

細講弟子規 第二六集

Confucius Teachings On Building A Happy Life (26)

- a foundation for Mahayana Buddhism practice

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Kindness As Defined By Children

諸位朋友，大家好！

Hello my friends!

學習貴在能夠有恒，所以我們說學習的方法在「一門深入，長時熏習」，

Perseverance is the cornerstone of learning, so the method of learning is "to delve deeply into one subject and practice it for an extended period."

所以熏習相當重要。

In this respect, "practice" is rather important.

我看到大家的氣色都很好，

I see that you all have a glowing complexion,

代表這一帖中藥吃得很不錯，早晚都念一遍《弟子規》。

which means that the "Chinese medicine" you've been taking is effective, that is, reading *Dizigui* once in the morning and once at night.

當你很熟悉的話，我們在課程當中所舉到的這些經句，你可能都會豁然一悟，

When you've familiarized yourself with this classic, you may suddenly become awakened when we mention some of these phrases in class.

所以熟悉還是挺重要的。

So, it's still very important to be well-versed in it.

早上的課我們上到：

We were explaining this phrase this morning:

【鬥鬧場。絕勿近。邪僻事。絕勿問。】

"I must stay away from rowdy places, and I must not ask about things that are heretical or unusual."

我們也分析孩子會交到不好的朋友，會到不好的環境，根源還在他不懂得是非善惡的判斷。

We also analyzed that the root cause of a child making bad friends and going to immoral places is due to his failure to discern right from wrong and between good and bad.

假如要從根本來解決，必然是要從小把他德行的根基紮好，

If we want to solve this problem from the root, we must firmly establish his foundation of virtue from childhood.

自然而然他就不會去接觸不好的朋友，不會去接觸混亂的環境。

Then, he will naturally avoid immoral friends and chaotic places.

有一位老師常常帶著他的小孩在路上走，小孩才一、二歲。

There was a teacher who often brought her one to two-year-old child for a walk on the street. 每次經過一些聲色場所，一些打電動玩具的地方，他就跟他兒子說，
Every time they passed by some indecent and rowdy places, such as an arcade, she would tell her son,

這種地方會污染人，會讓人學壞，所以這種地方絕對不能進去。

"Such places will corrupt your mind and make people become immoral. You must never enter this kind of place."

因為從小就教，所以長大了，這樣的地方他走過去連看都不想，

As he was taught so since childhood, when he grew up, he never even glanced at such places. 這叫先入為主。

This is called: "The first impression will dominate one's thinking."

所以教育確實要「禁於未發之謂豫」，

It is indeed true of education that "Forbidding something before it happens is called prevention."

一定要在他還沒有養成、還沒有染上的時候就要製止。

You must prevent him from acquiring bad habits while he is still young.

當他已經養成這個習慣就很難導正過來，

Once he has already formed the habit, it will be very difficult to correct him.

這叫預防法。

It is called a preventative measure.

所以當家長教育的敏感度愈高，就能掌握預防的技巧。

The higher the sensitivity parents have in education, the better they can master the skill of prevention.

剛好我們在深圳有幾位六、七歲的孩子一起學習經典。

We have a few six and seven-year-old children studying classics together in Shenzhen.

有一天晚上，老師就問他們什麼是好心？什麼是壞心？什麼是善？什麼是惡？

One night, the teacher asked them to explain the meanings of kind, wicked, good, and evil.

這六個孩子答出來底下的答案，我念給諸位朋友聽一下。

These six children gave the following answers. Let me read them aloud for you all.

學習經典一、二年的孩子他的判斷力，他的存心是如何？

How were the judgment and intentions of children who have studied classics for one to two years?

首先講好心。

Let's begin with kindness.

第一位同學說：一件東西自己想要，但別人想要就讓給別人。

The first student defined it as such: "When you give what you want to someone who also wants it."

這是一種禮讓的態度。

This is an attitude of concession.

第二位同學說：孝順父母，上課專心，對別人恭敬，是好心。

The second student said, "Being filial to parents, concentrating in class, and respecting others are all being kindhearted."

好！孝跟敬是一個人德行的大根大本。

Alright, filial piety and respect are the major foundations of a person's virtues.

我跟孩子上課，上第一節我就跟小朋友說，

When I gave the first lesson to the little students,

我就畫了一個圖問他們。諸位小朋友，這是什麼東西？

I drew a picture and asked them, "My children, what is this?"

透出小小的一個部分，我跟學生說這叫做冰山，冰山的一角。

Revealing a small part above water, I told the students it was called "the tip of the iceberg."

冰山的一角只占冰山的多少？百分之五。

The tip of the iceberg only accounts for how much of the whole iceberg? Five percent!

所以我就問他們，你們有沒有看過冰山？

I asked them, "Have you seen an iceberg?"

百分之九十五在哪裏？在海底下，沒有開發

Where is 95% of it? It's under the sea, unseen.

所以人的潛力就跟冰山一樣，大部分都埋沒了。

Human's potential is similar to the iceberg; most of it is covered.

那怎麼把這九十五開發出來？

How do you uncover 95% of it?

老師今天送你們兩把鑰匙把它開出來。

Today, I'm going to give you two keys to unlock it."

哪兩把？第一把是「孝順」，第二把是「禮貌」。

What are they? The first one is "filial piety" and the second one is "courtesy."

禮貌其實本質就是恭敬之心。

In fact, the essence of courtesy is respect.

所以我就告訴他們，你看古代舜王，他就是因為孝順，所以智慧很高。

I told them, "You see, the ancient Emperor Shun had great wisdom because of his filial piety.

不只智慧很高，還因為他的智慧跟德行贏得全國人民的愛戴跟推崇效法，

Not only was his wisdom great, owing to his wisdom and virtues, he won the love and respect of the whole nation, who also praised him and followed his example.

所以你看他的潛力就可以發揮得非常好。

He was able to develop his potential very well."

第二個是禮貌、恭敬。

The second key is courtesy and respect.

我就跟小朋友說，

I said to those children,

老師因為很有禮貌，所以認識盧叔叔，所以就把很多盧叔叔的智慧跟經驗可以得到，讓自己的能力可以開發出來。

"Since I'm courteous, I could get acquainted with Uncle Lu and obtained his wisdom and experiences, so I could develop my abilities."

那一節課講完，孩子會有什麼轉變？

After that lesson, what changes would take place in the students?

現在連孩子都很現實。

Today even children are very interest-oriented.

所以從那一天以後，看到老師、看到其它的家長都會鞠躬問好。

From that day onwards, they would give a respectful bow and greeting whenever they saw the teachers and other parents.

諸位朋友，教人之善勿太高，

My friends, don't set the moral standard too high when you impart virtues.

你不要說他們很現實，這樣不真誠。

You can't say that they're very interest-oriented and aren't sincere.

不會！只要肯鞠躬，鞠到最後，由外內化到裏面去了。

As long as they are willing to bow, they will eventually internalize this respectful attitude.

很多人都說，有些人去行善都想要有好的果報。

Many people say that some people do good deeds because they wish for good results.

我說想要有好的果報有什麼不好？

What's wrong with having that intention?

最起碼他做出來的可以讓其它的人得到幫助，也會「見人善，即思齊」。

At least what they do is helpful to others, and they are practicing "Upon seeing the good points of others, I should strive to be just as good."

而當他持續繼續行善，一開始是有目的，

When they persevere in the noble cause, despite having an initial expectation,

後來愈看愈多很可憐的人，慢慢他那顆本來的善良就自然引發出來。

they will slowly and naturally uncover their innate goodness when they see more and more pitiful people around.

假如我們只站在旁邊說，他都有求行善，那個也一樣。

If we only stand there saying that these people do good for a purpose,

我們只是在看別人，自己停在原地都沒動，那我們又有什麼資格去批評人家？

and we ourselves remain indifferent to others' needs, then how are we qualified to criticize them?

所以當別人已經是行善了，

When people are already doing good deeds,

不管他有求、無求，我們都應該隨喜稱贊，隨喜功德。

we should praise them and rejoice at the sight of their meritorious deeds regardless of their intentions.

那他就會愈來愈受鼓舞，自然而然愈做愈真愈歡喜。

When they receive more and more encouragement, they will naturally be more genuine and happier doing it.

所以我就送給孩子這兩把鑰匙。

So, I gave the students these two keys: filial piety and courtesy.

什麼時候可以開？

When can we unlock our potential?

這兩把鑰匙沒有年齡限制，八十歲也行。

There's no age limit for these two keys; an eighty-year-old can do it too.

所以我在杭州演講的時候，有位長者七十歲，然後我講到第四天，突然在中場休息他就過來跟我講了一句話。

On the fourth day of my lecture in Hangzhou, a seventy-year-old elder suddenly came up and said to me during the break,

他說：蔡老師，人生的第一課我七十歲才上，孝道！

"Teacher Tsai, I just learned the first lesson of life, filial piety, at seventy."

但是有開始就不會太晚。

But it's never too late to start.

孔夫子說「朝聞道，夕死可矣」，Confucius said, "If a person hears Dao in the morning, 只要明白道理，真正去做，這一生絕不空過。

he will have no regrets even if he dies in the evening. As long as we understand the truth and really practice it, our life will definitely not be in vain.

另外，在上海演講的時候，第一天我們剛好把「入則孝」講完，有一位長者六十歲帶著兒子一起來聽。

There was a sixty-year-old who brought her son to listen to our lectures in Shanghai.

第一天上完課，吃飯以前，他就到我們老師的這一桌，很激動。

On the first day, after the lecture about "Being Filial to Parents at Home," before lunch, she came to our table very excitedly.

他說他終於知道他修身修行十多年，為什麼都覺得上不去？

She said that she finally understood why she couldn't make further progress after decades of

cultivation.

怎麼學就覺得這一顆存心還是不夠真誠、不夠恭敬，一直都找不到原因。

Despite endless learning, she still couldn't find the reason why her intention was not sincere and respectful enough.

聽完「入則孝」之後，他才恍然大悟，原來他第一層樓沒有蓋好，直接就蓋第三層。It wasn't until she had listened to the lesson on "Being Filial to Parents at Home" that she suddenly realized that she had neglected the first level and had went straight to constructing the third level.

可能別人勸他：你先下來蓋第一樓。

Others might advise her, saying, "Come down and start with the first floor."

我們可能說，我都已經在三樓了，怎麼還叫我下來？

Hearing this, she might reply, "I'm already on the third level, why are you asking me to go down?"

其實我們在三樓的時候，是用兩根竹竿撐上去，

Actually, when we're on the third level, we're only supported by two bamboo poles.

確實是站到三樓，但是隨時都怎麼樣？

Though we are now standing there, what could happen at anytime?

所以別人很好心說：來！下來。

When someone kindly persuades her, saying, "Come down!"

他還說：你程度比我差，還叫我下來。

she would say, "Your practice is worse than mine, how can you ask me to come down?"

所以當他明白到原來根基重要，原來他為什麼搖搖晃晃，終於找到原因。

When this elder realized how important it is to establish a solid foundation and why she was still swaying, she finally found the underlying cause.

人理得，心才會安，而往後所跨出的每一步他才會紮紮實實。

"Only when people have understood the truth will they have peace of mind," and every step they take in the future will be steady and practical.

所以我們剛剛看到這一位同學提到孝順父母，上課專心，對別人恭敬是好心。

We just learned from this student that "being filial to parents," "concentrating in class," and "respecting others" are all forms of kindness.

已經長養了德行的基礎，孝跟敬。

This is developing foundational virtues: filial piety and respect.

下一位講到，做到《弟子規》的心是好心。

The next student said that being able to practice *Dizigui* is being kindhearted.

下一位講，做到《孝經》第一章到第十八章，

The next student defined it as being able to implement chapters one to eighteen of the *Classic of Filial Piety*,

然後聽老師的話，做到《常禮舉要》是好心。

obeying teachers' instructions, and applying the teachings of *The General Etiquette Essentials for Daily Life*.

他們連《常禮舉要》都背起來。

They could even recite *The General Etiquette Essentials for Daily Life* by heart.

有一位小朋友去找朋友，找了以後，剛好朋友不在。

A little boy went to look for his friend who happened to not be at home.

他還自己折了一個紙鶴，就放在朋友的門口，代表要告訴朋友他來過。

He then folded a paper crane and put it at his friend's gate to indicate that he had stopped by.

所以我們不要小看孩子靈活運用的能力，

Don't underestimate children's ability to be flexible.

他們學的東西都會用在生活當中。

They can take what they've learned and practice it in life.

下一位講，智慧的心是好心。

The next student said that having wisdom is being kindhearted.

再來，做好事的心是好心。

Another student said it is virtuous acts.

再來，不用督促就去做事的心是好心。

Still another defined it as taking initiative in doing one's duty.

諸位朋友，這些心境已經到了會自我觀照，看看自己的存心是真是假。

My friends, such states of mind have reached the level of knowing how to introspect and examine whether their intentions are true or false.

再來講到知道是好事就去做，這是好心。下一位講懂道理的心是好心。

The next two students interpreted kindness as "doing what you know is good" and "understanding the truth."

Wickedness As Defined By Children

接下來我們看壞心，小孩怎麼看壞心？

Let's look at "wickedness." How did children interpret this?

第一位講不幫助人的心是壞心。

The first student defined it as not helping people.

再來，欺騙別人，浪費的心，比方說電、水，浪費生命，浪費物，浪費人生，浪費時間，

The next said it is deceiving others and wasting things, such as electricity, water, life, substances, and time.

這都是浪費的心，是壞心。所以從這位同學所講的這個答案，我們也可以了解到他的什麼學得不錯？《弟子規》學得不錯。

From the answers given by this student, we can also infer that he has learned *Dizigui* pretty well,

從時間、人生、生命都可以看得到。

because he could analyze it from the aspects of time and life.

再來，侮辱別人是壞心。

The next student said that insulting others is wickedness.

下一位，開玩笑開過火是壞心，

The next student thought that making cruel jokes is wickedness;

裏面還括號「禍從口出」。

he even added in parenthesis, "Misfortune arises from the mouth."

所以他們已經從他生活與人相處開始觀照，觀照心，觀照會有什麼後果。

They have already started observing their attitudes and consequences from their daily interactions with people.

下一個，怨恨別人的心是壞心。

The next student understood wickedness as resenting people.

再來，為自己不為別人的心是壞心。

One said being selfish, returning kindness with ill-treatment,

別人對他好，他對別人不好，沒回報的人忘恩負義。

being ungrateful, and biting the hand that feeds you.

我們是把他的原文抄出來，沒有添加其它的文辭。

We copied their original words without adding anything.

再來，記仇的心是壞心，

One student regarded harboring grudges as evil because *Dizigui* teaches us 「恩欲報，怨欲忘」。

"I must repay the kindness of others, and let go of resentment."

下一個，小氣的心、指出別人缺點的心、堅持錯誤的心是壞心。

The next student defined wickedness as being miserly and pointing out others' shortcomings while insisting on one's erroneous mindsets.

小氣的心，《弟子規》有教，「己有能，勿自私」。

For stinginess, *Dizigui* teaches us, "If I have talents, I won't be selfish with them."

下一位講，沒愛心，害別人的心，是壞心。

Another student understood wickedness as being unloving and harming others.

再來，沒慈悲心，知道應做好事還沒去做。

Another said having no compassion and not doing the right thing despite knowing what should be done.

下一個說，對孔子像不恭敬是壞心。

The next student regarded treating Confucius' image with disrespect as wickedness.

因為他們的教室就掛著一幅孔子像，

Because there's a portrait of Confucius hanging in their classroom.

比方說今天到郊外公園走一走，回來的時候，一進門會對著孔老夫子說：孔老夫子，我回來了。

After taking a walk in the park that day, as soon as they entered the classroom, they said to Confucius, "Confucius, I'm back."

這叫落實「事死者，如事生」。

This is practicing "I will serve the departed as if they were still alive."

在海口有一位孩子，剛好海口舉行防空演習，讓孩子懂得防空演習的時候應該做什麼準備。

There was an air defense drill held in Haikou to let children know what preparations they should make during an air attack.

結果老師也抓住這個機會教育告訴他們，在這個時候你就挑一些馬上需要的東西，你不能拿太多。

The teacher also seized this opportunity to teach them that at this time, they could only pick what they needed right away and should not take too many things.

進一步引導，你可能會渴所以帶一點水。

The teacher further guided them to bring some water because they might feel thirsty.

就看每個孩子拿的東西都不一樣，

They noticed that every child would take different things.

內心比較沒有安全感的孩子，就拿一大堆走。

Children who felt more insecure would bring a lot of things with them.

其中有一個孩子什麼都沒拿，跑到桌子，打開抽屜，拿出了一幅畫像，還裱了框。

One of them didn't bring anything; he ran to the table, opened the drawer, and took out a framed portrait.

他拿出了孔子像，然後就對著他的老師說：老師，這個應該要拿！

He had taken out Confucius' portrait and told his teacher that this should be taken.

他的老師當場眼淚都掉下來。

The teacher was moved to tears on the spot.

連這麼危急的情況，第一念是想到孔老夫子像，

Even in such a critical situation, since he could first think of Confucius' image,

這樣的孩子，往後他面對人生的際遇，相信孔夫子的教誨他絕對提得起來。

I'm sure he will definitely be able to think of Confucius' teachings when he encounters the tests of life in the future.

再來下一位講怕吃苦的心是壞心。

Next, another student thought that being afraid of hardships is wickedness,
因為他們老師每一周給他們一句教誨,

because every week their teacher would teach them a phrase.

其中就有提到「怕吃苦, 吃一輩子苦;

One states, "If you're afraid of hardships, you'll have to suffer for a lifetime;
不怕吃苦, 吃一陣子苦)。

if you're undeterred by hardships, you'll only endure them for a while."

因為趁小、趁年輕好好努力, 老了就可以享福報。

Because if we work hard while we're still young, we'll enjoy blessings in old age.

下一個講到表面做好事, 心裏做壞事, 是壞心。

The next student regarded doing good superficially but bearing evil thoughts as wickedness.
他們知道言行要一致。

They know that our words must be consistent with our deeds.

下一個說不孝順父母的心是壞心。

Another student said that being unfilial to parents is wickedness.

再來, 破壞的心是壞心。

Another said thoughts of causing destruction.

下一個孩子說, 媽媽不知道就說媽媽笨是壞心。

The next student interpreted wickedness as saying your mother is stupid when she doesn't
know something.

下一個說, 不做到《弟子規》是壞心。

Another two students defined it as "being unable to practice *Dizigui*"

下一個孩子說, 本來可以做到, 但老想到做不到, 是壞心。

and "thinking negatively that something is unachievable when it is actually possible."

這要「勿畏難」,

"We must not be afraid of difficulty."

要「舜何人也, 予何人也, 有為者亦若是」。

Mencius said, "What kind of man was Shun*? What kind of man am I? He who exerts
himself will also become such as Shun was." (*Legendary Emperor of ancient China, 23rd century BC)

下一個說, 己所不欲施於人, 是壞心。

The next student regarded "Doing to others what you don't wish others to do to you" as bad.

所以, 從這一句我們可以看出來, 這個孩子的國文底子不錯。

From this sentence, we can tell that this child has a good foundation in Chinese.

這些孩子已經可以輪流拿著《德育課本》去講課。

These children are already able to take turns teaching *Moral Lessons*.

不要小看孩子的悟性,

Don't underestimate their savviness.

其實讀文言文, 並沒有想象中這麼難。

Actually, studying Wen Yan Wen* is not as difficult as we imagine. (*The classical writing of
ancient China, it contains timeless sage wisdom and has been vigorously advocated by
Master Chin Kung.)

我們底下的課程, 我再把學文言文的心得跟大家做報告。

In our next lesson, I will share with you my experiences in learning Wen Yan Wen.

這個孩子, 剛好有一天他母親跟他說

One day, this child's mother told him that,

「學如逆水行舟, 不進則退」。

"Learning is like a boat sailing against the current; if you don't advance, you'll retreat."

他想了一想, 他說:

He thought about it and said,

媽媽，我懂了，學如斜坡騎車，不進就退。

"I can understand it, mom! Learning is like riding a bicycle on a slope; if you don't progress, you'll regress."

所以他在他的生活當中，去體會一些道理。

So he experienced some truths from his own life.

下一個孩子說，高聲喧嘩，打擾別人，是壞心。

The next student said that talking loudly and disturbing people are bad.

最後一個講「倘揜飾，增一辜」，是壞心。

The last student said, "If I try to cover up my faults, I will be doubly wrong."

所以我們從孩子在看好心、壞心，

So, from these children's interpretations of kindness and wickedness,

也可以體會到他們的心中都有是非善惡的一把尺。

we can deduce that they have "a ruler for measuring right and wrong" in their hearts.

等他們這樣熏習個三年、五年，相信根基就可以紮牢。

When they have practiced like this for three to five years, I'm certain that they will be able to establish a firm foundation.

我們為人父母才真正能夠高枕無憂。

Only then can parents sit back and relax.

所以人生的投資報酬率要會算。

So, we should know how to calculate the return on investment in life.

下一句經文。

The next phrase states:

『邪僻事，絕勿問』。

"I must not ask about things that are heretical or unusual."

這就是指偏邪下流的事情不要去過問，這樣會污染自己的心靈。

It teaches us to refrain from enquiring about evil and indecent matters as that will corrupt our own soul.

所以孩子所接觸的人，接觸的環境，甚至於接觸的電視，我們都要相當謹慎；

We have to be very cautious about the people, environment, and even the television programs which children come into contact with.

因為父母是孩子長大以前的兩個很重要的老師，兩尊菩薩；

Because before children grow up, parents are their two very important teachers, two living bodhisattvas.

要好好保護他，不要讓他受到污染。

We must properly protect children from exposure to negative influences.

受污染以後，再要把它清除，就要花更多的時間跟精力。

After they have become depraved, you have to spend more time and energy to erase their polluted mindsets.

所以要慎於始、要禁於未發，這就很重要。

It's utterly important to make a cautious start and forbid things before evil can manifest.

現在不只大人會趕流行，小孩趕不趕流行？

Today, not only do adults follow the latest trends, what about children?

現在最流行的電影是什麼？

What are the most popular movies now?

有沒有很多恐怖片？

Many horror movies, right?

然後又拍得很恐怖，小孩又去看，看了之後回來半夜又怎麼樣？

They're very scary, so after watching these films, what would happen to these children in the middle of the night?

所以你看人都吃飽，做一大堆事情，對人生沒幫助，還自我虐待，

You see, people do a lot of things which are not at all helpful to their lives and even abuse themselves.

這叫花錢找罪受。

This is called spending money to seek suffering.

所以現在人過的不是人的日子。

People aren't living the life of a human being now.

所以連孩子的嗜好，我們也要適當的去引導，甚至於去主導。

We must guide and even initiate children to appropriate hobbies.

當你所讓孩子從事的娛樂都是很健康，對身心很有幫助的，

When you let children engage in healthy entertainment that is very helpful to their physical and mental health,

久了以後，孩子自然就很歡喜去接受。

they will naturally and happily accept it after a long time.

比方說去爬爬山、去露營，給他一些生活，給他一些歷鍊，這都是相當得好。 Activities such as hiking, camping, and other experiences are pretty good.

透過這些好的娛樂，孩子對大自然的愛心，

By getting involved in these types of leisure entertainment,

孩子對意志力的鍛鍊，都可以在這休閒娛樂當中，一點一滴積累成長。

children can gradually accumulate and grow their love for nature as well as exercise their willpower.

所以我們還是要先帶著孩子往正確的方向去走。

We must first lead children in the proper direction.

Relationships Should Include the Families

我們再念下一段經文：

Let's recite the next verse:

【將入門。問孰存。將上堂。聲必揚。

"Before passing through a door, ask who is there. Before entering a hall, I must call out.

人問誰。對以名。吾與我。不分明。

When people ask who it is, I will answer with my name. 'Me' and 'I' don't make anything clear.

用人物。須明求。倘不問。即為偷。

When using other people's things, I must clearly ask. If I don't ask, then it is stealing.

借人物。及時還。後有急。借不難。】

When borrowing things from people, return them quickly. In the future if I have an urgent need, there will be no trouble borrowing it again."

『將入門，問孰存』。

"Before passing through a door, ask who is there."

我們要進人家的房間，

Before entering someone's room,

首先一定要敲一下門，不然你很莽撞開進去，對人家非常無禮，

we must first knock on the door or else it would be very rude to others if we were to open the door rashly and go in.

所以先敲三下門。

We should first knock on the door three times.

我們在韓劇裏面也看到，他沒有敲門，他會先站在門外。

We also see in Korean dramas that they don't knock on the door, but first stand outside the door.

比方說，裏面是他的長官，他會說：都房大爺，我是尚沃。

Let's say the one in the room is their supervisor. He would say, "Master Dufang, it's Shangwo."

就先在外面讓裏面的人知道。

He would first stand outside and let the person inside know.

假如裏面的人正忙，就跟他說，你先等一下；

If that person is busy, he would say, "Please wait for a while!"

假如沒事，說好，你可以進來。

If he's available, he would ask him to come in.

所以禮是人與人之間最優美的距離，相處起來非常舒服，不會覺得唐突。

Etiquette is the most beautiful distance between people because it lets you get along with others very comfortably, without any feeling of abruptness.

這是要入門以前應該要做的動作。

This is the correct action to take before entering someone's room.

我們再把它延伸一下，我們到別人的家裏去作客，

We can extend this point a bit: let's say we will go to someone's house as their guest.

所以「將入門」，將到人家家裏，「問孰存」，

Based on this teaching, "Before passing through the door, ask who is there."

可以先問問看他家裏有哪些家人跟他一起住。

Before visiting, we can first inquire about his family members,

當我們都清楚，比方說他爸爸、媽媽還有姐姐。

we would then know that he lives with his parents and elder sister for example.

朋友跟朋友之間相處都會聊到自己的家庭狀況。

Since people often talk about their family situation when interacting with friends,

當我們進一步了解，他有一個姐姐在哪裏上班，他的母親前一陣子剛好感冒。

we may further understand where his older sister works and that his mother caught a cold a while ago.

剛好你都聽到這個消息，或者他媽媽喜歡吃什麼？

Or you may even hear what kind of food his mother loves.

你聽在耳裏要有心。

You must listen attentively and keep it in your heart.

剛好時機成熟，要到他們家去。這個時候你可能就買一點他母親喜歡吃的到他家裏，

Now that the timing is right, you might buy his mother some food she likes.

說：伯母，聽說你喜歡吃橘子，還是喜歡吃什麼。

"Auntie, I heard you like oranges" or whatever she likes to eat.

你看這第一個印象怎麼樣？就會很好。

What would be the first impression you give? It would be very good.

所以諸位朋友知道怎麼樣追女朋友了沒有？

My friends, do you know how to woo a girlfriend now?

追女朋友不是追一個，要追什麼？

You shouldn't only court her, but what should you pursue?

這一段話不要傳出去，

Please don't spread what I just said around.

因為所謂「門當戶對」，確確實實也透露出來結婚絕對不是兩個人的事，

As the ancients said, "Finding the perfect match" in marriage is definitely not a matter involving only two people,
而是兩個家族、兩個家庭能夠和諧。

but that of two families who can get along harmoniously.

不被父母祝福的婚姻，大半都不會幸福。

Most marriages that aren't blessed by the parents will not enjoy happiness.

所以現在人很多人結婚，喜帖上寫著「我倆將於什麼時候結婚」，

Nowadays, people who are getting married write on their wedding invitation: "The two of us will be married on such and such date."

我倆。誰最大？

They only wrote "the two of us" on the invitation, but who should be the main hosts?

所以從這個文字當中可以看得出來，我們這一代年輕人太不恭敬。

From these words, we can see that the young generation is very disrespectful.

這麼大的事，也不知道誰是爸爸？誰是媽媽？直接就寫我倆。

Such a grand occasion, but they just wrote their two names, and their parents were not mentioned;

所以這是我們年輕人要好好反思的。

this is what young people like us must carefully reflect on.

往往這寫我倆的成功率都怎麼樣？

What is usually the success rate of marriages like this?

好像高興就來，不高興？

If they are happy, they get married. What happens when they become unhappy?

所以恭敬重要。

So, respect is crucial.

所以我們到朋友家裏，要能夠也愛屋及烏，關心他的家人，

When we go to a friend's house, we must also be able to care for his family members,
那會一團和氣。

as doing so will create a harmonious atmosphere.

所以我交朋友也是有這個原則，

I also have this principle when I make friends,

因為當他的父母常在他孩子的口中聽到你的名字。

because when your friend's parents often hear your name being mentioned by their son,

他父母可能會想這個人是何許人也，怎麼我兒子跟他這麼熟？

they may wonder who you are since you are so close to their son.

他會不會有想法？會不會有擔心？

Would they have their thoughts and worries?

這個人跟蔡禮旭這麼好，假如蔡禮旭是壞人怎麼辦？

"He is so close to Tsai Li Xu; what if Tsai Li Xu is an immoral person?"

所以我們應該主動去安朋友父母的心，這很重要。

It's vital that we take initiative to give our friend's parents peace of mind.

我什麼時候有這個態度？

When did I start to have this attitude?

高中的時候。我跟一個同學很好，好得不得了，是男生。

In high school, I was incredibly close to a male classmate.

我念雄中，男生。

I attended Kaohsiung High School.

結果他媽媽很擔心。因為那個時候聽說已經有同性戀的情況，

His mother was very worried because she had heard that there were already homosexual situations at that time.

所以他媽媽很擔心他兒子會不會跟我好得太過分。

So, his mother was anxious that we were getting too close.

我從這一件事情就體會到確實交朋友不只要跟他熟，還要跟他家裏的人熟。

From this matter, I realized that when we make friends, not only should we be close to our friends, but also to their family members.

我在大陸有兩個很好的朋友，他們是夫妻。

I have two intimate friends in China who are husband and wife.

剛好我要去他們家，跟他相約要去放生。

It happened that I was to go to their house as we had agreed to go and set free captive animals together.

結果我就想到，因為我們現在年輕人都是年輕人跟年輕人交往，

Then I thought that young people like us now tend to interact with our friends,

很少跟對方的父母接觸，我就覺得這樣不好。

but rarely come in contact with the other party's parents, so I felt that this was improper.

所以我想他們可能會，我還沒有上他們家，他們就已經到大門口來等我，就出發。

That day, I figured that my friend might wait for me at the gate, and we would set off right away before I had a chance to enter their house.

所以我就臨機一動買了一籃蘋果，

So, I suddenly had a flash of inspiration to buy a basket of apples.

做什麼？

What were they for?

我拿著一籃蘋果，他就不得不讓我上去坐。

Since I was carrying the apples, they would surely invite me into their house.

我的腦筋賊不賊？

Was I cunning, or what?

我們要看存心，這個存心是良善的就好。

So long as we harbor kind intentions, it's alright.

所以果不其然，我到他們家都還沒上去，三台腳踏車已經牽出來準備出發。

Sure enough, when I reached their house, three bicycles had already been brought out and they were ready to go.

我說：這麼難得到你們家，不上去怎麼行？一定要問候你的爸爸、媽媽。

I said, "It's rare to have the opportunity to come to your house. It would be a waste if I didn't go in and greet your parents."

所以就跟他們夫妻兩上樓，上樓看到他爸爸、媽媽也非常親切，

So, I went upstairs with them and when I saw his parents, I felt a close affinity with them.

噓寒問暖，差不多聊了三、五分鐘，

I inquired about their life and well-being.

老人家就說，你們有事要忙，別耽擱，趕快去。

After chatting with them for three to five minutes, they advised us to quickly set off on our journey since we had something on.

其實老人家都很客氣，老人家都很替別人著想。

Actually, these elders were very polite and considerate of others.

所以我們三個就出門去。

So, the three of us left the house.

當天晚上我的朋友就打電話給我，他說：我爸爸、媽媽要請你吃飯（請我吃飯），而且還專門為你準備素食。

That night, my friend called me and said that his parents wanted to treat me to a vegetarian meal prepared especially for me.

因為我在五、六年前了解到吃素對身體比較健康，從此就吃素。

I have been a vegetarian ever since I learned that a vegetarian diet is healthier five to six years ago.

所以那一餐飯全部都是素的，就跟他們吃起來。

So, the meal that we had together was all vegetarian.

國人說「見面三分情」，這句話是很有道理。

What the Chinese say holds true: "Meeting in person creates a better connection."

所以也吃了一餐飯，感覺就拉得很近。

The meal has made our relationship very close.

然後我的朋友就介紹說，我是在做國學啟蒙中心，

Then my friend introduced to his parents that I was working at the Center of Chinese Studies for the Young,

所以對小孩教育比較多去專研、去研究。

so I was more specialized in the study of children's education.

結果他媽媽剛好帶他妹妹的小孩，帶著他小外甥女。

His mother happened to be taking care of his little niece.

因為爺爺奶奶帶孩子難免會比較寵，

Because the grandparents would inevitably dote on the child more,

他們兩個常常糾正，媽媽並沒有聽，

my friends often had to correct his parents, but his mother never listened.

所以他們兩個也覺得怪委屈的。

They felt that they were in a dilemma.

後來吃完飯，他母親就跟我聊起教育孩子的問題，

Later, after the meal, his mother talked to me about the problems of educating children

比方說，我就跟她講夾菜先夾給誰。

and I shared with her about whom we should serve food to first at a meal.

他母親突然恍然大悟，對！

His mother suddenly had an awakening.

就跟她討論很多觀念，比方說恩威並施。

I discussed many ideas with her such as "tempering justice with mercy" when educating children.

每次討論這些觀念的時候，她母親就說：對、對！

Every time I brought up these ideas to her, she would wholeheartedly agree.

我的朋友在旁邊就說：早就跟你講了，你都不聽。

My friend, who was sitting next to his mother, said, "I've been telling you, but you never listen."

他就在旁邊一直重復這句話。

He kept repeating this sentence right there.

諸位朋友，該不該插這一句嘴？不需要。

My friends, should he interrupt like that? No!

此時無聲勝有聲。

At this time, silence is better than talking.

你那麼一講，你媽媽還怪不舒服的。

When he talked like that his mother would feel very uncomfortable.

所以人的心不要太急躁，

We should not act too impulsively.

所謂一默如萬雷，

As the saying goes, "A moment of silence has the impact of thunder."

你有時候沈默，反而你媽媽會覺得你還滿不簡單的。

Sometimes when you keep quiet, your mother would feel that you're quite well-cultivated.

Set Aspirations to the Present

這一餐飯就吃得很愉快，我也從中體會到要「易子而教」。

I had an enjoyable meal that day and I also came to understand that "it takes a village to raise a child."

易子而教，這個意思就是，比方說你的孩子每天都跟著你，

For instance, if your child is with you every day,

有一些道理他聽得很熟，反而會忽略掉。

he may neglect some principles because he is so familiar with them and regards them as cliché.

那剛好你很好的朋友也提醒他這個道理，

It happens that your very good friend also reminds him of this truth.

這個時候他一定會說：原來不是我爸爸這麼講，叔叔也這麼說。

At this time, he would definitely say, "Not only did my father say that, my uncle said the same thing."

他這個態度就會紮下去。

He will then foster that attitude.

所以你要有一群很好的朋友一起來教育你的小孩。

You need to have a group of good friends to help you educate your child.

有這麼一群良師益友，你教小孩就輕鬆多了。

By having this group of good teachers and supportive friends, it will be much easier for you to teach your child.

所以我們在深圳也跟很多老師常常一起上課，一起交流，他們的小孩也都一起來學習。

We often have classes and exchange ideas with many teachers in Shenzhen, and their children also come to learn together.

有一天，有一位李老師就問這些孩子。

One day, our Teacher Li asked these children,

他說：假如你們有一億，你們想做什麼？

"If you had 100 million, what would you do?"

有一個孩子就說我要做四件事。

One of the them said that he would do four things.

第一件事我要蓋一所學校，要專門推廣中國聖賢教育的學校，

First, he wanted to build a school to promote the education of Chinese sages.

這是他第一個志願。

This was his first wish.

諸位朋友，你有聽過哪一個小孩是這個志願嗎？

My friends, have you ever heard of a child having this aspiration?

以不是這個孩子優秀，最主要的原因是好的環境。

It is not because this child is excellent; the main reason is that he was exposed to a good environment.

除了父母以外，他所接觸的長輩、同學都是這樣的態度，這樣的人生觀，

Other than his parents, the elders and classmates whom he comes into contact with also share the same attitude and perspective on life.

自然就耳濡目染。

He is naturally and subconsciously influenced by them.

這些孩子常常都，我在深圳講課，他們都是不缺課的。

When I was teaching in Shenzhen, these children were never absent from class.

你不要看他們小小的，坐在底下，都會聽得哈哈大笑。

Don't think that they are so young and can't understand our teaching; they would laugh out loud while listening to the lectures.

然後就說，我們學習就一定要立誌作聖作賢。

Then they said that they study because they aspire to be a saint or a sage.

其中一個孩子就說：假如不作聖不作賢，那讀書要幹什麼？

One of them said, "If not because of aspiring to become saints and sages, what is the purpose of studying?"

所以你學聖就要作聖。

Since you learn the saints' teachings, you must strive to become a saint.

人生要有誌氣，因為學聖作聖又不求人。

We must have aspiration in life. To become a saint does not require asking for others' help.

俗話講「登天難，求人難」，

As the saying goes, "It's difficult to reach the sky, and it's also hard to get people to help us."

那學聖又不比登天，不比求人，都是掌握在自己手上。

Learning to become a saint isn't as difficult as reaching the sky or seeking people's help. It's within our control.

第二個願望是要蓋一間醫院，讓這些苦難的人、生病的人可以得到很好的照顧。

The child's second wish was to build a hospital so that the suffering and sick could be well taken care of.

第三個願望，他要做一個大愛電視台。

His third wish was to set up a "Great Love TV Station" because I had brought a film titled *A Life Bounded for Two*,

因為我帶了大愛電視台的「牽手人生」到大陸去給他們看。

broadcasted by the "Great Love TV station" in Taiwan, to China for them to watch.

他們看到馬文仲都已經雙腳都殘廢了，一生還致力於辦教育、辦學校。

They saw that Ma Wenzhong was still dedicated to education and running schools all his life, despite having crippled legs.

當馬文仲一開始辦，假如你是他的朋友，你會怎麼跟他說？

When Ma started doing it, what would you tell him if you were his friend?

一個連行動都不方便的人他居然要辦教育、辦學校，你會怎麼跟他講？

Someone who wasn't able to move around easily wanted to educate and run schools, what would you say to him?

所以一個人有好的誌向，之所以能夠再把誌向真正去落實、去努力，

Therefore, in order for a person with good aspirations to truly realize and put effort into his goal,

除了他個人要有誌之外，他身旁一定要有好的親友支持他。

in addition to his personal determination, he must have good relatives and friends to support him.

所以馬文仲先生就是有一位很好的父親，一直不斷的鼓勵他要去達成他的理想，後來也確實做到了。

Mr. Ma had a very good father who always encouraged him to achieve his ideal, and he did make it later.

所以馬文仲先生也用一生印證《中庸》的話

Ma had devoted a lifetime to attesting a teaching in the *Doctrine of the Mean*:

「誠者，物之終始」。

"Sincerity should be exercised from beginning to end in all things."

一件事情的成敗在哪？

Where does the success or failure of a matter lie?

自始至終都環繞在一個真誠的心。

From beginning to end, it revolves around a sincere heart.

假如不誠？一個人心不誠，一生絕對做不了事。

If a person isn't sincere, he will surely accomplish nothing in life.

「不誠無物」，

As the classic states, "Without sincerity, there would be nothing."

諸位朋友這句話是真理。

My friends, this verse is a truth.

所以當你現在看到很多不真誠的人開大車子，住大房子。那是不是真理不準？

When you see many insincere people driving big cars and living in huge houses, does it indicate this truth is inaccurate?

不是。因為他可能是爸爸、爺爺怎麼樣？留一些東西下來。

No! Perhaps their father or grandfather left some inheritance for them.

可是當他不真誠之後，他這些福分一點一滴都會耗掉；

But after they become insincere, their blessings will be exhausted bit by bit.

後這種奢侈的風氣又直接給了他的下一代，所以這是很快就會敗喪下來。

Then this habit of extravagance will be transmitted directly to their next generation and their fortune will be lost in no time.

所以我們看事情要能看得出來龍去脈，要用智慧。

We must be able to observe the sequence of events; we must use our wisdom.

唯有真誠的事才可以屹立不搖，所以「至誠如神」。

Only sincerity can withstand the test of time, so it's said that "utmost sincerity makes one like a deity."

馬文仲先生後來因為他這一分對孩子的教育愛，

Later, owing to Mr. Ma's love of education for children,

他的太太坐了很遠的火車來幫助他、來嫁給他，

his girlfriend took a very long train journey to come and help him, and married him.

也贏得愈來愈多的人支持他這個事業。

He also gained more and more people to support his cause.

所以一個人的真誠就能夠喚醒眾人的真心

A person's sincerity can awaken the sincerity in others.

這個小孩因為看過「牽手人生」，所以就特別覺得要用一個大愛電視台，做一個電視台，
As this child had watched this movie before, he particularly felt the need to set up a "Great Love TV Station"

讓好的節目能夠教化人心，改善社會風氣。

to broadcast good programs to educate people and improve the social atmosphere.

我們不要小看孩子的判斷力，

Never underestimate children's judgement.

因為他也聽過釋淨空教授講，現在要救這個社會兩種人最有力量，

He had heard Professor Chin Kung say that the country's leaders and broadcast media
一種是國家領導人，

are the most powerful people who can save this society,

另外一種是傳播媒體，因為可以瞬間把聖賢的教誨傳遞到全世界。

because they can instantly transmit the saints' and sages' teachings to the whole world.

所以小孩子從小就接受這些教誨，就能夠時時放在心上。

Because children have already accepted these teachings since young, they are able to imprint them permanently in their mind.

這是第三個願望。這小孩第四個願望，他說他要當蔡老師。

This was his third aspiration. His fourth wish was to become Teacher Tsai.

諸位家長不要太高興，

Dear parents, don't be too happy.

假如這是你兒子，高不高興？高興。

If this was your son, would you be happy? yes.

可是他母親聽完了，因為他母親在外演講，沒有在家裏，

But when his mother, who had been away from home giving lectures elsewhere, just called him and said,

兒子，你有這些願望，媽媽很高興。

"Son, I'm delighted to hear that you have such lofty aspirations but you don't have to wait until you have 100 million to realize them."

諸位朋友，這位母親的敏感度很好。

My friends, this mother is very sensitive.

她不希望孩子只是發一個空願，

She doesn't want her son to just make empty wishes.

願望一定要從當下的生活，當下的每一步開始踏起。

Instead, he should start implementing them in his daily life with every step he takes.

所以她這麼一問，孩子就開始思考。

When she directed that question to him, he started to think about it.

母親接著跟他說，蔡老師有沒有一億？

His mother then said, "Does Teacher Tsai have 100 million?"

所以只要我們有很好的學問，很好的這一分存心，縱使沒有一億，

As long as we are very knowledgeable and have very good intentions, even if we don't have 100 million,

也可以做奉獻社會的事情。

we can still make positive contributions to society."

所以這個母親也把他的志向回歸到當下，回歸到現在要好好充實自己。

This mother was reverting her son's aspiration to the present, so that he could seriously improve himself now.

所以孩子會有這樣的心態，這樣的人生價值觀，最主要就是有好的環境。

Therefore, having a good environment is the main reason children have such a mentality and perspective to the value of life.

所以諸位朋友，我們可以找一些志同道合的良師益友常常一起學習，

My friends, we can find some virtuous teachers and supportive friends who share the same aspiration and learn together,

或者一起去爬山，讓彼此的情誼很深厚，

or go hiking together so that we can deepen our friendship, and enable the next generation to have very good interactions.

也讓下一代都有很好的互動，就會形成一個環境的教化，互相來教育好我們的下一代。

In this way, we can form an educational environment to mutually educate our next generation well.

相信你也會覺得比較輕鬆，

I believe you will feel more relaxed too,

跟你們夫妻兩個人教確實不同。

because it's different when you have a lot of friends to teach your kids, and not just the two parents alone.

Make Things Clear to Protect Your Credibility

『將上堂，聲必揚』。

"Before entering a hall, I must call out."

這個我們早上也提到，

We mentioned this phrase this morning;

你到別人的家裏去，假如人家還不在，一定要先喊一下有人在嗎？

when you go to someone's house, if that person isn't at home, you must first call out, "Is anyone there?"

絕對不能跑進去逛一逛，這都要謹慎。

You mustn't go straight in and look around, you must be cautious about this.

不然到時候人家家裏剛好不見東西，一走進來，剛好又碰到你。

Otherwise, if the family happens to have lost something, when they see you inside their house,

你到時候就百口莫辯，就麻煩。

you'll be in trouble because there's no way you can prove your innocence.

人一生要很註重自己的名節，還有信譽，

In our lifetime, we must pay great attention to our reputation and credibility.

不要一不小心受到汙點，那就不好。

It wouldn't be good if we stained them out of imprudence.

『人間誰，對以名；吾與我，不分明』。

"When people ask who it is, I will answer with my name. 'Me' and 'I' don't make anything clear."

這句話就是跟人家交談，比方說打電話，

This sentence applies to having conversations with people.

拿起來：你好，我叫某某某，我是蔡禮旭。這樣人家馬上知道是你打來的。

For instance, when making a call, we must first introduce ourselves so that the other party would know at once who the caller is.

現在有時候接電話，

Nowadays when we answer the phone and say,

喂！請問你是哪一位？

"Hello! May I ask who is speaking?"

是我，你不知道嗎？你把我忘了嗎？

The caller would say, "It's me, don't you know me? Have you forgotten me?"

我們可能還在那邊處理事情，在那裏跟他瞎折騰，心情也很緊張。

We may need to deal with something and get nervous while answering his nonsensical questions.

想半天確實想不出來，這樣就很失禮。

After a while, we still wouldn't be able to figure out who the caller is. This is being discourteous.

所以當我們打過去：你好，我是禮旭，你現在講話方便嗎？

When we make a call, we should say, "Hi, I'm Lixu. Is it convenient for you to talk now?"

處處替對方著想，就會讓人家覺得很舒服。

When we are always considerate of others, they will feel at ease.

所以這也要教小孩，

We should also teach children this proper etiquette.

比方說小孩在按電鈴，上面的人講話：哪一位？

Let's say a child rings someone's door bell and the other party asks, "Who is it?"

我啦！

"It's me!"

人家怎麼知道我是誰？

would he know who "me" is?

所以「吾與我，不分明」，

How So, "'Me' and 'I' don't make anything clear."

這些細微之處都要多加提醒。

We should remind children of these subtleties more often.

『用人物，須明求；倘不問，即為偷』。

"When using other people's things, I must clearly ask. If I don't ask, then it is stealing."

小孩你沒教他的時候，他是非善惡還不是很清晰。

If you don't teach children this, they won't be able to discern right from wrong and between good and bad.

所以他可能覺得這個東西很好看，他順手就拿來看一下。

For instance, a child may casually pick up something to take a look when he thinks it's very lovely.

我們要適時把這個經文告訴他。

We should tell him this teaching of *Dizigui* in due course.

剛好有一對姐妹，有一天姐姐罵妹妹，

There is a pair of sisters; one day the elder one scolded the younger one.

罵完以後，妹妹很委屈就在那裏哭。

After being scolded, the younger sister, feeling wronged, broke down in tears.

一邊哭，就到廚房去找她媽媽。就跟她媽媽說：媽，姐姐罵我。

While crying, she walked to the kitchen looking for her mother, and told her, "Sis scolded me."

諸位朋友，怎麼處理？

My friends, how would you solve this problem?

你可不能不分青紅皂白：姐姐過來，怎麼可以罵妹妹？

You can't just tell off the elder sister without first seeing who is right and who is wrong.

"Come here! Why did you scold your sister?"

凡事要講理，要先把對錯搞清楚，

We must always be reasonable and should first figure out who's right and who's wrong.

不能說大的就不對，大的就要讓小的。

You can't just say, "You are wrong, the older should concede to the younger."

這句話對不對？不全對，

Is such a statement correct? Not completely!

還是要先判斷是非。

You still have to judge between right and wrong first.

結果這個母親也不急不徐，一邊炒菜一邊問她：那為什麼姐姐要罵你？

But her mother did not respond hastily, still cooking, she asked the younger sister casually,

"Why did your sister scold you?"

她就說，因為我拿了姐姐的玩具沒有告訴她，結果她就罵我。

She said, "I took her toys without telling her, so she scolded me."

這位母親接著說，因為這孩子都讀過《弟子規》，所以母親接著就說：用人物。

As the little girl had learned *Dizigui* before, her mother just said, "When using other people's things..."

小女孩就說須明求。

The little girl continued, "...I must clearly ask."

倘不問？即為偷，

"If I don't ask..." said the mother. "Then it is stealing," the girl said.

結果她那個「偷」一講完就開始哭：我不要當小偷。

As she finished saying "stealing," she started crying and said, "I don't want to be a thief."

很重要的一點是要有共通的語言，共通的做人標準，那你就很好跟孩子溝通。

One crucial point is that we must share a common language and standard of behavior so that we can communicate well with our children.

就是孩子已經熟讀了《弟子規》，所以一引出來，又有這樣的情境，所以那句話她會記多久？

As this little girl is well-versed in *Dizigui*, having this phrase quoted in such a situation, how long will she remember it?

你看二、三歲就記一輩子，對她一生莫大的益處。

She's only two to three years old, but she will remember it for a lifetime; it will bring immense benefits to her life.

所以小孩我們要教他「用人物，須明求」，那當然我們大人也要做到。

When we teach children "When using other people's things, I must clearly ask," of course we adults must be able to practice it too.

所以上一次課程也提到在大陸一個外商公司，

In the last lesson, we mentioned a foreign company in China which, already a big crowd of people came to the test, but only a few candidates were shortlisted for the second test.

結果這個老板說：我臨時有事，十分鐘以後再回來。

Then the boss said, "I must see to an urgent matter, I'll be back in ten minutes."

結果一出去，這些已經經過初試的年輕人就開始翻這些檔案，

Soon after he exited the room, these youths who had already gone through the initial test began to flip through the files.

「用人物」怎麼樣？「須明求，倘不問，即為偷」，

Dizigui teaches us, "When using other people's things, I must clearly ask. If I don't ask, then it is stealing."

後來全部沒錄取。

Later, all of these applicants were disqualified.

結果這些年輕人說，從小又沒有人教我們，所以他也很冤枉，因為他沒學過什麼？

These young people said that they were not taught about this since childhood, so they felt that they were treated unfairly.

所以我們有責任給他們傳遞聖賢的教誨。

So, we have the responsibility to impart the saints' and sages' teachings to them.

而且當我們要用別人的東西，你可不能，比方說把這一枝筆拿起來，這一枝借我好不好？

Furthermore, when you want to use someone's things, you can't just pick up their pen for instance and ask if you can borrow it.

說不定那枝筆是她男朋友送她的，只有她一個人用，

Perhaps that pen was a gift from her boyfriend and is exclusively for her to use.

那她又已經給人家拿在手上，對不對？那她只好：好！

But since you're already holding it, she can only say, "Oh, okay."

所以借東西不能這樣借，

We can't borrow things like this.

借東西是要人家親手拿給你，這樣才禮貌。

It should be personally handed to you by that person. Only then are we being polite.

可不可以借我一枝筆？

Ask, "May I borrow a pen?"

那他歡喜借你哪枝筆, 讓主人自己拿。

Let the owner decide which pen to lend you.

所以在這些細節之處, 我們也要保持為對方著想的心。

We should also be considerate of others in these details.

「用人物, 須明求; 倘不問, 即為偷」。

"When using other people's things, I must clearly ask. If I don't ask, then it is stealing."

這節課我們先上到這邊, 謝謝。

We'll stop here for today. Thank you everyone!