

随 Sui Hexagram

随 (追随) 由下震三 (雷, 动) 和上兑三 (泽, 悦) 组成, 也称 ‘泽雷随’。好像泽水中响起巨雷, 而泽水随着雷声而震动, 所以称为 ‘随’。震为刚, 兑为柔, 一刚一柔形成和悦的景象, 雷也是随着季节的转变而出现, 这也符合自然规律。君子从中领悟到: 不能盲目追随, 要依时势条件的变化而调整行动的道理。

《随》: ‘元亨, 利贞, 无咎’。最为亨通, 适宜正固, 没有灾难。序卦说: ‘豫必有随, 故受之以随’, 因为前一卦是 ‘豫’ (愉悦), 如果你能给他人带来愉快, 就一定有人跟随你。卦象上兑 (悦) 下震 (雷) 启发人们在跟随别人时, 要懂得选择, 择善, 择优而从, 并根据时势的变化而调整自己的行为, 坚守正道, 彼此尊重, 就会通达畅顺, 不会有灾害。

初九, ‘官有渝, 贞吉, 出门交有功’。官职有变动, 只要坚守正道, 就会吉祥。出门交友, 获得功绩, 不会有过失。第一爻辞提醒人们: 你的职位, 环境随时可能会有变化, 但无能职位高低, 处境优劣, 只要你坚守原则, 坚持正道, 找志同道合的朋友一起实现共同的理想, 就容易获得成功, 不会有过失。

liù èr , ‘ xì xiǎo zǐ , shī zhàng fū ’ 。 xì zhù xiǎo hái , shī qù zhàng fū 。 rú guǒ xuǎn zé zhuī

suí nián qīng rén (méi yǒu jīng yàn , bù chéng shú dì rén) , ér hū lüè liǎo zhuī suí yǒu jīng yàn yòu gāng

qiáng de zhòng yào rén (chéng shú kě kào dì rén) jiù huì duì nǐ de qián chéng yǒu zǔ ài 。 mèng zǐ shuō :

“ yú , wǒ suǒ yù yě , xióng zhǎng yì wǒ suǒ yù yě ; èr zhě bù kě dé jiān , shè yú ér qǔ xióng

zhǎng zhě yě ” 。 dāng nǐ miàn lín xuǎn zé shí , yīng dāng yào hěn xiǎo xīn , jǐn shèn kǎo lǜ rú hé qǔ

shè 。 bù yào bèi xiǎo rén de yán xíng suǒ méng bì ér gēn suí , ér yào xuǎn zé gēn suí yǒu cái dé , yǒu

zhì huì de jūn zǐ , cái néng wéi nǐ de chéng gōng chuàng zào tiáo jiàn 。

liù sān , ‘ xì zhàng fū , shī xiǎo zǐ , suí yǒu qiú , dé 。 lì jū zhēn ’ 。 yì sī shì xì zhù

dà rén , shī qù xiǎo hái , zhuī suí suǒ qiú , kě yǐ dé dào 。 yǒu lì yú jiān shǒu zhèng dào 。 wéi liǎo

shí xiàn zì jǐ de lǐ xiǎng , yào xuǎn zé suí cóng yú zhèng zhí , gāng qiáng de dà rén (néng bāng zhù nǐ dì

rén) , zhè huì gěi nǐ dài lái ān quán gǎn , yě yǒu zhù yú nǐ de chéng gōng , dàn shì nǐ yī dìng yào

jiān shǒu zhèng dào 。

jiǔ sì , ‘ suí yǒu huò , zhēn xiōng 。 yǒu fú zài dào , yǐ míng , hé dá ? ’ zhuī suí zhě dài lái

shōu huò , yě huì dài lái xiōng xiǎn , bǎo chí chéng xìn , yǐ míng zhì chù lǐ zhèng dào , yě bù huì yǒu shí

mé zāi nán ? suī rán nǐ de chéng xìn huò dé liǎo hěn duō zhuī suí zhě , dàn shì nǐ bù néng wéi liǎo mǎn zú

gè rén de xū róng xīn ér bù jiā xuǎn zé dì jiē shòu suǒ yǒu rén 。 zhè yàng huì yīn qǐ nǐ de shàng sī bù

mǎn ér dài lái lái huò 。 nǐ yào jiān shǒu zhèng dào , guāng míng lěi luò , zhòng huò lǐng dǎo de xìn rèn ér bì

miǎn guò cuò 。

jiǔ wǔ, 'fú yú jiā, jí.' duì yú měi shàn zhī shì yào bǎo chí chéng xìn, jí xiáng yáo cí

qiáng tiáo chéng xìn de zhòng yào, zhǐ yào zhēn chéng dì duì dài měi hǎo shàn liáng de shì, jiān shǒu zhèng dào, jiù

huì huò dé jí xiáng. zhè yī yáo yǐ jīng lái dào lǐng dǎo líng dǎo zhī wèi, zuò wéi yī gè hǎo de lǐng dǎo chú le

yòng chéng xìn de měi dé lái huò dé dà zhòng de xìn rèn, hái yào xuān yáng zhè zhǒng měi dé ér dé dào xià shǔ

de fǔ zuǒ, jiù huì jí xiáng。

shàng liù, 'jū xì zhī, nǎi cóng wéi zhī, wáng yòng hēng yú xī shān.' bù bì yòng qiáng xíng de shǒu

duàn kǔn bǎng qǐ lái, yòng yán lì shuō fú de fāng fǎ yào qiú duì fāng shùn cóng。 jūn wáng kě yǐ zài xī shān

xiǎng yòng měi cān。 yóu yú jūn wáng (lǐng dǎo) de chéng xìn, zhèng yì ér huò dé hěn duō zhuī suí zhě,

dàn shì duì yú nà xiē cháng qī bù shùn cóng de rén, yǐ jīng wú lù kě zǒu (shàng yáo), yòu shòu dào

jūn wáng de chéng yì suǒ gǎn huà, zhè shí bù bì cǎi yòng qiáng xíng de shǒu duàn, tā men yě xīn gān qíng yuàn

guī shùn。 dà wáng (lǐng dǎo) jiù wú hòu gù zhī yōu, kě yǐ ān xīn zài xī shān xiǎng yòng měi cān gǎn

ēn jì zǔ。

suí (zhuī suí) yóu xià zhèn (léi, dòng) hé shàng duì (zé, yuè) zǔ chéng, guà xiàng xiǎn shì zé

shuǐ zhōng yīn wéi jù léi de zhèn dòng ér suí zhèn qǐ bō, gù chēng 'suí' (zhuī suí, shùn cóng)。

yóu yú léi shēng de zhèn dòng yě shì suí zhuó jì jié dì zhuǎn biàn ér chū xiàn de。 jūn zǐ cóng zhōng líng wù dào

wéi liǎo shèn shǐ shàn zhōng, jiàn lì chéng xìn de měi dé, jiù yào shùn yīng shí shì de biàn huà ér tiáo zhěng zì

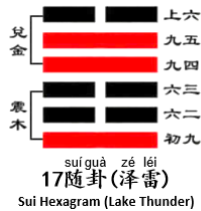
jǐ de xíng wéi, shǐ zhōng jiān chí zhèng dào lái gǎn huà nà xiē yǒu bù tóng jiàn jiě de rén guī shùn, ér dá

dào tuán jié yì zhì gòng tóng chuàng jiàn wéi yè de mù biāo。 suī rán tuán jié zhòng yào, kě shì tài tuán jié yě

huì zào chéng fǔ bài, fēng bì de zhuàng tài。 tuán jié zhī hòu yào rú hé jiē nà bù tóng jiàn jiě, chí kāi

fàng dì tài dù ér dá zhì gēng jiā hé xié de zhuàng tài, qǐng kàn xià yī guà 'gǔ guà' de qǐ shì。

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随卦 Sui Hexagram

The **Sui** Hexagram is combined with **Zhen** 震 (thunder, quake) below and **Dui** 兑 (lake, pleasure) above. The image of Sui shows there is loud thunder in the water of a lake, and the water is surging and oscillating following the exploding thunder. Zhen symbolizes firmness while Dui symbolizes softness. Having firmness and softness form a harmonious scene. Thunder also appears with the change of seasons, which is in line with the laws of nature. A gentleman realizes from this natural phenomenon that it is necessary to adjust his actions according to the changing conditions and stages, and not follow others blindly.

The **Judgment** of Sui: ‘Supreme fortune, to be steadfast, profit, no harm.’ The previous hexagram is ‘Yu’ (Elation) and as *I Ching* states ‘elation must have followers, so this hexagram is called Sui (following)’. If you bring pleasure to others, there must be some followers. The image in the above trigram Dui (pleasure) and below Zhen (thunder) inspire people that when you follow others you must know: how to choose daily activities, choose the good and the best to follow; and adjust your behavior according to the changing times. And by sticking to the right path and respecting each other, there will be profit and no harm.

Chu-Jiu: ‘change at court, to be steadfast, is auspicious, exchanges beyond the gate will success’. This line reminds us that your position or environment can and will change at any time. However, if you stick to the principle (Dao, the law of nature) and do the right thing, irrespective of the situation, you can still find like-minded friends to pursue common goals and achieve success. There will be no fault with your choice.

Liu-Er: 'Bound to the small man, loss the great man'. If you choose to follow a small man (inexperienced, immature, and unreliable), and neglect to follow a great man (experienced, mature, and reliable), it will create obstacles for you. Mengzi said 'Fish, are what I want, bear's paw is also what I want; I can't have both, and it is the wise man who abandons the fish and takes the bear's paw (as bear paw is more value than fish).' When faced with a choice, you should carefully consider how to choose what you really want - do not be deceived by the words and deeds of the small man, instead, choose to follow the great man whose virtues and wisdom can help you to succeed.

Liu-San: 'Bind to the great man, lose the small man. Following your dreams. To remain steadfast is profit'. In order to realize your ideas, choose to follow a great man who, reliable and capable, brings you a sense of security and helps you succeed. However, you must not rely on others but stick to the right path (stay honest, self-cultivate,d and remain righteous).

Jiu-Si: 'Following brings a result, steadfastness brings calamity. Good faith lights the way. There can be no harm'. Although your integrity and reputation have gained many followers, you cannot accept everyone indiscriminately for the sake of personal ambitions. This can lead to distrust by causing dissatisfaction among your senior leaders. But with good faith, if you stick to the right path, remain open-minded, aboveboard, and retain the trust of your leaders all can still turn out for the best, there will be no harm.

Jiu-Wu: 'Good faith, celebration, auspicious.' This line emphasizes the importance of good faith. Your success is assured if you treat good and kind things sincerely and stick to the right path. This line is situated in the senior leadership position. As a good leader, in addition to using your virtue of integrity

to gain the trust of the public, you also promote virtues to obtain the assistance of your subordinates (followers) and it will be auspicious.

Shang-Liu: 'Grasp. Bind. The king sacrifices on West Mountain.' Your sincerity and integrity have been wildly respected. You don't need to force people to obey and follow you through harsh measures as your integrity and justice make followers obey. For those who have been disobedient for a long time, there is no other way for them to go (this being the hexagram's last line), they are influenced by your sincerity and are willing to follow and obey you. You, as a leader, have few concerns and enjoy a peaceful time just as the king enjoy a delicious meal in Xishan in peace with gratitude to their ancestors.

Sui Hexagram (following) gives us a hint of how to choose the follower and be followed. The image of this hexagram symbolizes that the water in the lake is shaken by the vibration of the giant thunder (Dui above and Zhen is below). The tremors due to thunder also appear with the changing seasons. A gentleman should take inspiration from this phenomenon and follow the right person, establish the virtue of integrity, adjust one's behavior in accordance with the changes of the times, and adhere to the right path so as to achieve unity and jointly create success. Although unity is important, binding unity too tight can also lead to corruption and a closed mindset. But after uniting how shall we accept different opinions and achieve a greater harmonious state? Help is provided in the next hexagram "Gu".