

## ***Dizigui 36 Bilingual***

### ***How To Incur Other People's Help?***

諸位朋友，大家晚上好！

Good evening, everyone!

我們《弟子規》進入第五個單元「泛愛眾」，廣泛的愛眾人，愛眾物、眾生。

We are going to introduce the fifth chapter of *Dizigui*: Love All Broadly. This means to love everyone, to love all things and all beings broadly.

當然這愛是會意字，就是要能用心去感受對方的需要，用心去體會對方的感覺，那這樣人與人的相處就能夠很和睦、和樂，不至於常常出現衝突跟紛爭。

The word “love” is a compound ideograph character, which implies that we must be able to feel the needs and feelings of others with our hearts. In this way, people can then get along harmoniously and happily with each other instead of always giving rise to conflicts and disputes.

孟子有說「天時不如地利，地利不如人和」，所以天時、地利、人和誰最重要？

Mencius said, “A perfect timing is not as important as a favorable terrain, and a favorable terrain is not as important as having harmony among people.” So, which is most important? A perfect timing, a favorable terrain, or harmony among people?

人和。對，所以要能與人相處得好，才能有很好的人和，才有很大的團結力量。

The harmony among people! (Audience replies.) Correct! That is why we need to get along well with others, so the harmony and great power of unity among people can be achieved.

那如何贏得人和？當然在生活當中，在處事待人接物當中，我們要落實《弟子規》這些教誨，

《弟子規》提到「己有能，勿自私」，那當然你就會得到人和。

But, how do we earn harmony? Of course, we have to apply the teaching of *Dizigui* into our daily life when we interact with others and deal with matters. For instance, *Dizigui* mentions, “If I have talents, I must serve others without being selfish.” By upholding this principle, we will certainly gain harmony with people.

孟夫子接著又說「得道者多助，失道者寡助」。

Mencius continued and said, “Those who comply with Dao will draw much help; those who violate Dao will receive little help.”

得道者能夠有很多的幫助，失道者就很少人會幫助他。

This means one who practices Dao will attract many people to help him, while one who violates Dao will have very little help from others.

諸位朋友，這個「道」是指什麼？

My friends, what does Dao connote?

得道、失道。這個道在《中庸》裡面有提到「修身以道，修道以仁」，

It is mentioned in the *Doctrine of the Mean*, “To self-cultivate one must practice Dao, to cultivate Dao one must practice benevolence.

所以這個道就代表仁慈之心。

So, Dao represents a benevolent heart.

當一個人處處能為人著想，他就已經在仁道之中。

When one is always considerate of others, he is already on the path of benevolence.

所以得道者代表他存心能為對方著想，那失道者都是自私自利，沒有去感受到別人的情緒，沒有去看到別人需要，只有看自己。

Therefore, one who complies with Dao is someone who is thoughtful of others. On the contrary, one who violates Dao is selfish, he is unable to feel others' emotions and see others' needs but cares only about himself.

只要長期下來，必然因為存心的不同而有截然不同的結果，所以得道者必多助，失道者必寡助。

In the long run, their different intentions will definitely lead to completely different results. Hence, those who comply with Dao will certainly draw much help, and those who violate Dao will surely receive little help.

「寡助之至，親戚叛之」，就是他太自私到了極點，連他的親朋好友都離他而去，所謂眾叛親離。

“When the little help is depleted, even his family will betray him.” This means when his selfishness reaches the top, even his good friends, relatives, and families will all leave him. As an idiom describes, “Be opposed by all people and deserted by one's relatives and families.”

那「多助之至」，假如他處處替人著想，行的都是仁道，那就「天下順之」，天下的人都會感他的仁慈之心，希望能夠跟隨著他一起打拼，一起有更美好的生活。

On the other hand, if one is always considerate of others and is practicing benevolence, then all people will be submissive. All people will be moved by his benevolent heart and wish to work hard and create a better life with him.

### ***A Benevolent Heart is Serving Others***

所以，我們看到周文王以仁慈之心贏得民心。

An example from history is that King Wen of the Zhou Dynasty had won the support of the people with his benevolence.

記得有一次剛好在建築一個工程，工作人員挖到了一些白骨，就放在旁邊，被周文王看到了。

As recorded: once, during a construction project, the workers dug up some bones and placed them aside. King Wen happened to see it.

周文王非常誠惶誠恐，馬上就把這些骨頭很慎重的辦了祭祀，把它埋好。

With profound trepidation and awe, King Wen immediately performed a formal ritual for these bones and then buried them properly.

旁邊這些人民看了很感動，他說：文王連死人都不敢輕慢，都這麼恭敬，想必對於活著的人必然會盡心關懷，愛民如子。

The people who witnessed it were deeply moved. They said, "King Wen doesn't even dare to be contemptuous of the dead, he was so respectful to the deceased that he will definitely do his very best to care for the living. He will love the people as much as he loves his own children."

所以周朝很快以仁慈之心統一了天下，而且造了中國最長年代的一個盛世。

So, Zhou State, with benevolence, had soon united the whole nation and created the longest era of prosperity in Chinese history.

他們整個朝代綿延了八百年之久。

The Zhou Dynasty lasted for eight hundred years.

那我們來看看如何得道多助？

Let's see how we can uphold benevolence (comply with Dao) to draw a lot of help.

《弟子規》這一個「泛愛眾」的教誨事實上也環繞在一個「仁」字，仁慈的仁。

*Dizigui* teachings in the chapter "Loving All Broadly" is actually revolving around the word "benevolence."

那我們來看看：

【己有能。勿自私。】

Let us see this phrase, "If I have talents, I must serve others without being selfish."

所以能替別人盡心盡力的服務。

Consequently, one with a benevolent heart will try his best to serve others.

在宋朝時候，宰相范仲淹，剛好他小時候遇到一個算命先生，他就走過去跟這位先生說：

In the Song Dynasty, the Prime Minister Fan Zhongyan encountered a fortune teller when he was a child. He walked toward the fortune teller and asked,

你可不可以幫我看看，我能不能當宰相？

"Would you please help me see if I can become a prime minister?"

算命先生聽了很驚訝，這個孩子小小年紀，口氣挺大的。

The fortune teller was very surprised and said to him, "You are so young yet your words are rather bold."

所以當算命先生這麼一講，范仲淹有點不好意思，頭低了下來，接著又說：

When the fortune teller said this, Fan Zhongyan was a little embarrassed and lowered his head. Then he said,

不然這樣好了，你再看看我能不能當醫生？

"Otherwise, would you see if I can become a doctor?"

算命先生也有點懷疑，奇怪！一開始是說能不能當宰相，現在居然降到當個中醫師。

The fortune teller felt a bit weird and thought, "This is strange! He was asking if he can become a prime minister in the beginning, but now he has lowered his wish to become a doctor."

就問他：為什麼你兩個願望差那麼大？

He asked, "why are your two aspirations so vastly different?"

接著范仲淹就說：因為唯有良相跟良醫可以真正救人。因為一個好的宰相只要把國家的政策處理好，可以幫助千千萬萬的人民；而醫生盡心盡力，也可以讓人從病苦當中脫離。

Fan Zhongyan answered, "Because only a virtuous prime minister and a good doctor can really save people; a virtuous prime minister can help hundreds of thousands of people as long as he handles the nation's policy well, while a highly dedicated good doctor can relieve people's sufferings from their illness."

結果當算命先生聽到范仲淹這麼講，也很感動，看他小小年紀處處立的志向不為自己，而是為了幫助他人。所以很感動，馬上跟范仲淹說：

The fortune teller was very touched when he heard such words from Fan Zhongyan. Deeply moved by a tender-age child making such aspirations not for his personal interest but for helping others, he said to Fan Zhongyan at once,

你有這一顆心，你一定可以當宰相，這才是真正的宰相之心。

"Since you have this intention, you will certainly become a prime minister." This is the mind of a true prime minister!

### ***Fan Zhongyan's Reign As Prime Minister***

諸位朋友，范仲淹後來有沒有當宰相？

Dear friends, did Fan Zhongyan become a prime minister later?

這也不意外，因為他這麼小就立志要當宰相。

Yes, he did! And this is not surprising as he had aspired to become a prime minister at such a tender age.

所以當他在念書，他在念四書、在念五經的時候，他要念出什麼？

So, when he was studying *The Four Books* and *The Five Classics*, what did he aspire to master?

念出如何治國平天下。

He aspired to learn how to govern the country and appease the world.

其他一般的讀書人要念出什麼？

What did other ordinary scholars want to acquire?

功名利祿。

They wanted to pursue fame and profits.

請問念出來的味道一不一樣？見地一不一樣？

May I ask if they had gained the same sensibility and insight?

所以諸位朋友，讓孩子要早立志，目標一確定就可以全力以赴。

So my friends, we must encourage children to set their aspirations early. They can go all out to realize their goals once they have set it.

而且得道者多助，必然，當你的孩子確實發了這種利益社會的心，可能在他成長的過程就會有很多貴人相助。

Moreover, one who complies with Dao will draw much help; surely, once your child has brought forth the mind to benefit society, he will definitely encounter many benefactors to help him as he grows up.

所以范仲淹在宋朝當官過程，他還買了很多的義田，他的親族三百多個人都是他在照顧，興義田，讓他們來耕作，這樣就可以生活無缺。

During his reign as a prime minister in the Song Dynasty, Fan Zhongyan had brought many plots to be charity fields and enabled over 300 of his relatives to work on the farm. He took care of these relatives so that they had no shortage in their lives.

他的俸祿，只要看到親朋好友婚喪喜慶有困難，他都會慷慨解囊。

As long as he saw his relatives and friends having difficulties with wedding and funeral expenses of their families, he would generously help them with his own salary.

有捨有得，得了什麼？

As the classics often state, "Only by giving can you obtain." What would you obtain?

范仲淹的成就僅次於孔老夫子，他們的成就是大過歷代的帝王。

With Fan Zhongyan's example, his achievement was second only to Confucius. Both of their achievements are greater than that of the past emperors.

因為范仲淹的家族已經八百多年不衰，孔老夫子兩千多年不衰，因為他們都是用真誠來對社會付出。

Fan Zhongyan's family has been prosperous for over 800 years while Confucius' family has been thriving for more than 2,000 years, because they both used their sincerity to contribute to society.

范仲淹除了在金錢當中盡心盡力幫助這一些親友之外，他還蓋了一個學校，興義學，讓更多學子能夠得到聖賢教誨，進而可以報效國家。

In addition to helping his relatives and friends with his money, Fan Zhongyan had also built a school of free tuition to allow more students to receive sage education so that they could repay the kindness of the country.

所以范仲淹辦的那個學校，直到清朝考上的進士有數百個，狀元就有好幾十個，而現在那一塊地也是當地很有名的高中。

The school that Fan Zhongyan built, up to the Qing Dynasty, had hundreds of students who passed the Imperial Exam and became "Jinshi." Among these Jinshi (Scholar who passed IE)," dozens had attained "Zhuangyuan," the first place in the Imperial Exam (IE). And the school has now become a very famous high school.

所以確實范仲淹的德行現在還在影響。

In fact, his virtuous deeds are still influencing the people now.

『己有能，勿自私』，自然就能天下歸心。

“If I have talents, I must serve others without being selfish.” By doing so, the people will naturally turn their hearts to you.

而范仲淹這樣的德行必然讓他的後代子子孫孫得到庇蔭。

Moreover, Fan Zhongyan's virtues have surely provided blessings to his descendants.

《易經》說「積善之家，必有餘慶」。

As stated in *The Book of Changes*, “Families that accumulate goodness would surely be blessed with abundant fortune and happiness.”

己有能，所以要勿自私。

【人所能。勿輕訾。】

So, we must not be selfish when we have talents to serve others. “If others have talents, I must not lightly denigrate them.”

當我們看到別人有能力而批評、而輕慢，就會造成團體不好的氣氛，很有可能好事都被障礙了；而當這件事是眾人之事，那我們罪過就很大，因為障礙了一群人。

If we criticize or treat others with contempt when we see them being talented, it will create a bad atmosphere for the group and possibly hinder good deeds. If this deed involves the public, our offense would be immense because we have hindered a group of people.

所以我們應該擴寬心量，隨喜他的才華、他的能力，一同把好事辦好。畢竟成事不易。

So, we should broaden our minds to rejoice in others' talents and abilities. Together, we should accomplish virtuous tasks with others. After all, it is not easy to accomplish a virtuous deed.

這個年頭做好事容不容易？我們更應該把這些好事極力促成。

Is it easy to accomplish a virtuous deed in this era? Not at all! So we should make every effort to accomplish good deeds.

### ***Money Is Not the Basis of True Friendship***

【勿諂富。勿驕貧。】

Next: “I must neither fawn on the rich nor despise the poor.”

所以有一顆仁慈之心就能夠不去輕慢他人，當然也不會去諂媚別人。

A benevolent person will neither disdain nor flatter others.

在一次各省的電訊招商會當中，剛好在上海舉辦，上海人怎麼樣？很有錢。

There was a national telecommunications convention held in Shanghai. How rich are people in Shanghai? They are very rich.

那剛好上海人舉辦，其他省分來參加的人他們會區別，就是說有一些比較有錢的省分，吃的跟住的比較好；像一些比較偏遠的，可能經濟實力沒那麼雄厚的省分就吃差一點的。

Since it was organized by the Shanghainese, they categorized the participants of other provinces. In other words, the richer provinces were treated to better meals and accommodations, while those who came from remote provinces, as they were financially weaker, were served with relatively inferior meals.

所以這就是『諂富』，沒有以平等心去對待他人，也沒有仁慈之心。

This is fawning on the rich! They did not treat others with impartiality and benevolence.

當這一些被劣等招待的朋友了解到這些訊息，他們內心會不高興，憤憤不平，怎麼可以瞧不起我！

When those who were inferiorly treated learned about this, they were very unhappy and terribly resentful. They were thinking, "How could they look down on us!"

所以這個時候廣東人特別聰明，也很會做生意，馬上把這一些情緒比較不好的人，安撫到他們安排好的旅館去住，後來那一次招商會誰招到的生意最多？

At this time, the Cantonese people, very smart and good at doing business, immediately appeased these unhappy people by taking them to their hotels. Later, who got the most business during the convention? Yes, the Cantonese!

所以人不能太精明，還是要平等對待。所以勿諂富。

So, we should not be too shrewd but should treat everyone equally. Therefore, "I must not fawn on the rich."

當人都是用金錢去與人相交往，這樣的情誼穩不穩固？不穩固。

When we use money to interact with others, will this kind of friendship be firm? Not firm at all.

你看企業常常在那裡挖角，挖角來挖角去，用錢挖來的人，改天又怎麼樣？用錢挖過去。

Take a look at the enterprises nowadays, they are often headhunting. What will happen to the employees that the company have headhunted with money? They will be headhunted by another company in the same way.

所以最重要的還是要用道義、用信義相交，這相當重要。

Thus, using righteous morality and credibility to interact with others is the most important thing. This is highly important!

我們看看古代這一些名臣將相決都不是用錢請來的。

Let's see the famous ministers and generals in ancient times; they were absolutely not employed by means of money.

所以當初我們最早的革命是商湯對夏桀發動，那個時候商湯發現有一位很有賢德的人士，叫做伊尹，所以就拿著很多的黃金、很多昂貴的衣服就去請伊尹。

In Chinese history, the earliest revolution was launched by Shang Tang against King Jie of the Xia Dynasty. At that time, Shang Tang heard of a very virtuous person, Yi Yin. He then brought a lot of gold and expensive clothes to visit Yi Yin.

伊尹神態自若，然後就說到：我豈是這些東西請得動的。

Yi Yin was at ease and appeared very composed. He said, "How could I be tempted by these things?!"

這伊尹他不可能為這一些財物所動。那商湯也很有心，屢次去拜請，希望他能出來幫助他。Understanding that it was impossible for Yi Yin to be attracted by wealth, Shang Tang thus visited Yi Yin many times with utmost sincerity, imploring him to help.

後來伊尹被他的誠心感動，也了解到商湯確有救國之心。Finally, Yi Yin was moved by Shang Tang's sincerity and realized that he really had the intention to save the country.

那時候商湯不是要打夏桀，是請伊尹來幫助夏桀，結果九次把伊尹介紹給夏桀，但是夏桀已經沈溺於女色之中，沈溺於這些酒池肉林，所以伊尹的話都沒有聽進去。

Shang Tang did not plead with Yi Yin to help him attack King Jie but implored Yi Yin to assist King Jie instead. Shang Tang introduced Yi Yin to King Jie nine times. But King Jie was already lusting after women as well as indulging in alcohol and all extravagance, he did not accept Yi Yin's advice.

後來商湯不得已，因為已經鬧得民不聊生了。

Shang Tang had to wage war as a last resort since the people were in dire straits.

所以商湯就對天立誓，是為了要為民伐罪，不得已才發動戰事。

Shang Tang swore an oath to Heaven that he had to crusade against the tyrant for the sake of the people. He had no choice but to go to war!

也因為贏得民心很快就把夏桀打敗。

Due to support he gained from the people, Tang defeated Jie very quickly.

但是打敗完後就把夏桀的這一些親人、這些後代安頓在一個封地上。

After defeating Jie, Shang Tang entrusted a fiefdom to let Jie's family, relatives, and descendants resettle.

所以我們看古代這些仁君萬不得已決不動殺戮。

The benevolent monarchs in ancient times would never resort to killing unless they had no choice.

而且真正把夏桀趕走之後，絕對不會再傷害其他無辜的人。

Besides, they would never hurt innocent people after they had subdued the tyrant.

所以確實這一些賢德之人都是要用真誠去請。

So indeed, the virtuous people have to be invited by means of sincere entreaty.

而伊尹的出來，諸位朋友，難道是為了商湯而已嗎？而是什麼？為了天下蒼生。

Did Yi Yin come out to help just for Shang Tang alone, my friends? What made him come out? For all people under Heaven.

所以我們還是要以道義來待人，所謂得民心者得天下，絕對不是用錢去跟人家打好關係。所以勿諂富。



From this story, we can understand that we must treat people with morality, with righteousness. As a saying goes, “One who wins people’s hearts attains the world.” A good relationship is absolutely not begotten by money.

『勿驕貧』。對於貧窮的人我們也不能驕傲、不能輕視。

So, “I must neither fawn on the rich nor despise the poor.” We should never be arrogant and disdainful to the poor.

所謂「十年河東，十年河西」，人生都有起起伏伏，我們不能在別人困頓的時候還落井下石，那就沒有順道而行，那就會「失道者寡助，寡助之至，親戚叛之」，人生可不要搞到這般下場，才來後悔莫及。

As the proverb goes, “Ten years the east of river, ten years the west of river.” It signifies that life is capricious in rise and fall. We should never add insult to injury at someone’s downfall. By doing so, we are not going in accordance with Dao. We may end up as the ancients described, “One who violates Dao receives little help, when the little help is depleted, even his relatives and families betray him.” Don’t let our life end up like this as it will be too late to regret it later.

這是「勿驕貧」。不只勿驕貧，我們還要主動協助、主動幫忙。

This is about “Do not despise the poor.” Not only should we never despise the poor, we should also reach out to help them.

### ***Do Not Discard Old For New***

【勿厭故。勿喜新。】

Next: “Neither must I ignore the old nor favor the new.”

這就是所謂「喜新厭舊」，當我們看到喜新厭舊的人，你的內心會怎麼樣？

This is so-called “delighting in new friends or things and detesting old ones.” When you see this kind of people, how would you feel?

可能會搖搖頭，「世風日下，人心不古」。

You may shake your head, lamenting the deterioration of morality in today’s society as people are not as kind-hearted as the ancient people.

什麼叫人心不古？這個古是什麼？是不是古板？不是。

What does “people are not as kind-hearted as the ancient people” mean?

這個古，古樸，非常老實，待人厚道，這是古代的人心。

“Ancient” here connotes simplicity, honesty, and treating people kindly. This was the mind of ancient people.

所以俗話說的「朋友還是老的好」，因為相處過程都有彼此的付出，還有對方給我們的恩義、情義，還有道義。

People often say, “Old friends are always better.” Because there are each other’s contributions in the process of interaction, there are also the righteous kindness, affection, and morality from old friends.

所以我們講到這裡也會想到之前講到的宋弘念舊。

Speaking of this, it reminds us of Song Hong who cherished “the old.”

雖然有一個機會可以直接當漢光武帝的姐夫，一下子就變皇帝姐夫，這個機會是很特別，但是他如如不動，還講了兩句話給皇帝聽，哪兩句話？

Despite a rare opportunity to become the brother-in-law of the emperor, Song Hong was able to remain unaffected and even advised the emperor with two sentences. What were the two sentences?

我的壞習慣又來了，「貧賤之交不可忘」，你看『勿厭故，勿喜新』，「糟糠之妻不下堂」。

Sorry! My bad habit appears again... He said, “Don’t forget the friends whom you made in your harsh time.” Look! It matches “Neither should I detest the old nor favor the new.” The second sentence is “Don’t abandon your wife who has shared rough days with you.”

諸位朋友，我們一起念一遍「貧賤之交不可忘，糟糠之妻不下堂」。

My friends, let’s recite it together once! Set, go! “Don’t forget the friends whom you made in your harsh time.” “Don’t abandon your wife who has shared rough days with you.”

您假如多念這些句子，保證你身體很強壯，那個叫養天地浩然之氣，真的不蓋你的。

If you can read these sentences more often, I guarantee that you will be healthy and strong. This is called “nourishing your body with the awe-inspiring righteousness of Heaven and Earth. I am not joking at all!

所以古代的人確確實實他的信義、他的道義看得比什麼還重？比生命。

Indeed, people in ancient times valued righteous credibility and morality more than their lives.

縱使刀架在他的脖子上了，叫他違背道義，他也寧死不屈。

Even if a knife was placed on his neck, demanding him to violate morality, he would rather die than yield.

所以像文天祥他已經被抓了，他還是從容就義。

Just like Wen Tienxiang\*, having been arrested, (\*1263-1283, a poet and politician in the Southern Song Dynasty, famous for his righteousness.) he faced what was coming to him unflinchingly.

你看他在監獄裡面寫到「鼎鑊甘如飴」，對於這些刑具他是完全不懼怕，只希望從容就義。

Take a look what he wrote in prison, “Receiving savage torture of being boiled in a cauldron is like eating malt sugar.” He was not at all afraid of those instruments of torture as he only hoped to uphold the righteousness gracefully.

所以因為有這種浩然之氣，他的風範也影響了數百年的讀書人，也影響到現在的我們。

Due to this awe-inspiring righteousness, his exemplary spirit has influenced scholars for hundreds of years. It also impacts us today.

想起了文天祥，我們又要想起另外一句話，叫「人生自古誰無死，留取丹心照汗青」。

Thinking of Wen Tianxiang, we will also recall another verse of his, “Since time began, to die, who can decline? Through history books in glory, let our crimson hearts shine!”

## ***Righteousness and Sincerity Can Awaken Righteousness In Others***

所以在漢朝時候有一個讀書人叫荀巨伯，他去看望他一個生病的朋友。  
In the Han Dynasty, there was a scholar named Xun Jubo. He went to visit his friend who was sick.

當時的古人去探望朋友，是不是騎摩托車五分鐘就到了？  
When the ancient people went to visit their friends, did they ride a motorcycle and reach the place in five minutes?

那可不是，都要跋山涉水，翻山越嶺走過去。  
Not at all. They had to endure the immense hardship to cross mountains and rivers.

這一點我可以確定，大陸的山真的滿多的。  
I can be sure of this because there are really a lot of mountains in China.

結果當他到的時候，正在照顧他的朋友，剛好他那個郡有盜賊侵入，對整個郡開始燒殺擄掠，所有的人都趕快逃命。  
When he had arrived and was taking care of his friend, it happened that the county was invaded by bandits. As the bandits started to set fires as well as to kill and rob people in the county, everyone quickly ran for their lives.

結果因為他的朋友病重，動作不方便，就趕快跟他說：  
Since his friend was seriously ill and was unable to walk easily, he told Xun Jubo,

你趕快走，我已經沒有能力走了，不要讓他們傷害到你。  
“Quickly run! I can’t run anymore. Don’t let them hurt you.”

結果荀巨伯就說：我假如走了，我就沒有道義，所以我寧死也不可以走。  
Xun said, “If I run, I am being morally unrighteous. So, I would rather die than leave you.”

結果盜賊一進來，荀巨伯就主動走出來對他們說：  
When the robbers entered the house, Xun took the initiative to go out and say to them,

我朋友已經病重了，你不要再傷害他；假如你們要傷害就傷害我好了。  
“My friend is already seriously ill, please don’t hurt him! Just hurt me if you want to.”

那荀巨伯講得非常的慷慨就義，結果這一些盜賊，因為前面的人統統都趕快逃跑了，居然有一個人不怕死在這裡等著，而且又是為了什麼？不讓他們傷害他生病的朋友。  
Xun said it with great righteous spirit. The bandits, seeing everyone had fled except this one person who was surprisingly unafraid of death and was waiting there to protect his ailing friend, were deeply moved after understanding the situation.

這些盜賊了解以後也很感動，這些頭目就說：我們這些人都是無義之人，怎麼可以來搶這個有道義的地方？所以全部盜賊都撤走了。  
They said, “We are all unrighteous. How can we rob this place where righteousness is upheld?” Hence, all the bandits withdrew.

所以一個人的道義，一個人的真心，就可以喚醒他人的這一些道義之心。  
So, a person's righteousness and sincerity can awaken the sense of righteousness in others.

荀巨伯一個人的道義挽救了很多人的劫難、生命。歷史上這樣的好戲很多，最近有沒有上演？最近這幾十年有沒有上演？

The righteousness of Xun Jubo alone had prevented many people from calamities and saved their lives. There were many good performances like this in history. Has anything like this been staged in recent decades?

應該有！比例怎麼樣？比較少。

There should be! But what does the proportion look like? Less!

這也不能怪我們，因為「人不學，不知道，不知義」，因為聖賢教誨已經斷了兩到三代。  
However we should not be blamed, because "People who have never learned will not know Dao and righteousness." The sage education has been neglected for two to three generations.

所以我們看看古代人是可以念念為別人，現在的人頭一個念頭都是什麼？

People in ancient times were constantly thoughtful towards others, but what is the first thought of people today?

比較為自己。

People today are more thinking of themselves.

所以愈為自己，人生的路愈狹窄。

Yet, the more thinking of oneself, the narrower one's path in life will be.

因為失道者寡助，而得道者必多助，反而當你的孩子從小有一個仁慈之心，他的路會愈走愈廣。  
This is because "One who violates Dao receives little help, while one who complies with Dao draws much help." When your child is kind and compassionate since childhood, his path in life will be increasingly wider and broader.

所以對於朋友、對於妻子我們都應該「勿厭故，勿喜新」。

So, regarding friends and wife, "Neither should I detest the old nor favor the new."

我記得在好多年前，我跟我一個初中的朋友借錢，跟他借了幾萬塊錢。  
I remember I borrowed thousands of dollars from a middle school friend many years ago.

當他把錢領給我，然後就走了。

After handing the money to me, he left.

那我就跟他說：你為什麼沒有問問看我要幹什麼？

I said to him later, "Why didn't you ask me what I want to do with the money?"

他說：認識這麼久了，有什麼好問的。

He said, "We have known each other for so long, is there a need to ask?"

所以這也流露出老朋友對我們的性格，對我們做人的一個本質，他非常了解也非常信任，所以不用說太多，可以心心相知相印。

This revealed the understanding and trust that an old friend had towards my character and essential life attitude. So, there is no need to say much to have heart-to-heart understanding.

那其實一個人如何「勿厭故，勿喜新」？

But, how can one neither detest the old nor favor the new?

如何從根本解決一個人喜新厭舊的習性？

How do we resolve, from the root, our habits of favoring new and detesting old?

因為喜新厭舊就是不念舊，忘本，是吧？

The habit of favoring new and detesting old is due to “no appreciation of old,” forgetting about the origin, isn't it?

那怎麼從根本解決？

o, how do we overcome it from the root?

我們這幾天的課程有沒有解決這個問題？有沒有？

Did we solve this problem in these few days' lessons? Did we?

請教諸位朋友，為什麼離婚率這麼高？為什麼？

May I ask why is the divorce rate so high, my friends? Why?

你不知道上課到後面考試都很多嗎？

Don't you know that there will be a lot of tests towards the end of the lectures?

不能怪諸位，這要長期薰習。

You all cannot be blamed because it requires long-term learning and practice.

### ***How Somebody Treats Their Parents Is Important***

記不記得我們之前上課的時候提到，假如有一個女士，她剛好有一位男士在追求，追求了她三年，三年如一日，幾乎是有求必應。

Do you remember an example we mentioned in the previous lesson? Let's suppose that there was a girl who had been wooed by a boy for three years, and the boy persevered and fulfilled her every wish for three years as if it was one day.

晚上這位女士肚子餓了，打通電話給他，他會二話不說，馬上買一個芝麻糊，還是杏仁糊，趕快送到她的家門口給她喝，喝完之後還會問她：夠不夠？我再去買。

For instance, when she felt hungry at night and gave him a call, without any hesitation, he would immediately buy a sesame or almond paste and quickly brought it to her. After she finished drinking, he would ask, “Enough? If not, I'll go buy more.”

然後平常一放假，就趕快探聽哪個飯店菜特別好吃，都趕快去訂位子請她去吃。

And as soon as there was a holiday, he would find out which hotel... sorry, which restaurant serves good food and quickly make a reservation.

禮拜天早上，平常都睡到八、九點，跟她交往都五、六點就起來陪她爬山。

On Sunday mornings, he used to sleep until eight or nine o'clock. But after pursuing her, he would wake up at five or six o'clock in order to take her hiking.

但是也從來沒陪過父母爬過山，也從來沒請過父母去吃過飯。

Yet, he had neither taken his parents hiking nor taken them to a restaurant.

這個當局者迷：對我這麼好。

As an idiom goes, "Those who are involved are usually deluded." So, the girl deeply felt that he was super nice.

三年之後跟她求婚。

Three years later, he proposed to her.

剛好這個女士祖宗有德，所以她的一個長輩剛好是這一個男生的鄰居，因為了解到他對父母不孝敬，趕快跟這個女士講：他對父母不敬，你自己要考慮考慮。

Luckily, the girl's ancestors had cultivated great virtues. One of her elders happened to be a neighbor of this boy. Observing that he was unfilial and disrespectful to his own parents, the elder quickly told this girl, "You'd better think it over because he has been disrespectful to his parents."

諸位朋友，要不要嫁？

My friends, should she marry him? No! (Audience replies.)

你們怎麼這麼理智？

Why are you so rational?

不過，聽說太理智的女生都嫁不出去。

I heard that ladies who are too rational will never get married.

所以我們從這裡要了解到一個重點，當一個人他沒有孝，他會忘本，他會沒有情義、沒有道義、沒有恩義。

From this case, we must understand one important point: when a person is unfilial, he will forget his roots so as to acting with no righteous affection, morality, and obligation.

因為父母是對她最大恩德的人，他都生不起這樣的態度，那他為什麼對這個女生這麼好？

Parents are the ones who have bestowed the greatest kindness on him, yet he could not even give rise to a filial attitude towards them! Think about it! Why did he treat this girl so well?

所以人要冷靜一點。

We must be calm and contemplate on this!

當他的人生價值觀好的沒有長，會長什麼？

When one did not develop a good value and perspective of life, what will he form?

你說好的沒長，壞的也沒長，有這檔子事嗎？

Some say, "He has developed neither good nor bad." Is there such kind of thing?

學如逆水行舟，不是進鐵定退。

"Learning is like a boat sailing against the current, if you do not progress, you will definitely regress."

所以當這個情義、恩義沒有建立起來，就會形成另外一個人生態度，叫利害。

Therefore, when the righteous affection and obligation are not developed, another life attitude of "measuring advantage-disadvantage" will be formed.

### ***Without Righteousness One Will Do Heartless Things***

諸位朋友，有沒有找到答案，為什麼現在人與人相交往都覺得關係很不穩定？很不牢靠？

My friends, did you find the answer yet? Why do people today feel that their interpersonal relationship is very unstable and unreliable?

因為現在人跟人關係建立在哪儿？利害多，常常都交往了很多年了，都感覺不到這一分很深的情誼。

What is people's relationship built upon now? More on "advantage-disadvantage." You may have been friends with someone for many years, yet you cannot feel a deep friendship.

所以現在很多人談戀愛，談了好多年都不敢結婚，有沒有？

So nowadays, many people who have been in a relationship for many years dare not get married, don't they?

總覺得好像不怎麼踏實，我們女性又很強調第六感。

They always feel that their relationship seems not to be reliable. Ladies especially tend to pay attention to their sixth sense, which leads them to hesitate even more about marriage.

所以有了利害，他做事的標準就依這個。

So, with advantage-disadvantage in mind, one will do things based on this.

所以當看到對方年輕貌美，又在某某小學當老師，所以工作又穩定，有利可圖，必然全力以赴。

When he saw that this girl was young and beautiful, and was an elementary teacher with a stable job and income, he would make an all-out effort to court her because it was in his advantage.

等追到了，結了婚，三年以後，你也幫他生了一個兒子，長的也白白胖胖的。

Three years after she had married him, she delivered a strong and healthy boy for him.

但是因為生了孩子以後很辛勞，要照顧孩子，日也照顧，晚也照顧，所以長了幾條皺紋，沒有像以前這麼年輕貌美。

But, due to the toil of giving birth and taking care of the child day and night, she had a few wrinkles and was no longer as young and pretty as before.

突然他在外面又看到一個更年輕貌美的，這個時候從利變什麼？

Suddenly, he came upon a younger and prettier girl. At this time, what would the wife become?

利害的人只要能得到他要的，他都會不擇手段。所以這個時候從利變什麼？害。

Such a person will pursue something by hook or by crook as long as he wants it. At this time, what had the wife become? From advantage to disadvantage.

害要怎麼辦？怎麼這個男生講這麼大聲？除掉！你們說的，我可不幹。

What would he do to the “disadvantage”? How would this man speak so loudly? “Get rid of her!” (Teacher Tsai repeating what that man had said!) You said it. I do not dare to do so!

所以你看，沒有道義就會做出很薄情的事情，所以這個動作一做，悲劇就出來了，離婚率上升。

You see, without righteousness, one will do heartless things. Once the action of divorce is done, a series of tragic drama will unfold.

離婚率一上升，孩子又缺乏穩定的家庭照顧，所以犯罪率就開始了。

When the divorce rate rises, children will be lacking a stable family. And that is when the crime rate starts to climb as well.

所以整個社會結構是牽一髮動全身。

The entire structure of society is interconnected as a proverb goes, “Pull one hair and the whole body moves.”

每一對夫妻就是整個社會的一個重要的細胞，夫妻關係只要不穩固，整個社會必然動亂。

Each couple is a vital cell of the whole society. Once the spousal relationship is unstable, the whole society will inevitably be in turmoil.

所以現在犯罪率也愈來愈高。

That is why the crime rate is now getting higher and higher.

所以要讓人不薄情，不厭故，不喜新，根源要從哪裡教起？對！

In order to help people not be heartless, not detest old and favor new, what root should we start with to educate people? Yes, filial piety.

所以「往者已矣，來者可追」，面對我們現在的小孩一定要教。

“The past has passed, the future can be seized.” Facing today’s children, we must educate them.

面對大人？要教，但是教的方法不一樣，小孩還可以用說的，大人要怎麼樣？

What about adults? We also need to teach them, but the teaching method is different. Children can still be taught by words. How about the adults?

要用做的，要用德行來感化他。他應該慢慢的也懂得迷途知返。

We must set an example by means of virtues to transform them. They should be able to sense their errors and turn back from their astray path.

所以「勿厭故，勿喜新」。



So, “Neither should I detest the old nor favor the new.”

當一個人很厚道，他不只會對人念恩念情，甚至於對物也會很有感情。

When one is profoundly kind-hearted, he will not only remember others' kindness and affection at all times but will even cherish things.

比方說這個衣服是他母親親手幫他織的，因為他對父母有情義，所以看到這衣服一定會非常愛惜，很可能一件衣服穿多少年？幾十年。

For example, there is a sweater that was personally knitted by his mother, he will surely cherish that sweater due to the great affection for his parents. How many years will he possibly wear one piece of clothes? Decades.

當他能夠體諒別人的辛勞，所有親人買給他的東西，他絕對不會糟蹋。

When he is able to understand the toil of others, he will never spoil the things that his family brought for him because he has internalized the filiality and respectfulness into his heart.

因為他這一分孝、這一分恭敬已經成了他的存心。所以對事對物的恭敬，必然是建立在對人的恭敬之上。

That is why one's respect for things is certainly established on his respect for people.

所以從根本來講，還是要教孩子懂得珍惜情義、珍惜恩義。

Down to the root, we must start from teaching children to cherish others' righteous affection and kindness.

### ***Be Considerate Of Others' Time***

【人不閒。勿事攪。人不安。勿話擾。】

Next, “When people are busy, don't bother them with matters. When peoples' minds are not at ease, don't bother them with words.”

所以我們這種仁慈之心是處處都在體現，絕對不是掛在口上說：我對人很好，我很有仁慈之心。

Our kind-heartedness is reflected at all times, in all places. It is definitely not just by saying, “I treat people very well, I have a benevolent and compassionate heart.”

但是可能他人跟我們相處都會覺得很難受，這個時候我們要好好反省反省到底問題出在哪裡。

Nevertheless, others may feel very uncomfortable when they interact with us. At this time, we must seriously introspect ourselves.

為什麼我會這樣體會？

What on earth is the problem?

我是在小學畢業的時候，同學跟同學之間都會寫一本紀念冊，我們就每一個同學發一張，那個時候也還滿有平等心的，每個同學都發一張。

Why do I have this epiphany? When I graduated from elementary school, among classmates, we would ask each other to write something in our own memory book. Back then, we were rather impartial, so we handed one blank sheet to each classmate.

結果收回來，有很高的比例都寫到我「太熱心」，熱心就好了，還前面加一個「太」。  
When I received the mementoes, the majority of them described me as being “too warm-hearted.” It is fine to be just “warm-hearted,” but they had “too” added in front.

所以你看你很好心有可能給別人壓力。  
Look! We might exert pressure on others by being too kind.

所以『人不閒，勿事攪』，縱使你要把很多好的東西給他，也要看看他現在方不方便、有沒有空？所以這個進退的分寸我們要敏銳一點。  
So, “When people are busy, don’t bother them with matters.” Even if we are going to give him a lot of good things, we must observe whether or not it is convenient for him. So, we should be keen to grasp the propriety of advancing and withdrawing.

所以當我們打電話給朋友，絕對不能霹靂啪啦就一直講，一定要先問一句：請問你現在方便說話嗎？  
When we call a friend, we absolutely should not talk unceasingly right away. Instead, we should first ask, “Is it convenient for you to talk now?”

當對方聽到我們這樣的言語，他的內心也會覺得很舒服，而且他真有事，他也會很自然的告訴你：我現在剛好有事，那不然你什麼時候再打過來。  
When the other party hears such words from us, he will feel very comfortable. If he really has something on, he will very naturally tell you, “I happen to have something on right now, can you call back in some minutes?”

所以禮貌處處體現在生活之中，是人與人之間很優美的距離，有禮就不容易發生尷尬、發生摩擦。  
Propriety is always reflected in our lives, it is a beautiful distance among people. With etiquette, we will not easily get into embarrassment and friction with others.

除了打電話過去要先問之外，平常吃飯時間盡量怎麼樣？不要打。  
Apart from checking if it is convenient for the other party to talk, we should also avoid calling at meal times.

不然他剛好有胃病，你又鈴，害他怪緊張的，這我們也要斟酌。  
Otherwise, he will get nervous by your call if he happens to have stomach illness. We must consider this point.

不然他剛吃一半，你剛好又霹靂啪啦一直講，他到底是要拒絕你還是要不吃飯？  
If he has not finished eating, and you happen to talk unceasingly, should he refuse you or stop eating?

所以這也要處處替對方著想。  
So, we should be considerate of others in all aspects and at all times.

除了三餐進食時間不要打之外，晚上太晚也不要打電話，不然很可能影響到一個家庭的睡眠、作息。

Other than not calling during the three mealtimes, we should also not call when it is too late at night. Or else, we may affect the sleep and rest of the whole family.

除了打電話之外，當我們要去跟別人商量事情，都要先觀察一下他現在是不是在忙，等他不忙了，我們再怎麼樣？去找他，去跟他討論。

Besides making calls, when we need to discuss some matters with someone, we should first observe if he is busy at that time. We should wait until he is free before we go and discuss with him.

所以要善於觀察。你看很多小孩子，他一想到什麼，不管三七二十一，就馬上拉著大人的衣服在那裡霹靂咁講，有沒有？

So, we must be good at observing. Many children, regardless of circumstances, would pull the adults' clothes and keep talking as soon as they think of something. Is there such a situation?

或者媽媽正在炒菜，他想說什麼就過來。

Or, when his mother is cooking, he will go over whenever he wants to talk.

這都是當下要機會教育。

At this time, we should regard this as a teaching opportunity.

不只小孩要機會教育，大人需不需要？也需要。

Not only do children need the opportunity to be educated, but do adults need it? Yes, they do.

因為確實沒有人提醒，我們都難免會失去這個敏感度。

It is true that, without someone reminding us, we will lose sensitiveness sometimes.

所以只要有朋友會互相提醒一下，我們就會提得起這種態度。

As long as friends are there to remind each other, we will be able to bring forth the proper attitude.

當然我們提醒大人的時候一定要記住「怡吾色，柔吾聲」，保持笑容。

Of course, when we remind the adults, we must remember to “make my expression pleasant and soften my voice.” Keep smiling!

縱使是勸他不要抽煙，也要：先生，對不起，我有氣喘。

Even if we are suggesting someone not to smoke, we have to say nicely, “I’m sorry, sir. I have asthma.”

這樣就不會有什麼不好的情況。

In this way, there will not be any conflicts.

所以這《弟子規》可以活用在生活的點點滴滴之中。

So, the teachings of *Dizigui* can be used in every aspect of life.

「人不閒，勿事攪」。『人不安，勿話擾』。

Next, “When people are busy, don’t bother them with matters. When peoples’ minds are not at ease, don’t bother them with words.”

當一個人情緒很不好的時候，他會想怎麼樣？靜一下。

When one is in a bad mood, what will he wish to do? To be left alone!

這個時候你就不要過去跟他囉哩八嗦的，所以我們看電視劇的時候，常常都有一句台詞叫什麼？

At this time, don't go and talk to him. When we watch television drama, which sentence is often said?

「你給我出去，讓我一個人靜一靜」。所以我們要會察言觀色。

“Please go away and leave me alone.” Therefore, we must learn to scrutinize others' words and facial expressions.

但是假如我們的親人剛好情緒到了谷底，甚至於還有可能想要了結生命，這時候我們也不能不聞不問，對不對？

But, if a family member of ours happens to be in a black mood, and might even want to end his own life, we can't be indifferent and ignore him at this time, right?

所以有時候很多人做出不可挽回的事，都只是一個念頭沒轉過來，所以我們也不得不防。

Sometimes, people do an irretrievable thing, simply because they are unable to transform that one thought. We must prevent this from happening!

比方說，當你的兄弟姐妹情緒到了谷底，這個時候你就端一杯熱茶，端好，然後走進他的房間，臉不要看他，然後就輕輕的走，把這一杯熱茶放在他的桌上，然後又緩緩的退出房間去，「進必趨，退必遲」。

For example, when your sibling is in a black mood, you can make a cup of hot tea and enter his room. Do not look at him! Just walk lightly and place the hot tea on his desk. Then, you exit his room slowly as *Dizigui* teaches that walking briskly when entering and exiting slowly when leaving.

讓他感覺到還有人在關心他。所以他這一口氣真的撐不住的時候，他會去找誰？

So, he will feel there is still someone who cares about him. When he really can't hold his breath anymore, who will he look for?

一定會去找你好好宣洩一下。因為人只要感受到有人在關懷他，他就不會走上絕路。

He will surely go to you to vent his feelings. As long as one can feel that someone is caring for him, he will not be driven to despair.

所以縱使是再親的親人，進退之間，我們也要站在對方的感受設想，這樣就可以相處得很融洽。

So, even if it is our closest families, we still need to put ourselves in their shoes when it comes to advancing and retreating. In this way, we can then get along well with others.

這叫「人不安，勿話擾」。

This is about “When peoples' minds are not at ease, don't bother them with words.”

我們接著看下一句經文：

【人有短。切莫揭。人有私。切莫說。道人善。即是善。人知之。愈思勉。揚人惡。即是惡。疾之甚。禍且作。善相勸。德皆建。過不規。道兩虧。】

Let's look at the next verse, "When people have shortcomings, I should never expose them. When people have secrets, I should never reveal them. Praising others' good deeds is a good deed in itself, they will be encouraged to do better when they hear about it. Publicizing others' wrongs is in itself evil, they will resent more and be driven to act even worse. When we exhort each other to do good, both our virtues are established. When we do not dissuade each other from doing bad, both our morals will be undermined."

### ***Do Not Expose Others' Secrets***

『人有短，切莫揭；人有私，切莫說』。

"When people have shortcomings, I should never expose them. When people have secrets, I should never reveal them."

這個仁慈之心還要落實在言談之中。

The benevolence and compassion-heartedness should be implemented in our speech.

諸位朋友，上到目前為止，《弟子規》裡面談到言語的經文多不多？很多。

My friends, in our classes so far, are there many teachings in *Dizigui* that talk about speech? A lot!

所以說話要不要學？要。

Do we need to learn how to talk? Yes!

「言語」在孔門四科的教誨是僅次於排在「德行」之後，所以從小孩子講話的分寸，我們也要多加調教。

In "the four subjects of Confucianism\*," speech is placed second only to virtue. (\*Virtue, Speech, Administration, and Literature.) We must teach and train our children the propriety of speech from young.

「人有短，切莫揭；人有私，切莫說」，其實「己所不欲，勿施於人」，當我們有短有私，不希望別人到處宣揚？不希望。

"When people have shortcomings, I should never expose them. When people have secrets, I should never reveal them." Actually, "Don't do to others what you don't wish to be done upon you." When we have shortcomings and secrets, do we want others to spread it around? No!

所以我們不希望別人如此，我們也不應該這麼做。

Since we do not want others to do so, we should not do it either.

之前經文也提到「見人惡，即內省；有則改，無加警」。

The previous verse mentions, "Upon seeing others' wrongs, I must introspect myself right away. If I have the same faults, I will correct them, and I will be vigilant if not."

所以縱使見到別人不好的地方，我們也應該拿來反省自己。

So, even if we see the shortcomings of others we should use them to reflect upon ourselves.

之前也有提到，有一位朋友說他實在沒有辦法都會看到別人的過失，結果他的師長教他一個方法很好用，諸位朋友，你用上了沒有？

Previously, we also mentioned a friend who could not help but see others' faults, and his master taught him a very ingenious and useful method. My friends, have you used it?

看到太太不好，就想到都是我不好，因為我做得不夠好，沒讓她感動得痛哭流涕；看到兒子不好，就是我教得不夠認真；那看到社會很亂，就是我不好，沒有撿垃圾給他看，沒有扶著老人給他看。

When you see your wife behaving improperly, you think, "It's all my fault! Because I did not do well enough so that she is not moved." When you see your son misbehaving, you think, "It's all my fault! I did not teach him earnestly." When you see the chaotic society, you reflect, "It's all my fault! I did not show them good examples of picking up trash and helping elders..."

所以處處見人的惡都當作是自己的惡、自己的本分，他就會努力好好去做修身的工作。

As such, when one can constantly regard others' wrongs as his own fault, and as his duty to set a good example, he will strive hard to cultivate himself.

相信他只要能轉到這樣的態度上，絕對可以修身、齊家、治國、平天下。

As long as one can adopt this attitude, I believe he can certainly accomplish self-cultivation, harmonize his family, govern a nation, and bring peace to the world.

所以我們中心的老師，還特別寫了一篇文章叫《撿垃圾》，這個撿垃圾的故事可多！所以不要小看撿垃圾這個動作。

The teachers in our center specifically wrote an article entitled "Picking up Trash." There are so many stories pertaining to picking up garbage. Do not underestimate the action of picking up trash.

我們中心老師有一次到長城（去攀爬長城），走在路上，我們很自然就開始一路撿。

The teachers in our center once went to hike the Great Wall of China. Along the way, we naturally started to pick up rubbish.

突然有一個外國人對著我們把這個撿的動作拍起來。

Suddenly, a foreigner aimed his camera at us and shot our action of picking up trash.

為什麼他們要拍？難得！那個時候我也沒穿這麼帥。難得，在中國人的地方看到撿垃圾。

Why did he take the picture? You are handsome! (Audience replies.) Ha ha ha... Wrong! It is actually because that was a rare scene! At that time, I did not dress as handsome as now. It was rare to see someone picking up garbage in China back then.

### ***How To Be a Role Model***

所以有一次我跟一位李老師，還有後面另外兩位老師，四個人走在一條走道上，我跟李老師就開始一路撿垃圾。

One time, I was walking down an alley with Teacher Li and two other teachers. As we walked down, we started to pick up trash.

撿的這個過程，迎面來很多初中生，他們都是邊吃邊丟。

In the process of doing so, there were many middle school students coming our way. They were used to throwing rubbish as they were eating.

結果後來看到我們在撿，他們就愣住了。

When they saw us picking up the trash, they were stunned.

當我們走過以後，其中有一位初中生就說：少見，難得。

When we walked past them, one of them said, "Rare indeed! Rare indeed!"

結果因為後面還有兩位老師，這老師也很有教育敏感度，馬上就跟他說：既然少見，既然難得，那你們都一起來撿，那不就不少見、不難得了嗎？

One of the teachers who is highly sensitive to education immediately said to the student, "Since it is rare, why don't you all join us to pick up the trash? Then it will no longer be rare anymore."

這個初中生說：有道理。

The student said, "Oh! It makes sense!"

結果他就彎下身來撿起了一個垃圾。

He then bent down and picked up a trash.

所以我們要「行為世範」，喚醒大家的這一分善心，這一分對家庭、對社會的責任心。

So, we must "behave to be a paragon for the world" so as to awaken others' kindness and the responsibility for their family and society.

所以見人的惡不要放在心上，要念念不忘如何當好榜樣去影響他們；更不可以把人家的過失到處宣揚，這樣很不好。

When we see others' wrongs, do not take them to heart. Instead, we should constantly think of how to become a role model to influence them. Moreover, we should never spread around the wrongdoings of others as it is really bad to do so.

所以別人錯也是對的，自己對也是錯的。

On this account, when others are in the wrong, they are still right; when we are right, we are still in the wrong.

聽得腦子都糊塗了，再說一遍：別人錯，我們也把它當對的，我們對要當錯的。

You must have been confused by this! Let me repeat it one more time! When others are in the wrong, we should regard them as right. And when we are right, we should still consider ourselves as wrong.

我們來猜猜謎語什麼意思？

Let's guess what this "riddle" means.

其實這個有很深的含義。

It actually carries a deep implication.

別人錯為什麼對？

Why are others right when they are in the wrong?

當然對，他就是沒有讀《弟子規》，所以才會做錯事，「人不學，不知道」。

Of course they are not at fault. He committed the wrongdoings because he did not learn *Dizigui*. As the classic states, "If one does not learn, he will not know Dao."

所以別人演出了社會的需要給我們看，我們要趕快盡心盡力去幫助、去當榜樣。

Since others have demonstrated to us what our society needs, we must quickly do our very best to help them by setting good examples.

為什麼我們對也是錯的？

Why are we still wrong when we are right?

你常常在那邊說：我對，你錯。在製造什麼？

If you often say, "I am right, and you are wrong," what are you creating?

對立，製造高下。

You are creating opposition and disparity.

所以有沒有發現很多那個常常都說：我對，你是錯的；常常會說你錯了。這樣的人人緣怎麼樣？

Do you notice that some people often say, "I am right, you are wrong," how popular are such people who often point out others' wrongs?

所以自己對也是錯！

For this reason, we must regard ourselves wrong even if we are right.

因為都是以自己的對怎麼樣？理直氣壯壓人，不對；應該理直氣和，以和為貴，這樣才正確。

Because, when we are right we tend to oppress others with our justification. This is wrong! We should use a harmonious manner to others with our justification. "Regarding harmony as most precious." Only then it is being right.

當人能夠心氣和平，就能夠去感染別人，他也會覺得跟著你一起相處、一起學習，感覺很好。

When you can remain in a state of peace, you will then be able to have an impact on others. Others will also feel good when interacting and learning together with you.

所以「人有短，切莫揭；人有私，切莫說」，

So, "When people have shortcomings, I should never expose them. When people have secrets, I should never reveal them."

說實在的，我們光找自己的缺點就已經夠我們忙的，有沒有？因為找出來的缺點還沒有改過，突然又發現新的又產生了，所以「若真修道人，不見世間過」。

Honestly, to find out our own shortcomings will keep us busy enough, right? Oftentimes, we have found new wrongs before we have rectified the old ones. So, "He who treads the path in earnest sees not the mistakes of the world."

這一節課先講到這邊，謝謝大家。

We will stop here for today. Thank you everyone!