

細講弟子規 第二十八集

Confucius Teachings On Building A Happy Life (28)

- a foundation for Mahayana Buddhism practice

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Word Is Bond

諸位朋友，大家早上好！

Good morning everyone!

我們昨天進入第四個單元「信」這個部分。

Yesterday we began the fourth chapter on "trustworthiness."

也提到信是人言，「凡出言」要「信為先」。

We also mentioned that one's word is one's bond, "When I speak, credibility is foremost."

信也含有一個更深的意義，就是信義、就是義務。

It also implies a deeper meaning: righteous obligation.

一個人做人的本分不需要說，但是常常放在心上，時刻不敢忘懷。

We do not have to voice what our duties are, but we should always bear them in mind and never forget them.

所以我們昨天也提到父子關係，

Yesterday, we also mentioned the parent-child relationship,

很多的孝子縱使已經離開母親五十年，在這一段時間他還不斷希望能找到母親，可以好好奉養。

we spoke of many filial children. One of them did not give up hope in searching for his mother in order to attend to her to fulfill his filial duty even though they had been separated for fifty years.

所以後來確實皇天不負苦心人，

So indeed, "Heaven will not disappoint those who keep trying."

宋朝朱壽昌也順利找到他的母親。

Eventually Zhu Shouchang of the Song Dynasty successfully found his mother.

而且不只接母親回來奉養，連母親後來生的弟弟、妹妹也一起照顧。

Moreover, not only did he take his mother home to tend to her, but he even took care of his half-siblings.

這都是讀書人時時把本分放在心上。

These were all the duties that scholars always kept in mind.

我在澳洲聽楊老師講《德育故事》，每次幾乎都是淚流滿面。

When I listened to Teacher Yang telling the ancient Chinese sages' *Moral Education Stories*

in Australia, I almost burst into tears every time.

剛好我隔壁坐了一個香港的朋友，他長得非常的魁梧，一個大男人。

Once, a burly looking man from Hong Kong was sitting next to me.

剛好我在聽課都一直掉眼淚，他看我這個樣子，還把衛生紙推給我，

When he saw tears streaming down my face during the lecture, he slowly pushed tissues towards me.

然後不敢看我，慢慢推過來。

He did not look at me, he just slowly pushed the tissues towards me.

所以他也是有很溫柔的心。

He is also very gentle-hearted.

為什麼我眼淚一直流？

Why did my tears keep rolling down?

因為每次聽，比方說聽到「子路負米」，

Because I was deeply touched by the true stories, such as "Zi Lu Carries Rice";

子路當他還很貧苦的時候，他也是盡心盡力奉養父母，

when Zi Lu was still extremely poor, he spared no effort to support his parents.

都要走到百裏之外去把一些米糧扛回來。

He traveled over a hundred miles to carry some rice home to serve his parents.

而他一路上扛著米糧，不只覺得重，還覺得內心很踏實、很歡喜，因為他在盡為人子的本分。

When he was carrying the bag of rice home, not only did it not feel heavy for him, but he also felt very fulfilled and delighted because he was carrying out his duty as a son.

後來他當了官，富貴了，

Later, he became an official and was affluent.

每次吃飯都很豐富，但是他卻吃不下去。

Even though he was always served sumptuous meals, he had no appetite for them.

旁邊的人就問他：這麼好的飯菜，你怎麼吃不下去？

The people around him asked, "Such extravagant food, why don't you eat it?"

子路說：我的父母已經不在了，他們都無法跟我一起享用，

Zi Lu replied, "Because my parents are no longer around to enjoy these foods with me.

這都比不上我當初幫父母百裏之外扛米糧，

These meals can't compare with those I had when I first helped my parents carry rice over a hundred miles.

那個吃起來才香、才踏實。

That food was delicious and satisfying."

所以一個一個聖賢的故事，讓我感受到什麼才是做人的真味道。

The saints' and sages' stories made me feel what the "real taste" of being a human is.

所以一直聽，一直內心在吶喊，做人就應該是這樣才會痛快。

As I listened, I cried out in my heart and told myself that people should live like this to be happy.

所以很多朋友也會跟我一起討論，如何學習我們聖賢的教誨。

Many friends discuss with me how to learn the saints' and sages' teachings.

其實學聖賢教誨最重要的要學什麼？

Actually, what is the most important thing to learn from their teachings?

要學聖賢人的存心，要學聖賢人的用心。

We must learn their intentions and motives.

聖賢人他的存心就是時時把孝、悌、忠、信、禮、義、廉、恥

The saints and sages would not dare to ignore the values of filial piety, fraternity, loyalty, trustworthiness, decency, righteousness, integrity,

時時不敢忘懷，時時提得起來去與人相交。

and a sense of shame, and would always apply them in their interactions with people.

當他時時都是德行提起，那他的壞習慣自然而然慢慢就不見了、就消退了。

When they could always implement these virtues, their bad habits would naturally and gradually disappear.

所以我們熟讀《弟子規》，

By familiarizing ourselves with the teachings of *Dizigui*,

也是時時以聖賢人的心行來自我觀照、自我提醒，

we can always self-reflect and remind ourselves of the saints' and sages' conduct and intentions.

相信寬為限，緊用功，功夫到，滯塞就通。

In this way, I believe "Set a loose schedule, but apply tight efforts; when our efforts reach a certain level, obstacles will dissolve."

而當一個人真正用聖賢的存心跟行為去做事，你每一天一定會有法喜充滿。

When a person really applies the saints' and sages' intentions and behavior, he will surely be filled with immense joy every day.

所以提到「信」，就是因為它是義務，它是本分。

"Trustworthiness" is mentioned because it is one's duty and obligation.

我們昨天是提到君臣關係當中的道義、恩義。

Yesterday, we mentioned dutiful morality and obliging kindness between superiors and subordinates.

那在為人臣子方面，我們昨天也提到不應該意氣用事，應該用理智跟領導者好好溝通。

We also mentioned yesterday that subordinates should be rational instead of being emotional to communicate well with their leaders in their work.

所以其實人與人為什麼會沖突？

In fact, why do people have conflicts?

大半是因為距離遙遠，缺乏溝通。

Mostly because they are too distant from each other and lack communication.

缺乏溝通久了，就很容易對立、很容易矛盾，之後就沖突了。

When communication is lacking for a long time, opposition and confrontation will easily arise and conflicts will ensue.

所以為人領導者也應該大開溝通之門，能有雅量接受下屬的勸諫。

Leaders should open the door for conversation and be generous in accepting their subordinates' advice.

而下屬也應該有勸諫上司的責任。

At the same time, subordinates should have the responsibility to exhort their superiors.

諸位朋友，你敢不敢勸你的上司？

My friends, do you dare to give advice to your superior?

我也聽一些朋友說，很不敢。

I have heard friends say, "I don't have the courage to do so."

甚至於說單位的上司兩三個，到底要跟哪一個？

Some even said, "There are several superiors in a department, who should I follow?"

跟對了，以後可以怎麼樣？飛黃騰達。

Only if I follow the right leader, can I make rapid progress in my career in the future."

假如用這一顆心去替上司辦事，日子好不好熬？

If we use this intention to work for our superiors, will such a life go well?

每天要察言觀色，要巴結阿諛，那累死了。

Every day, you must closely observe his mood and facial expression, fawn on, and flatter

him; this is too tiring!

假如剛好押的那個寶沒有升上去，那怎麼辦？

If the supervisor you bet on does not get promoted, what would happen?

那他不就捶胸頓足。

Wouldn't you be so upset that you would thump your chest and stamp your feet?

所謂一朝天子一朝臣，

Moreover "A change of sovereign brings a change of ministers in the cabinet."

當我們都是為了自己的功名去事奉上司，那真是累死人。

It is really exhausting when we all serve our superior for the purpose of seeking fame.

假如你是巴結阿諛，結果這個長官確實升了，你跟著他升上去，難道人生就好了嗎？

If by fawning and flattering you are really promoted and follow this leader, does that mean you can then sit back and relax with your life?

未必。要巴結阿諛的長官，他能不能在他的事業當中，真正不斷提升？

Not necessarily. Can a leader who fawns and flatters keep making progress in his career?

不可能。因為還要接受巴結阿諛的長官，他的智慧、他人生的見地還有限。

Impossible! A leader who accepts fawning and flattering has limited wisdom and insight in life.

到時候一定會怎麼樣？一些狀況出現，他就會被換下來。

What would happen then? He would be replaced when something goes wrong.

所以我們看到現前社會很多當大官的人，可能兩個月、五個月官職就怎麼樣？就去掉了。

We can see many high-ranking officials in the current society who were dismissed from their post after two to five months.

那到時候你雖然押對寶，還是落得一場空。

Although you may have made the right bet, in the end it would come to nothing.

所以到底我們要把努力、把用心押在哪？

Where should we bet our effort and intention?

尤其公務人員我們真正要跟的是什麼？

Especially as civil servants, what should we follow?

跟的是我們的本分，跟的是人民的需要。

We should go along with our own duty and people's needs.

這樣子，你就很直言不諱去勸諫你的上司。

In this way, you would give frank advice to your leader without qualms.

而也由於你都盡本分，都替人民服務，你的能力也會日漸提升。

Since you are fulfilling your duty to serve the people, your abilities would also improve by the day.

當你有真正的能力，好的主管一上任，他要用誰？

When you have real abilities, who would a good supervisor use once he takes office?

當然要用真正可以辦事、可以信任的人。

Of course, he would appoint those who can really be trusted to do the job well.

到時候，你不去求機會，機會自然而然到你的身邊來。

Then, opportunity would naturally come to you without you pursuing it.

所以人生假如能夠道法自然，

So, in our life, if we can follow the principle of "Tao takes its law from Nature,"

你就能夠水到渠成，你也不會活在患得患失之中。

we can naturally meet with success and will not live amidst worries of personal gains and losses.

所以這是臣子應該無求的去盡他的本分，去進諫上司。

Therefore, subordinates should fulfill their duties and advise their superiors without expecting

any returns.

Loyalty Is Righteousness

在十多年前，我們有出現東南亞的經濟風暴，

Over ten years ago, there was an economic storm in Southeast Asia;

很多國家都面臨很大的挑戰，幾乎很多財政問題都垮下來。

many countries were facing great challenges and some of them with financial problems had collapsed.

當時韓國出現了一幕，就是一個企業要倒，

At that time an employee at a Korean company, which was facing bankruptcy,

它的員工把自己的錢拿出來，然後去跟企業的領導人說，

donated his own money to the company and told his boss,

我們公司不能倒，我這些錢你先拿去用。

"Our company can't go out of business. Please accept this money of mine and use it first."

所以這確確實實君臣之間，領導與被領導之間，有道義、有情義。

Indeed, moral responsibility and righteous kindness do exist between superiors and subordinates.

這樣的景象在我們中國人能不能看到？可不可以？

Could this happen among Chinese people? Could it?

要有信心。

You must have confidence!

是在韓國看到，請問韓國人跟誰學的？

We see this in the Koreans; may I ask who they learned this from?

對！

Right, the Chinese!

現在韓國學中國文化那真是紮紮實實，

The Koreans are now really serious about learning Chinese culture.

從小學到大學都有一連串學習儒家文化的課程。

They have a series of courses from elementary school through university for learning Confucian culture.

而且整個韓國人他以能學習儒家文化為光榮、為驕傲。

And all the Koreans take pride in learning it.

所以我們要真正看得懂老祖宗這一塊寶，不然老祖宗的本事確確實實是被隔壁的鄰居去發揚光大。

So, we must really be able to understand this treasure left by our ancestors or else this wisdom will be carried forward by neighboring countries and not by us.

那我們當子孫的就沒有盡到本分。

Then as their descendants, we would not be performing our duty.

第二個是君臣關係，

That was the "superior-subordinate relationship."

接下來我們看五倫的夫婦關係。

Next is the husband-wife relationship.

那夫婦之間當然也要言而有信。

Of course, spouses must also keep their word.

假如夫婦之間言而無信，那會延伸出什麼情況？

Otherwise, what would happen?

可能就互相猜忌，互相講話當中都有攻擊、都有揶揄。

Perhaps they would get suspicious of, verbally attack, or mock each other.

這樣子，每天還要朝夕相處關係就很危險，所以也是要言而有信。

Since they interact with each other day and night, the relationship would be very dangerous.
So promises must be kept.

現在夫妻之間聽說都有各自的秘密，都有私房錢。

I have heard now that husbands and wives have their own secrets and private savings.

那當我們都有秘密，都有私房錢，都不讓對方知道我們的情況。

If we have secrets and private savings that we do not tell the other party about,

當我們用這一分虛妄的心、不真誠的心，對方能不能感覺到？

when we use a fabricated and insincere attitude with the other party, would the other party be able to sense it?

可不可以？可以。

Could they? Yes!

所以人常常在做自欺欺人的事情，

People frequently deceive themselves and others.

其實這樣心裏面不踏實，縱使你確實留了一些錢在身邊，但是你的心每天還要提心吊膽。

Actually, doing so will make us feel insecure. Even if you do retain some money with you, you will be on edge everyday.

這樣有時候留住了錢，可能身體都怎麼樣？

When you keep money like this what will happen to your health?

每天擔心東擔心西，身體都搞壞了。

Since you are constantly worrying every day, your health is bound to deteriorate.

所以治家應該抱持著一個態度，治家沒有秘密，

Spouses should adhere to one attitude when regulating a family:

坦坦蕩蕩，這樣最好。

they should not keep secrets and should be honest and open. This is best.

我母親她每次領了薪水統統交給我父親，

Every time my mother received her salary, she would give it all to my father.

所以我們家是父親掌管經濟大權，

In my family, my father takes charge of the finances;

我母親從來不過問錢的事情。

my mother has never asked about this matter.

所以母親愈信任，父親就怎麼樣？做牛做馬都願意。

The more my mother trusts my father, the harder my father works for the family.

其實真心信任別人的人，往往他都輕鬆多了。

In fact, people who truly trust others tend to have a more relaxed life.

我母親不管錢，我母親也不會騎腳踏車，

My mother never manages money and neither does she know how to ride a bicycle.

所以每次出去，她會跟我爸說：我就是什麼都不會，很笨！

Every time she goes out, she tells my father, "I can't do anything, I am dumb!"

那我爸爸就服務的怎麼樣？很高興，很有成就感。

So how does my father attend to her needs? Happily and with a great sense of achievement.

後來我會開車了，就變成我也服務我的母親。

Later, after I learned to drive, it became my turn to serve my mother too.

所以人不要太精明，什麼事你都要管到底，讓別人在你面前都覺得很沒能力，

People should not be too clever and take control of everything, causing others to feel inept around you.

到最後你就累得半死，然後做得要死，還被人家嫌得要死。

In the end, you would become exhausted from overwork and be disliked by people.

所以一個人的精明要內斂，不要精明去壓迫到別人，
One's shrewdness should be indrawn and never be used to oppress others.
所以這也是要中庸之道。
Moderation is required here.

在言語當中，要言而有信。

In terms of speech, one should keep one's word.

那夫妻之間彼此的心裏一定要感謝對方的恩德，

There should be mutual gratitude between husband and wife.

感謝對方陪我們一路走完這個大半的人生。

We must be thankful for their accompaniment throughout more than half the journey of life.

我們男士一定要時時記住，因為有我們的太太幫我們做了一件重大的事情。

As a man, one must always remember that his wife has helped him do one very important thing.

哪一件事？傳宗接代，我們的家族才得以延續。

What is it? Carrying on the ancestral line.

光是這個恩德就報不了。因為我們也做不來，是吧？

This loving kindness alone cannot be repaid because a man cannot do it by himself, right?

所以「恩欲報，怨欲忘」，

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

當夫妻之間常常都想著對方的付出，對方的恩德，一些沖突都把它放下。

When husband and wife often think about each other's contribution and kindness, they can let go of conflicts.

心裏常念恩，看到對方都心生歡喜，

By always bearing others' kindness in mind, we will be happy to see each other.

哪有可能會處不好？

How could the relationship possibly be bad?

當夫妻都相處得好，那你每天的日子和樂融融。

When spouses get along well, they live a joyous and harmonious life every day.

在漢朝的時候，漢光武帝他有一個臣子叫宋弘，為人非常清廉，做事很負責任。

In the Han Dynasty, Emperor Guangwu had a minister named Song Hong who was very incorruptible and very responsible.

當時這個宋弘他做的是司空的工作，

At that time, Song Hong was Minister of Works, meaning he was in charge of the civil engineering work,

也就是掌管土木工程，也是國家一個很重要的職位。

which was a very important position in the country.

光武帝的姐姐湖陽公主剛好新寡，先生去世了。

Emperor Guangwu's elder sister, Princess Huyang, had just become a widow because her husband had passed away.

漢光武帝在跟他姐姐談論，想要幫她再找一個先生，也希望在大臣裏面挑出來。

The Emperor was discussing with her about helping her find another husband from someone among the Imperial Court.

然後他就問姐姐，所有大臣裏面你最欣賞誰？

Then he asked his sister, "Who do you admire most among all the ministers?"

那湖陽公主馬上就說，宋弘氣宇非凡，很有德行。

The princess immediately said, "Song Hong's manner is extraordinary and he has excellent virtues."

那光武帝一聽就知道。

The emperor understood her meaning at once.

結果光武帝就找宋弘來，就跟宋弘說，

He called for Song Hong and said to him,

一般的人情都提到富易交，就是一個人一有財富之後就會換朋友；

"When one gains status he should change to new friends, and when one has wealth he should change his wife.

那人一貴了，富貴了就會換妻子，

Is this the nature of human sensibilities?"

好像現在的人情有這個趨勢。

This seems to be the current trend with human sensibility.

就套了一下宋弘的意思，看他有沒有意願娶他的姐姐。

He was trying to test Song Hong's mind to see if he had the intention to marry his sister.

諸位朋友，假如娶了皇上的姐姐就是什麼？

My friends, what would he become if he married the emperor's sister?

皇親國戚，瞬間就從臣子變什麼？

The emperor's relative. In an instant he would go from minister to what?

變成貴族，很多人是夢寐以求這個機會。

A royal family member; many people dream of having such an opportunity.

宋弘知道皇上的意思，馬上就跟皇帝說了兩句話，

Song Hong understood the emperor's meaning and immediately said these two sentences to him,

「貧賤之交不可忘，糟糠之妻不下堂」。

"Don't forget friends whom you made when you were poor; don't abandon your wife who has been through hardship with you."

這句話的意思，我們在困頓、在貧窮、在努力人生的過程，有很多的朋友相助。

It means that when we have many friends who have helped us as we struggled through poverty and the hardships of life,

而當我們真正有發展的時候，這些朋友絕對不能忘記。

we cannot forget these friends when our career finally takes off.

糟糠之妻，糟糠是指很粗的米糧，就是陪著我們胼手胝足一起創業的原配夫人，不可以把她休了。

And we cannot divorce our original wife who accompanied us through the hardships of poverty while building a career together.

宋弘講話很有學問，

Song Hong was very skillful in speech.

假如皇帝說：你有沒有意思娶我姐姐？

Suppose the emperor had asked, "Do you intend to marry my sister?"

他假如馬上就跟皇帝說：

Suppose Song Hong had quickly replied,

糟糠之妻不下堂，你不知道嗎？

"Don't you know that I can't abandon my wife who has gone through thick and thin with me?"

皇帝會怎麼樣？怎麼這麼不給我面子。

How would the Emperor react? "Why aren't you showing me due respect?"

所以宋弘是娓娓道來，先說貧賤之交不可忘，

Song Hong said it pleasantly and concisely by first saying, "We can't forget friends whom we knew when we were poor."

還要停頓一下，皇帝想說，對，人生還是要重情義。

He paused so that the emperor would first think, "Yes, we must attach importance to moral righteousness in life."

接著再說糟糠之妻不下堂。

Song Hong then said, "We can't divorce the wife who accompanied us through the hardships of poverty."

這樣皇帝就怎麼樣？不會為難他。

In this way the emperor would not put him in a difficult situation.

所以講話要有藝術，先後順序重要。

Therefore, we must be artful when we talk, the order is important.

就好像你要去勸一個朋友，

It is like when you exhort a friend:

你可不可以一見到面說，來今天我給你講一個缺點。

as soon as you see him can you say, "Come, today I will point out your shortcomings"?

他一定會噤著。

He would be speechless.

你要跟他講，你最近那些不錯，提個一件、兩件不錯的，

You have to first tell him about his recent positive points by mentioning one or two of them.

再提一件應該改進的，

Then you can tell him the shortcoming that he should rectify.

這樣就是講話的順序，我們也要隨順人情。

This is the proper order of speech because we have to accord with people's feelings.

所謂「人情練達皆文章」。

It is said, "With sophisticated skills in dealing with interpersonal relationships, we can create symphonies everywhere."

那宋弘拒絕了皇帝，拒絕了湖陽公主，

Because Song Hong had rejected the emperor and his sister, Princess Huyang,

這樣的情義，這樣的氣節，不只影響了他的家庭，

his righteous affection and moral courage not only affected his family,

還影響了滿朝文武，甚至於還影響了往後一千多年的讀書人。

but also influenced all ministers and generals of the Imperial Court, as well as scholars over a thousand years later.

往往讀書人可能在看書，最近愈來愈富貴，本來還想換換太太，

Often when these scholars became richer and high-ranking, they might have thought of changing their wives.

突然看了就怎麼樣？收斂一點。

but when they read about Song Hong they would restrain themselves,

因為這種浩然正氣可以屹立在天地之間。

because such awe-inspiring righteousness can exert powerful influence.

我也相信當宋弘把這件事拒絕以後，應該有很長一段時間，滿朝文武絕對不敢把他的太太休掉。

I also believe that long after Song Hong rejected this royal marriage, the dynasty's civil and military officers never dared to divorce their wives.

所以讀書人他的態度是

The scholars should demonstrate this attitude:

「動而世為天下道，行而世為天下法，言而世為天下則」，

"His bearing constitutes an example to the world, his conduct is emulated by all people, and his speech becomes the criterion of society."

時時都抱著「學為人師，行為世範」。

They always held fast to the motto "Learn to be a teacher of others, and act as a model to the

world."

所以他的行為才能夠影響社會風氣。

Only then could their behavior influence the social atmosphere.

我們也要學習宋弘這一分存心，我們的一言一行、一舉一動都要期許當家人、當社會的好榜樣。

We must also emulate Song Hong's intention by setting a good example in word and deed for our family and society.

這是夫妻之間要守的信義、要守的道義。

In this respect, husband and wife must keep this obliged credibility and moral responsibility.

The Bond Between Siblings

第四個五倫關係是兄友弟恭。

The fourth of the Five Ethical Relationships is "love and respect between siblings."

兄弟之間也要言而有信。

Siblings must also keep their word.

假如兄弟言而無信，可能家庭氣氛就會出狀況，甚至於會發生衝突都說不定。

If they do not, the family atmosphere might have problems or even conflicts.

那兄弟也有情義、也有恩義，應該好好團結在一起，這樣才能夠讓父母很放心。

Since siblings should have both righteous affection and obliged kindness, they must unite so that parents can rest assured.

所謂「兄道友，弟道恭；

As stated in *Dizigui*, "The older children should be loving and the younger ones should be respectful;

兄弟睦，孝在中」。

when siblings get along harmoniously, filial piety already exists in their actions."

兄友弟恭在我的印象當中，

In my memory of love and respect between siblings,

父親也沒有告訴我們你要好好愛護姐姐；

my father never told me that I must love my older sisters,

我也沒有聽過我父親跟姐姐說，你要照顧弟弟，從沒有聽過。

nor did he tell them that they must take care of me.

最主要是父母本身就有做給我們看、演給我們看，

The most important thing was that my parents set an example for us to emulate.

所謂「身教者從，言教者訟」。

As the saying goes, "People will accept our teaching when we lead them by example; if we only give them verbal teaching, they will argue with us."

真正自己做到了，你的孩子很自然而然看得歡喜就照做。

When you really practice what you preach, your children will naturally be happy to follow your example.

但是沒有去做，只是在言語、在說教，

On the contrary, if you only teach verbally,

可能孩子聽久了，他會不以為然，到最後還會跟你發生口角。訟！

after hearing you for a long time they may disagree with you and will quarrel with you in the end!

我們來看看現在有很多的兄弟都走向法院，為了財產都互相告起來。

Today many siblings go to court to sue each other for wealth and property.

《朱子治家格言》有提到「居家戒爭訟」。

It is stated in *Zhu Bolu's Maxims for Managing the Family*, "Fights and lawsuits are

prohibited within the family."

一個家庭、一個家族非常忌諱什麼？

What is considered very taboo in a family or clan?

訴訟，親人相告。

Litigation among family members.

我們說人情國法，人情也要兼顧。

We often speak of obliged affection among people and the law of the nation.

因為失了人情就失和，失和了，家庭就不可能興旺。

We must take care of the former because ignoring it will lead to disharmony, which makes it impossible for a family to prosper.

所以居家戒爭訟。當家庭裏面為了財產互相控告，這個錢保證留不住。

When family members sue each other for inheritance, I guarantee that they will not be able to keep this money.

再來，當兄弟之間都發生沖突，已經給下一代做了什麼？

When conflicts arise among siblings, what have they already done for the next generation?

很不好的示範，

Set a very bad example!

所以這個家族已經敗象已露。

This family has already revealed signs of failure.

所以才提醒我們「居家戒爭訟，訟則終兇」。

"Fights and lawsuits are prohibited within the family; litigation will bring misfortune in the end."

在明朝時候有一個女士她姓陳。

In the Ming Dynasty, there was a lady whose last name was Chen.

剛好她的父母比較早過世，那時候她還有兩個弟弟，一個才六歲，一個才五歲，

Her parents had passed away relatively early and she still had two younger brothers who were only six and five years old.

她又已經到了適婚年齡了，家裏又留了一些財產。

She was of marriageable age and her parents had left some inheritance for the family.

結果所有的親友都一直在窺覷她們家的財產。

All her relatives had been prying and coveting her family's wealth.

那怎麼辦？

What to do?

人生往往要瀕臨抉擇，所以抉擇要靠智慧。

In life, one often has to confront choices, which relies on one's wisdom.

假如她嫁了，那誰來照顧兩個弟弟？

If she married, who would take care of her two brothers?

所以她就下定決心，現在一定全心全意把她的兩個弟弟照顧好。

So she made up her mind to take care of her brothers wholeheartedly.

她又知道這些親友都一直在打他們家財產的主意。

She knew that her relatives had been scheming of ways to get her family's inheritance.

所以有一天她就拿了很多蠟燭，然後把家裏點蠟燭點得很光明，然後還煮了很多菜擺在桌上。

So, one day she lit many bright candles at home, cooked a lot of dishes, and set them on the table.

因為她知道這些親友常常在她們家走來走去。

She was aware that these relatives often walked by her house;

所以她擺好酒宴，就親自在走到外面把這些親人都叫進來。

so after setting up the feast, she walked outside and invited these relatives in saying,
來來來！到我們家坐，到我們家來吃點東西。

"Come in, come in! Have some food inside with us."

本來是要來看看有沒有下手之處，

Initially, these relatives had come to see if they could get something from Chen,
結果這位陳氏她是主動又把他們邀來吃飯。

but Chen ended up taking the initiative to invite them in to dinner.

結果他們覺得很不好意思，然後就跟她說：

As a result, these relatives felt ashamed and said to her,

我們是剛好走到這裏來，結果沒有蠟燭了，所以來你們家借一下。

"We just came here because we ran out of candles, we wanted to borrow some from you."

所以就統統一起請進來，一起吃飯。

So, she invited all of them into the house to have dinner together.

每一個人都不好意思，也不敢互相看來看去。

Everyone was embarrassed and dared not look at each other.

結果從那天以後，這些親戚就沒有再到家裏來。

Since that day, these relatives never came to her house again.

一來是她很有度量，她沒有直接跟這些親屬發生言語上的沖突。

This was because she was very broadminded and avoided direct verbal conflicts with her relatives.

也由於這樣的態度，喚醒了親友的慚愧心；

Thanks to this attitude, she had awakened her relatives' sense of shame.

再來是親友也深刻感覺到，她已經下定決心要好好把她的弟弟扶養長大。

Furthermore, they could also deeply feel her decision to raise her younger brothers.

後來她的兩個弟弟也很順利有了家業、有了事業，

Later, her two brothers also had their own families and careers.

她是四十五歲才出嫁，結果終身沒有生孩子。

She did not get married until age forty-five and never had any children.

後來晚年，她兩位弟弟也是很自然的就把姐姐接回家裏來奉養到老。

Later, her two brothers naturally attended to her in her old age.

這是我們古代為人兄、為人姐，對於自己的弟妹都抱持著這樣的情義，這樣的道義。

It is this kind of affection and moral responsibility that the older brothers and sisters had for their younger siblings in ancient times.

所以我們為人兄、為人姐也應該起而效法。

So, we should also emulate their examples.

其實當人常常會計較得失，

Actually, people often care about gains and losses:

比方說我多照顧弟弟，我是不是自己又缺少。

for instance, they may think that they will suffer losses when they take care of their younger brother more.

當人常常計較東計較西，人生就不踏實、不痛快。

If they are always calculating like this, their life will be unfulfilling and unhappy.

所以應該遇到兄弟困難就要全力去幫忙才對。

So, we should go all out to help when our siblings have difficulties.

我們在深圳就有一個老師她的先生，剛好先生的妹妹在夏威夷工作，

There is one of our teachers in Shenzhen whose husband's younger sister happened to work in Hawaii.

結果在夏威夷生活很困難。

Her life there was very difficult.

先生就跟太太說：

The husband told his wife,

我希望把這二、三年的積蓄統統寄給我妹妹，因為她在那邊很困難。

"I hope to send all our savings from these two to three years to my sister, because she is going through a tough time."

假如是你先生，你要怎麼回答？

If he were your husband, how would you answer him?

你那時候要想到量大福大，

At that time, you should think, "broadmindedness leads to immense fortune"

你那時候要想到君子成人之美，

and "a noble man is always ready to help others attain their aims."

你要成全先生的這一分悌，這一分友愛妹妹的心，而且也成全他的孝心。

You should help your husband fulfill his fraternal duty, his love for his younger sister, and his filiality.

因為他的母親、父親一看到哥哥對妹妹如此照顧，他的內心不知道有多麼的安心。

Because when his parents see him caring so much for his sister, they will have peace of mind.

結果後來太太馬上就說：你這個做法我很佩服也很歡喜，我去幫你匯錢。

The wife immediately said, "I admire your deed very much and feel elated too. I will help you send the money."

當夫妻是這樣子的互動，相信他們的情誼會愈來愈深厚。

When husband and wife interact in this way, I believe their affection will grow deeper and deeper.

雖然我們是舍掉了錢，卻贏得了家庭的和樂。

Even though we have given up the money, we have gained our family's harmony and happiness.

俗話又說「家和萬事興」，

It is also said that "a family that lives in harmony is bound to be prosperous."

既然都萬事興了，還怕以後沒錢嗎？

Since everything can be prosperous, are we still afraid of not having money in the future?

所以人生要盡義務，人生要看得遠，不可以處處計較。

In life, we must fulfill our duties and be farsighted instead of being calculating all the time. This is the moral responsibility between siblings.

This is the moral responsibility between siblings.

The Obligations Between Friends

我們看第五個關係，朋友有信。

Let us look at the fifth relationship: "trustworthiness between friends."

朋友不只是言而要有信，還要有朋友的信義跟義務。

Other than keeping one's word, friends must also have credibility and obligation.

在漢朝時候有個讀書人叫張劭跟範式，

In the Han Dynasty, there were two scholars named Zhang Shao and Fan Shi.

他們兩位在太學裏面一起讀書，感情很好。

They studied together at the Imperial College* and had a very good relationship. (*The highest ranking educational institute in ancient China from the Han to the Sui Dynasty.)

後來各自回自己的家鄉去，約定兩年以後的今天，範式要去拜訪張劭。

Later, they returned to their respective hometowns. They made a pact to meet up two years later to the day, whereby Fan Shi would visit Zhang Shao.

結果經過了兩年，張劭就跟他母親說，我的朋友今天要到。

After two years, Zhang Shao told his mother, "My friend will visit me today."

他的母親就說，兩年前的約定，我看可能都忘記了。

His mother said, "I think he might have forgotten the promise made two years ago."

而且兩個人的家又離了千裏之遠。

Moreover, the friends' houses were a thousand miles apart.

張劭就說，我這個朋友是非常守信用的人，他一定會到。

Zhang Shao said to his mother, "My friend is a very trustworthy person, he will surely come."

所以他的母親也開始準備一些豐富的飯菜，

So, his mother began to prepare some sumptuous meals.

果不其然範式也如期到了張劭的家裏作客。

Sure enough, Fan Shi turned up and became their guest.

那當然人逢知己千杯少，

It goes without saying that "When drinking with a bosom friend, even a thousand cups are not enough."

他們的情誼也隨著日子愈來愈深厚。

Their friendship had grown stronger with time.

後來範式他病危，範式就交代他的妻子，

Later, when Fan Shi was critically ill, he told his wife,

你一定要去找到張劭，告訴他我已經快不行，請他來送我。

"You must look for Zhang Shao and tell him to come and see me off because I will be dying soon."

後來就趕快去通知張劭，

So, his wife quickly went to inform Zhang Shao.

結果因為時間很緊迫，張劭一聽到消息也快速趕到範式的故鄉。

As time was running short, Zhang Shao rushed to his friend's hometown as soon as he heard the news.

結果因為已經要下葬了，張劭還沒來，

Fan Shi was going to be buried but Zhang Shao had not arrived.

這些在進行喪事的工作人員在那裏量角度，怎麼量都量不準，

Meanwhile, the workers performing the funeral were taking measurements but could not measure accurately,

都沒有辦法把這個棺木葬下去，就一拖再拖。

so they could not bury the coffin; this was taking forever.

結果突然張劭趕到了，馬上一量就怎麼樣？就準了。

As soon as Zhang Shao arrived, the very next measurement was right.

張劭親自將他安葬。

So, Zhang Shao personally buried his friend.

為什麼範式要去叫張劭來幫他辦後事？

Why did Fan Shi need his friend to help him arrange the funeral?

對他有無比的信任，

Because he had great trust in Zhang Shao.

而且他很清楚，他不只會把他的後事辦好，

Furthermore, Fan Shi knew very well that not only would his friend arrange his funeral properly,

一定也會照顧他的妻兒。

but he would also take care of his wife and children.

所以古代那種朋友的情誼，我們聽了以後也是非常的感動。

We are deeply touched to learn about this kind of affection between friends in ancient times.

在古代有另外一個讀書人叫朱暉，

There was another ancient scholar named Zhu Hui.

他們都是在太學讀書，剛好遇到一個朋友叫張勘，

When he was studying at the Imperial College, he met a friend named Zhang Kan.

兩個人一起學習，但是也不常談話。

Although they studied together, they seldom talked to each other.

張勘就一直在觀察朱暉這個人如何，

Zhang Kan had been observing what kind of a person Zhu Hui was.

後來被他這些言語行為的德行感動，覺得他是一個很值得信任的人。

Later he was touched by Zhu Hui's virtues and felt that he was a very trustworthy person.

後來有一天，張勘就去跟朱暉說：我想把我的妻兒托付給你照顧。

One day, Zhang Kan told Zhu Hui, "I intend to entrust my wife and children to your care."

他講出這樣的話是對朱暉非常信任。

It showed that he had absolute trust in Zhu Hui.

但是朱暉並沒有出聲，因為平常也沒有很深的交情，就沒有出聲。

But Zhu Hui did not say anything because their friendship was not very strong.

後來可能是張勘他自己清楚自己來日不多，過沒有多久就去世了。

Perhaps Zhang Kan knew well that his days were numbered and he passed away not long after.

結果朱暉得到這個消息，就帶著他的兒子到了張勘的家裏給他送很多吃的、很多穿的。

When Zhu Hui heard the news, he took his son to Zhang Kan's house and gave his family a lot of food and clothes.

他兒子很納悶，就跟父親說：

His son was puzzled and asked him,

父親，你又從來沒有跟這個人交往過，怎麼他死了以後，對他這麼大的幫助？

"Dad, you have never interacted with this person before. Why are you helping him so much after his death?"

他兒子有這個懷疑。

His son had this doubt.

結果朱暉就說：當初張勘說要把妻兒付托給我，

Zhu Hui replied, "Zhang Kan originally wanted to entrust his wife and children to me.

他能這樣要求我，代表對我很信任，他已經把我當知己看，

This shows that he trusted me and had already regarded me as his confidant.

所以我在心中也已經把他當朋友看待。

So, I have already treated him as a friend in my heart."

所以古代人他不願意背棄他那一念的心念。

The ancients were unwilling to go against their inner voice.

他假如背棄了他一念心念，他就會良心不安。

If he had, his conscience would not be at ease.

所以縱使沒有很深厚的交情，畢竟已經把他當朋友，就應該盡朋友的義務。

Even if they were not bosom friends, he had already treated him as a friend, so he had to fulfill his duty as a friend.

所以朋友跟朋友之間有哪些應該盡的義務？

What are the obligations between friends?

第一個當然是要互相勸諫，

The first is of course to exhort each other.

所謂「善相勸，德皆建；

As stated in *Dizigui*, "When we exhort each other to do goodness, both our virtues are

established;

過不規，道兩虧」。

when we do not dissuade each other from doing bad, both our morals will be undermined."

假如朋友有過失，我們沒有去勸，這樣就沒有盡到朋友的職責。

If we do not advise our friend when he is at fault, we have not fulfilled our duty as a friend.

所以第一個勸諫，第二個是要關懷，第三個要互相贊嘆，

So, the foremost duty is to exhort one another; the second is to show our concern; the third is to praise each other.

「道人善，即是善；人知之，愈思勉」。

As *Dizigui* states, "Praising others' good deeds is a good deed in itself; they will be encouraged to do even better when they hear about it."

第四個不言家醜，不可以把朋友一些家裏不好的事都講出去，這樣就很沒有道義。

The fourth is not to disclose bad things about our friends' family, as doing so is being morally unrighteous.

最後，要有通財之義。

Lastly, we must willingly share our wealth when our friends are in need.

我們在課程當中，對於這個勸諫談得特別多。為什麼？

We talked a lot about exhorting others in this lesson. Why?

因為現在的社會相當複雜，

Because the current society is rather complicated;

所以人只有一雙眼睛，不可能方方面面都顧慮到。

since every one of us has only one pair of eyes, it is impossible for us to take care of every aspect.

所以父母、兒女很需要，上司、下屬也很需要，太太、兄弟、朋友的提醒。

Therefore, parents, children, superiors, subordinates, spouses, siblings, and friends all need reminding.

因為人提醒了，才會對更多的道理有所明白。

By being reminded, we can understand the truth better.

我們一來要能接受別人的勸諫，二來也要懂得如何規勸親友，

First, we must be willing to accept people's advice and secondly, we must know how to advise our friends and relatives.

所以這個主題才會談得比較多。

That is why we talked more about this topic.

再來，關懷。

Next is caring about friends.

關懷他人，事實上我們也要在時時處處去落實。

In fact, we have to implement this at all times.

我們可不能教孩子說：你的朋友跟親人才要關懷，其它的不用。

We cannot teach our children, "You only need to care for your family and friends, not other people."

這樣教對不對？

Is it right to teach like this?

人的心是一個，怎麼可以一心分兩邊用？

People only have one heart. How can it be divided in two?

所以當他對陌生人很冷漠，他會不會對親人很念恩？

When one is indifferent to strangers, will he remember his family's kindness?

很難！

Very difficult!

所以當他能對一切人都有關懷之心，

When he can extend care to everyone,
那離他最親的父母、兄弟，哪有可能不照顧的道理！
how can it be possible that he will not take care of the people closest to him, his parents and siblings.

所以我們比方說常常提醒孩子，見到行動比較不方便的人更應該恭敬。
For instance, we can frequently remind children that they should be even more respectful to people who have a hard time getting around.

因為對方的心理，因為他人生已經有一點不順暢，
Their lives are already difficult,
我們假如又用異樣的眼光看他，就會讓他更不舒服。
if we look at them with a strange expression, it will make them even more uncomfortable.
所以從這一點點細微長養孩子仁慈之心。

We can cultivate children's compassion and kindness from these small matters.
比方說在坐公車的時候，只要有老弱婦孺上來，
For example, when we see elderly, toddlers, frail people, or pregnant women getting on a bus, 我們馬上帶著孩子讓座，
we can quickly lead our child to give up our seats.
這就是長養他關懷別人的這種心境。
This is nurturing him to care about others' well-being.

關懷朋友，不只要關懷他而已，還要愛屋及烏。
Other than caring for our friends, we must also show concern for their immediate and extended family.

所以當你敬其父，你尊敬他的父親，他就高興，甚至於他的兄弟姐妹都歡喜，
When you respect your friend's father, your friend and even his siblings will be happy too.
你就可以跟他的家庭、家族處得很好，所以叫愛屋及烏。

You can then get along well with his entire family.
常常我們在打電話，也二、三個月沒聯系，在電話當中，你跟他說：
When you call your friend after being out of touch for two to three months, you can show your concern by asking,
你媽媽身體好嗎？你爸爸最近好不好？

"How's your mom's health? Has your dad been well recently?"
雖然是一句輕輕的問候，也會讓對方的心覺得怎麼樣？很溫暖。
Even though it is just a simple greeting, you will make the other party feel very warm.

而現在我們又學了《弟子規》，你不只可以關心他的父母，
Since we have learned *Dizigui*, not only can you care for his parents,
更重要還可以關心他孩子的教育。
but more importantly, you can also care about his children's education.
現在幾乎所有的家庭大半都會為了孩子的教育傷透腦筋。
Almost all families now have to rack their brains for their children's education.
所以我們在推展這一年多以來，太多的家庭都得到方法，家庭的轉變都相當大。
We have been promoting sages' teachings for over a year and many families have made quite big changes after accessing the method of educating children.

有一個太太，我在深圳上課的時候，她全家，先生也來，四個孩子都來。
When I was lecturing in Shenzhen, there was a wife whose entire family, including her husband and four children, came to attend my class.

孩子也都十幾歲了，上初中，上高中，一起來聽課。
The children were already teenagers in junior and senior high school.
結果很有意思，這一位太太剛好夫妻之間有一點不愉快。

It was very interesting! This wife happened to be a little displeased with her husband.

後來上完課，她就跟我說，本來都看是對方錯，

Later after the class, she told me that she had originally felt that her husband was at fault.

聽完課之後，知道我們儒家的核心、的心法，

After learning the core teaching of Confucianism,

叫做「行有不得，反求諸己」。

"when things do not accord with our wishes, we must turn inwards and examine ourselves in every point,"

所以她這一念心回過頭來，就覺得自己還做得不夠好，沒有資格去嫌對方。

she switched her mindset and realized that she had not done well enough and was not qualified to criticize her husband.

然後對孩子也是一樣，

She had also treated her children the same way.

以前本來到處都看孩子這裏不好，孩子那裏不好，

In the past, she would always see their shortcomings,

現在會想：是不是我做榜樣做得不到位？

but after that lesson, she reflected whether she had been setting a good example.

所以心念一轉，障礙自然就去掉。

As soon as she changed her thinking, the obstacles were naturally eliminated.

所以我們要關懷朋友，進而關懷他的家庭，關懷他的生活。

So, we have to care about our friends and further care for their family and life.

接下來要互相讚賞、互相肯定。因為我們在人生的旅途當中，常常也會情緒起伏，
Next, we have to encourage and acknowledge each other, because throughout our life's journey our mood often fluctuates.

這個時候特別需要朋友的支持、朋友的安慰。

At this time, we particularly need our friends' support and comfort.

又有一句話說「文人相輕」，為什麼文人相輕？

It is often said, "Scholars despise each other." Why is that so?

長了傲慢，甚至於因為有嫉妒心。

Because they have developed arrogance and even jealousy.

那我們來思考一下，當這個文人、這個讀書人生起對別人的輕慢，

Let us think about it: when a scholar gives rise to contempt for others,

覺得自己的學問、文章比較好，他的比較差。當他起了這一念心，其實他已經在墮落，
thinking that his knowledge and articles surpass those of his peers, he has actually gone downhill.

他的學問這一生能不能成就？

Would he succeed in his pursuit of wisdom in this life?

不可能。

Impossible!

所謂「學問深時意氣平」。

As the saying goes, "The more knowledgeable and well-cultivated a person is, the more modest he will be."

真學問的人看一切人都很平和、都很歡喜。怎麼可能會輕慢？

A truly learned person would see everyone with a peaceful and joyous heart. How would it be possible for him to disdain others?

所以我們讀聖賢書要對治一個自己的殺手，就是嫉妒之心。

So, when we study the saints' and sages' classics, we must tackle one killer: our own jealousy.

而且這個嫉妒的心發出來，不只自己受害，不只對方受影響，

Moreover, when jealousy arises, not only will one and the other party suffer, 更大的問題是會讓社會的人受影響。

but the greater problem is that it will affect people in society.

比方說，這一個讀書人很有德行、很多的人都跟他學習，

For instance, if the scholar is very virtuous and many people are learning from him,

結果你現在又嫉妒他，甚至於用言詞毀謗他，造成這一大群人對他失去信心，

your jealousy and even verbal slander will cause this large group of people to lose confidence in him.

這個罪過可就結大。

Then you have committed a grave offense.

所以一個人假如處處嫉妒別人，他一定會愈來腦筋愈不靈活。

When a person is always jealous of others, his brain activity will surely become increasingly inflexible

因為他障礙別人學習聖教，學習智慧的機會。

because he hinders people from learning the saints' teachings and the opportunity to acquire wisdom.

所以法布施得聰明智慧，

Since Dharma-dana (imparting sages' teachings) increases our own wisdom and intelligence, 那假如障礙別人法布施就會得愚癡的結果。

if we obstruct people from teaching others, we will become deluded and ignorant.

所以我們要擴寬心量去欣賞別人，去力行

So, we must broaden our mind to appreciate others and practice this phrase in *Dizigui*:

「道人善，即是善；人知之，愈思勉；

"Praising others' good deeds is a good deed in itself; they will be encouraged to do even better when they hear about it.

見人善，即思齊；縱去遠，以漸躋」。

Upon seeing the good points of others, I should strive to be as good as them. Even if I am far behind them, I am getting closer gradually."

當朋友跟朋友之間，都可以互相隨喜、互相贊嘆，那團體也好，或者是我們學術界也好，都會一片祥和之氣。

When friends can mutually praise and rejoice in others' meritorious deeds, regardless of a group or the academic world, a harmonious and peaceful atmosphere will ensue.

這是要贊賞。

Therefore, we must praise others' good deeds.

第四個要不言家醜，

The fourth obligation is not to reveal bad things about our friends' family.

因為朋友信任我們，可能會把一些家庭比較隱私的事跟我們討論。

Because our friend trusts us, he might discuss some private matters about his family with us.

所以這些話語我們要特別謹慎，不可以講出去。

We have to be very careful about these words and not disclose them to others.

因為你有時候講出去，會被有心的人拿去製造一些謠傳，

Because sometimes when you tell people, this matter will be used by someone to create rumors.

這樣就會傷到朋友的內心，或者他的家庭。

This will hurt our friend's feelings or his family.

所以當別人已經推心置腹，我們更應該謹慎小心自己的言語。

Therefore, when our friend has already opened his heart to us, we should be more vigilant with our words.

那當然其實家裏很多隱私的事也不必要到處跟人家講。

Of course, we actually need not disclose many of our family's private matters to people.

比方說，自己的先生有哪些不好，就到處跟鄰居講，跟朋友講，

For example, you may tell your neighbors and friends some bad things about your husband.

講到最後可能這些話會傳到誰的耳朵裏？

In the end, to whose ears might these words spread?

都傳到自己先生耳朵裏。

Your husband's.

他一定會火冒，到時候對夫妻關係那可有很不好的影響。

When he hears it, he will surely get angry. This would badly affect the husband-wife relationship.

而且不只夫妻關係不好，還會惹來眾人對你的輕視、輕慢。甚至於還對你的先生同樣的不尊重，這樣就很不好。

Besides, it will cause everyone to despise you and even show the same disrespect to your husband, which is very bad.

所以對先生還是要隱惡揚善，

So, we have to promote our husband's goodness and conceal his wrongs.

假如有一天他發現，我做得又不是很好，我太太都在外面贊嘆我、肯定我，

Although he may think that he is no good, if one day he were to find out that you are praising and approving him outside,

他一定會覺得我應該更努力，不能辜負了我太太對我的期許。

he would definitely think that he should strive to improve himself so as not to let you down.

這就很重要，所以要不言家醜。

So, it is important not to expose the bad things about our own or other families.

最後一個要有通財之義。

The last obligation is we must be willing to share our wealth with friends.

這個「財」不單指錢財、物品，

"Wealth" here does not only connote money and things.

我們還可以把它延伸出來是內財跟外財；

We can also extend it to mean internal and external wealth.

內財指的是勞力、經驗、智慧，外財才是鈔票、才是物品。

Inner wealth refers to physical labor, experience, and wisdom while external wealth is money and goods.

那因為人生難免起伏，所以當朋友確確實實有很緊急的狀況。

Since ups and downs are inevitable in life, when our friend really has an urgent situation,

比方說，他的父母剛好生了重病，他一下子又籌不到這麼多錢，

such as his parents falling seriously ill and he cannot instantly raise a lot of money,

所以我們要救人危急，趕快有能力的時候幫助他。

we have to save people in critical condition and immediately help him when we can.

惠不在大，恩惠不在大小，在乎當危，在那個危急當中，

"The size of kindness is not important" but what matters most is that it is "given in times of crisis."

你能夠送給他這樣的關懷幫助，他會非常感動。

If you can extend such help and care to him, he will be very touched.

這是我們朋友之間有通財之義。

This is the responsibility of sharing wealth between friends.

我記得在小時候，常常開學有一些親戚沒有錢給孩子註冊，我父親一定都會拿出來幫忙。

I remember when I was little, my father used to help some of our relatives who could not afford to register for their children's schooling.

而且拿出這個錢,我都可以感受到父親的態度是什麼?

When he took out the money, what could I sense about his attitude?

誠懇以外,那個態度就是不會想他還錢,

Other than utter sincerity, his attitude was he did not expect them to return the money
就當作親人之間互相的幫助。

as he regarded it as mutual help between family members.

所以其實父母所做的一言一行,對孩子都有潛移默化的影響。

Indeed, every word and deed of our parents has an imperceptible effect on children.

好,我們這一堂課先上到這邊,謝謝。

We will stop here for today. Thank you everyone.