the Gan-Jin, promoting flexibility. Practical tip: Imagine the energy flowing like a river through the tendons. Difficulty arises when rigidity blocks the flow; stretching and softening exercises are prescribed.

Gong (Skill) – a term denoting refined ability cultivated through consistent practice, e.G.,

“Nei Gong” (internal skill). Related terms: Mastery, habit, proficiency. In the context of Tai Chi, Gong refers to the subtle coordination of breath, mind, and movement. Example: Developing “Wu Wei Gong” to act without effort. The challenge is that progress is non-linear; learners must accept plateaus as part of skill acquisition.

Gu Luo (Knee-Lung) – a point on the Lung meridian located near the knee, used in self-massage to relieve respiratory tension. Related terms: Trigger point, lung health, Qi stagnation. During Tai Chi, students may press Gu Luo before a breathing exercise to open the Lung channel. The practical effect is deeper inhalation. Over-pressurizing can cause bruising; gentle circular motions are advised.

Harmonization – the process of synchronizing internal and external elements, such as breath, movement, and environment. Related terms: Resonance, congruence, integration. Effective harmonization results in fluid, effortless forms. Teachers use auditory cues (soft music) to assist learners in aligning tempo. A common obstacle is external distraction; dedicated quiet spaces improve results.

He Gong (Joining the Mouth) – a point on the Large Intestine meridian located on the hand, used to clear upper respiratory congestion. Related terms: Acupuncture point, respiratory health, Qi regulation. In a Tai Chi warm-up, students may massage He Gong while inhaling to promote airway openness. Practical outcome: Reduced coughing during practice. Challenge: Locating the point accurately without anatomical reference.

Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branches – a traditional Chinese calendrical system that influences diagnostic reasoning. Related terms: Zodiac, lunar calendar, seasonal therapy. In the Tai Chi course, students learn to align practice intensity with the energetic qualities of the year’s stem and branch. Example: A “Fire” year may call for more vigorous forms. The abstract nature of the system can be daunting; charts simplify learning.

Hui Yin (Meeting Yin) – a point on the Ren (Conception) Vessel located below the navel, used to calm the mind. Related terms: Ren Mai, calming point, meditation aid. Practitioners press Hui Yin while seated meditation to deepen tranquility before a Tai Chi session. Effect: Reduced mental chatter. Over-stimulation may cause dizziness; short presses are recommended.

Internal Martial Arts – a category of Chinese martial disciplines that emphasize internal energy development over external force, including Tai Chi, Xing Yi, and Ba Gua. Related terms: External martial arts, neijing, soft style. The Global Certificate highlights internal principles such as “softness conquers hardness.” Students compare Tai Chi’s flowing movements with Xing Yi’s explosive strikes. A challenge is resisting the temptation to apply excessive muscular tension.

Ji Jin (Muscle-Tendon) – the meridian governing muscles and tendons, linked to the Wood element. Related terms: Sinew channel, flexibility, tendon health. Tai Chi postures that stretch the arms, like “Single Whip,” activate Ji Jin, improving joint mobility. Practically, teachers cue “softly extend the arm like a spring.” Learners may experience soreness; gradual progression and proper warm-up mitigate injury.

Jing (Essence) – the fundamental substance that nourishes the body, stored in the kidneys according to Chinese Medicine. Related terms: Qi, Shen, Kidney essence. Tai Chi movements that involve deep squats cultivate Jing by grounding the body. Example: The “Golden Rooster Stands on One Leg” strengthens kidney

essence. A challenge is over-exertion, which can deplete Jing; balanced practice is essential.

Jin Shen (Metal-Spirit) – a conceptual pairing linking the Lung (Metal) organ to the Shen (spirit). Related terms: Lung Qi, emotional regulation, breath. In Tai Chi, smooth breathing supports Jin Shen, fostering calmness. Practical tip: Synchronize inhalation with upward arm movement to nurture Lung energy. Difficulty may arise when anxiety disrupts breath rhythm; guided breathing exercises help.

Jin-Qi (Golden Qi) – a refined form of Qi associated with longevity and vitality. Related terms: Shen, essence, Daoist alchemy. Tai Chi practice aims to transform ordinary Qi into Jin-Qi through slow, mindful movement. Example: Holding “Cloud Hands” for extended periods encourages this transformation. Learners often mistake fatigue for depletion; proper rest and nutrition support Jin-Qi cultivation.

Jin-Yin (Metal-Yin) – the Yin aspect of the Lung organ, responsible for fluids and moisture. Related terms: Lung Yin, dehydration, respiratory health. Tai Chi encourages Jin-Yin balance by integrating moist, flowing movements with breath. Practically, the “Wave Hands” sequence mimics the gentle flow of air. Challenges include dry environments; humidifiers or sipping warm water are recommended.

Kai Gong (Opening the Energy) – a preparatory exercise that opens the body’s channels before formal Tai Chi practice. Related terms: Opening, warm-up, channel activation. Techniques include gentle shoulder rolls and neck stretches. Example: “Shoulder Shrug” opens the Shoulder Channel, enhancing upper-body mobility. Learners may skip this step, leading to reduced fluidity in subsequent forms.

Kong Jin (Empty Force) – an advanced concept where a practitioner generates force without apparent muscular effort, relying on subtle Qi transmission. Related terms: Internal power, soft force, Daoist mastery. While not a beginner skill, understanding Kong Jin informs the philosophy of “effortless strength” in Tai Chi. Demonstrations involve light pushes that move a partner. The main challenge is distinguishing genuine internal force from deceptive technique.

Li Shen (Fire-Spirit) – the combined influence of the Heart (Fire) organ and Shen (spirit). Related terms: Heart Qi, emotional clarity, mental focus. Tai Chi cultivates Li Shen by synchronizing heart-opening movements with mindful breathing. Example: “Repulse Monkey” expands the chest, fostering heart heat balance. Difficulty arises when stress blocks heart Qi; relaxation techniques are essential.

Lin Qiao (Forest Bridge) – a metaphorical term describing the pathway between external environment and internal organs, akin to a bridge over a forest. Related terms: Environmental influence, internal harmony, Daoist metaphor. In Tai Chi, practitioners visualize a bridge of breath connecting the sky (external) to the dantian (internal). Practical use: During “Parting the Wild Horse’s Mane,” imagine breath crossing the bridge. Learners may find the imagery abstract; guided visualization recordings aid comprehension.

Lu Jing (Meridian Pathways) – the twelve primary channels through which Qi circulates. Related terms: Primary meridians, channel theory, flow. Tai Chi sequences are designed to stimulate each Lu Jing in turn, promoting systemic balance. Example: “Brush Knee and Twist Step” activates the Spleen meridian. A challenge is recognizing subtle blockages; self-palpation of pulse after practice assists in diagnosis.

Ma Shi (Horse Stance) – a foundational low stance that builds leg strength and root. Related terms:

Grounding, lower body, stability. Practiced for 2–5 minutes, Ma Shi develops the “dantian” support needed for advanced forms. Students often experience knee discomfort; correct alignment (knees over toes) prevents strain.

Meridian Theory – the theoretical framework describing how Qi travels along specific pathways linking organs. Related terms: Luo vessels, extraordinary vessels, flow dynamics. In the Global Certificate, students map each Tai Chi movement to its corresponding meridian, reinforcing therapeutic rationale. Example: “White Crane Spreads Its Wings” influences the Lung meridian. The major challenge is memorizing the 14-point map; flashcards are effective.

Mindful Attention – the deliberate focus on present-moment experience, a core component of Tai Chi training. Related terms: Present-centeredness, concentration, awareness. Teachers instruct learners to notice the sensation of weight shifting with each step. Practical tip: Count “one-two” with each footfall to maintain attention. Distractions are common; short mindfulness pauses improve concentration.

Moxibustion – the burning of dried mugwort (Ai Shi) on or near acupuncture points to warm channels. Related terms: Heat therapy, Yang, acupuncture adjunct. After an intensive Tai Chi session, moxibustion on the “Zusanli” point can alleviate leg fatigue. Practically, a small moxa stick is held a few centimeters from the skin for 3–5 minutes. Safety concerns include burns; practitioners must monitor temperature closely.

Nei Gong (Internal Skill) – the cultivated internal abilities such as breath control, energy circulation, and mental focus. Related terms: Internal alchemy, Daoist practice, skill development. Tai Chi is a primary vehicle for Nei Gong, with each form serving as a moving meditation. Example: “Grasp the Sparrow’s Tail” integrates waist rotation with breath, deepening internal skill. Learners may mistake external strength for internal skill; instructors emphasize softness over force.

Nei Jing (Internal Classic) – the foundational text of Chinese Medicine, outlining the theory of Qi, blood, and organ function. Related terms: Huang Di Nei Jing, classical literature, medical philosophy. The course references Nei Jing to explain why certain Tai Chi movements affect specific organs. For instance, the “Snake Creeps Down” form aligns with Kidney meridian principles described in Nei Jing. The dense classical language can be challenging; modern translations are provided.

Nei Yin (Internal Yin) – the Yin aspect of internal organs, representing cooling, moistening, and nourishing functions. Related terms: Yin-Yang balance, fluid metabolism, organ health. Tai Chi promotes Nei Yin through slow, fluid movements. Practical example: “Cloud Hands” encourages gentle circulation of fluids. Difficulty arises when practitioners overheat, disrupting Yin balance; adjusting pace and environment helps.

Nei Yang (Internal Yang) – the Yang aspect of internal organs, associated with warmth, activity, and defense. Related terms: Metabolism, defensive Qi, heat. Dynamic Tai Chi practices, such as “Push Hands,” stimulate Nei Yang, enhancing immune response. Learners must balance activity with relaxation to avoid Yang excess, which may manifest as irritability.

Nei Zang (Internal Organs) – the five Zang organs (Heart, Liver, Spleen, Lung, Kidney) central to Chinese Medicine. Related terms: Zang-Fu theory, organ networks, functional health. Each Tai Chi form targets specific Zang organs; for example, “Golden Rooster Stands on One Leg” strengthens the Kidney. Clinical

challenge: Correlating subjective sensations with organ activity; case studies assist learning.

Nei Fu (Internal Hollow) – the six Fu organs (Stomach, Small Intestine, Large Intestine, Gallbladder, Urinary Bladder, Sanjiao) that process and transport. Related terms: Digestive function, transformation, transport. Tai Chi postures that involve twisting, such as “Brush Knee,” aid Fu organ movement, supporting digestion. Learners may confuse Zang and Fu effects; detailed charts clarify distinctions.

Nei Jin (Internal Energy) – the refined, subtle Qi cultivated through disciplined practice. Related terms: Refined Qi, internal alchemy, Daoist cultivation. Tai Chi’s slow, intentional movements are designed to transform ordinary Qi into Nei Jin. Practical sign: A feeling of warmth in the dantian after a session. A common obstacle is impatience; teachers stress long-term perspective.

Nei Jing (Inner Classic) – the same as Nei Jing; used here to emphasize its role in guiding internal therapeutic approaches within Tai Chi. Related terms: Classic text, foundational theory, Qi theory. Students study excerpts that link breathing patterns to organ health. The archaic language can hinder comprehension; annotated notes are supplied.

Nei Yin-Yang Balance – the harmonious interaction of Yin and Yang aspects within the body. Related terms: Homeostasis, dynamic equilibrium, duality. Tai Chi seeks to embody this balance through alternating soft and firm movements. Example: “Ward Off Three Attacks” combines gentle arm circles (Yin) with firm foot grounding (Yang). Learners may overemphasize one side; instructors provide corrective cues.

Nei Zang-Fu Interaction – the functional relationship between Zang (solid) and Fu (hollow) organs. Related terms: Organ pairing, transformation, transport. Tai Chi forms that involve both bending and twisting promote healthy Zang-Fu collaboration, enhancing nutrient absorption. Practical tip: Visualize the spleen (Zang) receiving food while the stomach (Fu) processes it. Misinterpretation can lead to focusing on only one organ system.

Nei Ming (Inner Brightness) – a Daoist concept describing the clear, luminous quality of refined Qi. Related terms: Jing, Shen, spiritual clarity. In Tai Chi, achieving Nei Ming is reflected in calm, bright eyes during meditation. Example: After a prolonged “Standing Meditation,” students report mental clarity. The abstract nature may be confusing; teachers use analogies like “clear water” to illustrate.

Nei Shen (Inner Spirit) – the mental and emotional aspect of the Heart, governing consciousness and will. Related terms: Shen, mental health, emotional regulation. Tai Chi practice stabilizes Neishen by aligning breath with intention. Practical exercise: Set a simple intention (“peace”) before each form. Challenges include emotional turbulence that disrupts focus; breath-anchoring techniques mitigate this.

Nei Yin-Qi (Internal Yin Qi) – the cooling, nourishing aspect of Qi circulating within Yin channels. Related terms: Yin-Qi, fluid metabolism, cooling effect. Tai Chi’s slow movements encourage the flow of Nei Yin-Qi, supporting organ moistening. Example: “Wave Hands Like Clouds” promotes gentle Yin circulation. Overheating or rapid movements can impede this flow; pacing adjustments are recommended.

Nei Yang-Qi (Internal Yang Qi) – the warming, activating aspect of Qi in Yang channels. Related terms: Yang-Qi, metabolic activation, heat. Dynamic Tai Chi steps, such as “Step Forward, Deflect, Parry, and Punch,”

stimulate Nei Yang-Qi, boosting vitality. Learners may feel fatigue if Yang activation is excessive; balanced rest periods are essential.

Nei Zang-Fu Meridians – the combined network of channels linking Zang and Fu organs. Related terms: Primary meridians, channel mapping, systemic flow. TaiChi forms are mapped onto this network to maximize therapeutic impact. For instance, “Single Whip” activates the Gallbladder meridian (Fu) while harmonizing Liver (Zang). Difficulty lies in memorizing complex pathways; visual diagrams assist.

Nei Jing-Qi (Essence-Qi) – the interplay between Jing (essence) and Qi, foundational for vitality. Related terms: Jing, Qi, life force. TaiChi’s grounding postures protect Jing, while breath work circulates Qi. Example: “Holding the Ball” roots the body, preserving Jing. Over-exertion can deplete Jing; teachers emphasize moderate intensity.

Nei Yin-Yang Transformation – the process by which Yin converts to Yang and vice versa during practice, reflecting Daoist alchemy. Related terms: Transformation, alchemical cycle, dynamic balance. In TaiChi, a slow descent (Yin) followed by a rising lift (Yang) exemplifies this transformation. Learners may resist the shift; guided visualization supports smooth transition.

Nei Zang-Fu Balance – the optimal state where solid and hollow organ functions complement each other. Related terms: Organ harmony, functional synergy, health equilibrium. TaiChi’s balanced movements promote such harmony; for instance, a forward bend (supporting Spleen) paired with a gentle twist (benefiting Gallbladder). Common challenge: Over-focusing on one organ group; comprehensive routines address both.

Nei Jin-Shen (Golden Spirit) – an elevated state of refined Qi coupled with clear mental spirit. Related terms: Refined Qi, mental clarity, Daoist attainment. Advanced TaiChi practitioners describe a sensation of lightness and mental acuity after prolonged practice. Practical indicator: Effortless execution of complex forms. The path to Jin-Shen requires years of disciplined training; realistic goal-setting is essential.

Nei Yin-Yang Harmony – the seamless integration of Yin softness and Yang firmness within a movement. Related terms: Balanced posture, duality, integrated flow. TaiChi emphasizes this harmony; the “Parting the Wild Horse’s Mane” combines a soft arm sweep (Yin) with a firm foot press (Yang). Learners may feel tension in the arms; relaxation cues correct imbalance.

Nei Zang-Fu Diagnostic Model – a clinical framework that assesses organ health based on Zang-Fu interactions. Related terms: Pattern differentiation, pulse diagnosis, tongue observation. In the certificate program, students learn to relate observed TaiChi performance (e.G., Stiffness) to underlying Zang-Fu patterns. Example: Chronic shoulder tightness may indicate Liver-Qi stagnation. The abstract diagnostic language can be intimidating; case studies provide concrete examples.

Nei Jing-Shen Integration – the synthesis of refined Qi (Jing) with the spirit (Shen) for holistic health. Related terms: Internal alchemy, mental-physical unity, Daoist cultivation. TaiChi movements that coordinate breath, intention, and posture foster this integration. Practical sign: A sense of calm confidence after a session. Learners may separate mental focus from physical movement; instructors stress simultaneous practice.

Nei Yin-Qi Circulation – the movement of cooling Qi through Yin channels, supporting fluid metabolism. Related terms: Yin pathways, moisture regulation, cooling effect. Tai Chi forms such as “Brush Knee” promote this circulation. Example: After a session, students notice reduced throat dryness. Over-exertion may generate excess heat, counteracting Yin flow; adjusting tempo restores balance.

Nei Yang-Qi Activation – the stimulation of warming Qi within Yang pathways, enhancing metabolic vigor. Related terms: Yang activation, heat generation, energetic boost. Rapid footwork in “Push Hands” activates Nei Yang-Qi. Practically, students feel increased warmth in the limbs. Excessive activation can lead to irritability; cooling techniques like gentle stretches are advised.

Nei Zang-Fu Synchronization – the coordinated operation of Zang and Fu organs during movement. Related terms: Organ coordination, systemic flow, functional harmony. Tai Chi sequences that blend bending (supporting Zang) with twisting (facilitating Fu) exemplify synchronization. Example: “Snake Creeps Down” simultaneously nurtures Kidney (Zang) and Small Intestine (Fu). Learners may experience confusion about which organ is being targeted; clear verbal cues clarify intent.

Nei Jing-Qi Preservation – strategies to protect the body’s essential essence during practice. Related terms: Conservation, longevity, energy safeguarding. Maintaining a relaxed stance and avoiding over-stretching preserve Jing-Qi. Practical advice: Limit deep squats to three minutes for beginners. Common challenge: Desire for rapid progress leading to over-exertion; mindful pacing resolves this.

Nei Yin-Yang Equilibrium – the dynamic state where Yin and Yang energies are balanced throughout the body. Related terms: Homeostasis, duality, balanced flow. Tai Chi aims to achieve this equilibrium through alternating soft and firm techniques. Example: “Grasp the Sparrow’s Tail” balances a gentle arm movement (Yin) with a strong waist rotation (Yang). Learners may feel dominance of one aspect; instructor feedback restores equilibrium.

Nei Zang-Fu Health Map – a visual representation linking specific Tai Chi movements to organ health outcomes. Related terms: Therapeutic mapping, organ chart, movement-organ correlation. The map guides students to select forms for targeted health concerns, such as using “Cloud Hands” for Lung health. Difficulty lies in interpreting the map; teachers provide step-by-step walkthroughs.

Nei Jin-Qi Flow – the smooth passage of refined internal energy through the body’s channels. Related terms: Qi circulation, internal flow, energetic pathways. Tai Chi emphasizes uninterrupted flow; a common sign is the absence of “stagnation” sensations. Practical tip: Visualize Qi as a river moving gently through the dantian. Blockages may manifest as stiffness; gentle stretching releases them.

Nei Yin-Qi Nourishment – the process of supplying the body with cooling, moisturizing energy. Related terms: Yin nourishment, fluid balance, cooling effect. Tai Chi’s slow, fluid movements support this nourishment. Example: “Holding the Ball” encourages deep, calm breathing that feeds Yin-Qi. Over-heating environments can impede nourishment; practicing in a cool room is beneficial.

Nei Yang-Qi Expression – the outward manifestation of warming, activating energy. Related terms: Yang expression, vitality, outward force. Dynamic footwork and firm arm extensions in Tai Chi express Nei Yang-Qi. Learners often notice a feeling of warmth after vigorous sequences. Excessive expression may cause

agitation; balancing with Yin practices prevents imbalance.

Nei Zang-Fu Integration – the comprehensive approach of aligning both solid and hollow organ functions through movement. Related terms: Holistic health, organ synergy, systemic integration. Tai Chi serves as a vehicle for this integration, with each form offering a balanced stimulus. Example: “Single Whip” simultaneously stretches the Liver (Zang) and activates the Gallbladder (Fu). Challenges include ensuring equal attention to both organ types; structured routines address this.

Nei Jing-Qi Conservation – the practice of protecting the body’s essential essence during training. Related terms: Energy preservation, longevity, sustainable practice. Tai Chi instructors advise against excessive repetition without adequate rest. Practical guideline: Limit intensive practice to three sessions per week for beginners. Learners may feel pressured to increase volume; education on conservation mitigates burnout.

Nei Yin-Yang Transition – the smooth shift from Yin to Yang or vice versa within a single movement. Related terms: Phase change, duality flow, dynamic shift. “Wave Hands Like Clouds” demonstrates this transition, beginning with a soft arm sweep (Yin) and ending with a firm foot press (Yang). Learners sometimes experience abrupt changes; cueing “gradual lift” smooths the transition.

Nei Zang-Fu Resonance – the harmonic alignment of organ functions achieved through coordinated movement. Related terms: Organ resonance, systemic harmony, therapeutic resonance. Tai Chi’s rhythmic patterns create resonance, supporting organ health. Example: The repeated “step-forward” rhythm aligns with Spleen’s digestive function. Difficulty may arise in maintaining rhythm; metronome practice assists.

Nei Jing-Shen Alignment – the synchronization of essence (Jing) with spirit (Shen) for optimal health. Related terms: Internal harmony, mental-physical unity, Daoist synthesis. In Tai Chi, this alignment is fostered by steady breathing and focused intention. Practical indicator: A sense of grounded clarity after practice. Learners may feel mental fog; returning to breath anchors the Shen.

Nei Yin-Qi Balance – the equilibrium between cooling Qi and warming Yang forces within the body.