



shì kē guà huǒ léi
21 噬嗑卦(火雷)

Shi Ke Hexagram (Fire Thunder)

shì kē
噬嗑 Hexagram

shì kē sù sòng yóu xià zhèn léi hé shàng lí huǒ zǔ chéng yě chéng huǒ léi shì
噬嗑(诉讼)由下震三(雷)和上离三(火)组成,也称‘火雷噬

嗑’。卦象震(雷)为行动;离(火)为光明。雷电的巨大威力

和耀眼的强光,使古代君王从这个自然现象领悟到:要惩治违法

分子,就要制定法律,除了用严厉的手段,也要明察秋毫,公正

廉明审视诉讼案件,才能为社会带来光明。卦象好像嘴巴,上下

两个阳爻代表上下颌骨,阴爻代表牙齿,中间的阳爻代表口中的

硬物。这启发我们只有上下齐心协力,才能教化顽固分子,使他

们改过自新,融入社会。

《噬嗑》:‘亨。利用狱’。狱:诉讼案件的过程。卦词大意:

hēng tōng shì yí yòng pàn jué sù sòng guà xiàng yě háo xiàng jiān yù jiǔ sì yáng yáo xiàng guān jìn jiān yù
亨通,适宜用判决诉讼。卦象也好像监狱,九四阳爻像关进监狱

的犯人。这使得我们联想到违法乱纪的人,会遭到严厉的制裁,

bèi guān jìn jiān lǎo qián miàn liǎng guà lín hé guān xiǎn shì wú lùn jūn wáng lǐng dǎo zuò
被关进监牢。前面两卦‘临’和‘观’显示无论君王(领导)作

chū rú hé hǎo de biǎo shuài hé shì fàn shè huì zhōng huán shì huì chū xiàn yī xiē bù shǒu fǎ rǎo luàn shè
出如何好的表率 and 示范,社会中还是会出现一些不守法,扰乱社

huì zhì xù de wéi fǎ fēn zǐ guà xiàng shǐ jūn wáng yì shí dào yào yòng yán lì de fǎ lǜ sù sòng jiāng wéi
会秩序的违法分子。卦象使君王意识到要用严厉的法律诉讼将违

fǎ luàn jì dì rén chéng zhì yú fǎ guān jìn jiān yù zài jìn xíng jiào huà zhè yàng zuò cái yǒu lì
法乱纪的人,惩治于法,关进监狱,再进行教化,这样做才有利

yú shè huì de fā zhǎn cái huì hēng tōng
于社会的发展,才会亨通。

chū jiǔ , ‘ jù xiào miè zhǐ , wú jù ’ 。 chuān shàng xié zǐ , zhē zhù miè diào de jiǎo zhǐ , méi yǒu zāi nán 。 dì yī yāo tí xǐng nǐ , dāng nǐ zuò liǎo bù yīng gāi zuò de shì , shòu dào qīng wēi de chéng fá , zhè bù huì duì nǐ yǒu tài dà de yǐng xiǎng , hǎo xiàng zhē zhù nǐ shāng hài de jiǎo zhǐ , méi yǒu rén huì fā xiàn , dàn shì nǐ yào yǐ cǐ wéi jiè , bù yào jì xù fàn cuò , fǒu zé jiāng huì gěi nǐ dài lái gēng dà de zāi nán 。

liù èr , ‘ shì fū miè bí , wú jù ’ 。 yǎo chī féi ròu shí , bí zǐ xiàn rù shí ròu zhōng , méi yǒu zāi nán 。 zhè yī yāo tí xǐng nǐ , ‘ xiǎo tān ’ zhī niàn bù huì gěi nǐ dài lái dà zāi nán , dàn huì sǔn huài nǐ de xíng xiàng , hǎo xiàng dāng nǐ kàn dào yǎn qián fàng zhuó yī pán měi wèi de shí wù , nǐ tài jí zǎo hé tān xīn , lián zuǐ bā nǐ zǐ dū yī qǐ xiàn rù shí wù zhōng , láng tūn hǔ yān 。 nǐ de chī xiāng suī rán duì nǐ méi yǒu dà sǔn hài , dàn nǐ de xíng xiàng què bǐ jiào nán kàn 。

liù sān , ‘ shì là ròu yù dú , xiǎo lìn , wú jù ’ 。 yǎo shí là ròu , yù dào yǒu dú de bù fēn , yǒu xiǎo kùn nán , méi yǒu dà zāi nán 。 zhè lǐ tí xǐng rén men , dāng nǐ zhuī qiú lì yì chāo guò nǐ zhí wèi suǒ yīng yǒu de fàn wéi , huì yù dào kùn nán , nǐ yào lì kè yì shí dào wēi xiǎn , fǎn shěng zì jǐ de yán xíng , tíng zhǐ jì xù bù dāng xíng wéi , jiě jué xiǎo wèn tí , bì miǎn dà zāi nán 。

jiǔ sì , ‘ shì gān , dé jīn shǐ 。 lì jiǎn zhēn , jí ’ 。 : gǔ tóu shàng de ròu 。 yǎo shí gǔ tóu shàng de ròu gān , dé dào jīn shǔ jiàn tóu 。 zài jiǎn nán zhōng jiǎn shǒu zhèng dào , huò dé jí xiáng 。 zhè shuō míng zài jiǎn nán shí qī , zhǐ yào bǎo chí zhèng zhí de tài dù , wán qiáng de yì lì , nǔ lì kè fú kùn nán , jí shǐ xiǎo shēng yì yě huì huò dé lì yì , jiù xiàng kěn chī gǔ tóu shàng liú xià de ròu gān , yě yǒu yì wài de shōu huò 。

liù wǔ, 'shì gān ròu dé huáng jīn zhēn lì wú jù' yǎo shí gān ròu shí dé dào huáng jīn。bǎo chí zhèng dào yě yǒu wēi xiǎn dàn méi yǒu dà de zāi nán zhè yī yáo shuō míng tōng guò qián miàn de nǚ lì chuàng zào liǎo cái fù huán néng bǎo chí qín jiǎn de tài dù (chī ròu gān bù chī xiān ròu), xiàn zài jiù kě yǐ huò dé hěn dà de shōu huò (dé huáng jīn)。zhè yě tí xǐng rén men, suī rán nǐ jiǎn shǒu zhèng dào yě huì miàn lín wēi xiǎn yīn wéi hěn róng yì bèi fēng shèng de cái fù suǒ yīn yòu dàn zhǐ yào suí shí tí gāo jǐng jué jiù bù huì yǒu dà de zāi nán。

shàng jiǔ: 'hé xiào miè ěr xiōng' jiān gàng zhuó jiǎ suǒ zhē zhù ěr duǒ yǒu xiōng xiǎn。zhè lǐ lái dào shàng yáo, gēn jù yì jīng de lǐ niàn 'wù jí bì fǎn', yóu yú wù zhì de yīn yòu nǐ yǐ jīng xiàn rù bù kě zì bá de dì bù jiù xiàng dài shàng jiǎ suǒ dǎng zhù liǎo nǐ de ěr duǒ hé yǎn jīng wú fǎ míng biàn shì fēi hú zuò fēi wéi zhǐ néng zǒu shàng fǎ lǜ sòng de xiōng xiǎn dì bù。

shì kà sù sòng yóu xià zhèn léi hé shàng lí huǒ zǔ chéng léi diàn jiāo jiā de qíng jǐng shǐ dé jūn wáng líng wù dào yào zhì dìng fǎ lǜ yǐ gōng zhèng yán míng de tài dù chǔ lǐ shè huì de wéi fǎ xíng wéi。dāng nǐ shòu dào qīng wēi de chéng fá shí jiù yào tí gāo jǐng jué tíng zhǐ bù dāng xíng wéi zhǐ yào nǐ néng jiǎn shǒu zhèng dào yě néng huò dé lì yì dàn shì rú guǒ nǐ bèi lì yì méng bì xiàn rù chōng ěr bù wén yǒu yǎn bù míng de tài dù jì xù hú zuò fēi wéi yī dìng huì zāo dào yán lì zhì cái。yào rú hé wǎn jiù nǐ xiàn zài de zhuàng kuàng qǐng kàn xià yī guà 'guì' de qǐ shì。



Shi Ke Hexagram (litigation) is combined with Zhen 震 (thunder) below and Li 離 (fire) above. This hexagram shows thunder and lightning united in brilliance. This natural phenomenon enlightened the ancient kings to promulgate strict laws. In addition to punishing lawbreakers with harsh penalties, a king also needs to create just laws where those accused are examined fairly and honestly so that peace and harmony reign. This hexagram is also visualized as an open mouth, the yang line of Jiu-Si looks like an obstacle in the mouth, and so the jaws (the yang lines of Shang-Jiu and Chi-Jiu) and teeth (yin lines) must work together to chew up the obstacle and absorb it. This symbolizes that people must work together to cultivate and educate lawbreakers and rehabilitate them into society.

The **Judgment** of Shi Ke: ‘Fortune, it profits to administer punishment.’ The image of Shi Ke looks like a jail, the yang line of Jiu-Si a prisoner, and together they show a person who does illegal business will be seriously punished and put in prison. Inasmuch as the previous hexagram of ‘Lin (approach)’ and ‘Guan (observation)’ show that no matter how good an example the king demonstrates, there are those who will disturb society and disobey the law. But the king is enlightened by the natural phenomena of thunder and lightning and sets a strict rule of law to not only punish criminals and send them to jail but also sets out to

change their behaviour. Doing so is auspicious and will bring benefit to society's development.

Chu-Jiu: 'Put shoes on, the destroyed toes are covered, no harm.' This first line warns you that you have done something you are not supposed to and received mild punishment. Although this mild punishment does not affect you too much and, like wearing shoes to cover your damaged toes, people are unlikely to notice. However, you need to be alert and cease erring to avoid serious problems in your life.

Liu-Er: 'Bite the fat meat, the nose is submerged, no harm.' This line reminds you that while small 'greed' may not bring you disaster, it can damage your image. Just as when one sees a plateful of delicious food and if you are so impatient and greedy, your mouth and nose plunge into the food and gobble it down. In this situation, although your table manners themselves do no harm to you, your public image is rather ugly.

Liu-San: 'Bite preserved meat, poison is encountered, small trouble, no harm.' Here is a reminder to people that when you pursue interests beyond the boundaries of your position, you will encounter difficulties. You must immediately recognize the danger, reflect on your words and deeds, stop continuing inappropriate behaviour, solve small problems, and avoid major disasters.

Jiu-Si: 'Bite dried meat from bones and get a golden arrow, it is beneficial to stick to the steadfast in hard times and will be auspicious.' This line indicates that if you maintain integrity, tenacious perseverance and work hard to overcome difficult times, you will have received benefits from your efforts as the image shows unexpected gains of the golden arrow (benefit), even when biting the leftover meat from a bone.

Liu-Wu: 'Bite dried meat and gain gold, maintain steadfast, danger, no harm.'
This line shows that you can create wealth through your hard work. If you can maintain a diligent and thrifty attitude (eat jerky instead of fresh meat), you can avail yourself of a great harvest (gold). It is also a reminder that even if you stay upright, you may still face dangerous situations because it is easy to be tempted by bountiful benefits. As long as you are vigilant at all times, there will be no major disaster.

Liu-Wu: 'With heavy shackle on the shoulder, the ears are destroyed, calamity.'
This is the top line, according to the concept of I Ching 'Changing', when things develop to the top must turn in the opposite direction. Due to the temptation of materials in your business, you have fallen into an inextricable state. Just as one who is shackled by blocking their ears and eyes and is unable to distinguish right from wrong, they continue to misbehave leading them to the dangerous point of litigation.

Shi Ke Hexagram (litigation) is combined with Zhen (thunder) and Li (fire). The hexagram of thunder and lightning inspires the ancient kings to make fair but strict rules to deal the illegal behaviour. It reminds us to return to being vigilant and stop misbehaviour when we are lightly punished. By staying true to the right path, you can also gain benefits, but if you are deceived by your interests, be blind to warnings and continue the illegal practices, you will suffer severe punishment. If you are in this situation and need to change, please see the next hexagram 'Ben' (Adornment).