



sòng guà 讼卦 Song Hexagram

sòng guà sù sòng yóu xià kǎn shuǐ shàng qián tiān zǔ chéng yòu chéng tiān shuǐ sòng zhè
 讼卦(诉讼)由下坎☵(水)上乾☰(天)组成,又称‘天水讼’。这
 yī guà gào sù wǒ men wéi liǎo mǎn zú yù wàng ér zhēng duó zào chéng bù gōng yīn qǐ dì sù sòng cóng
 一卦告诉我们为了满足欲望而争夺,造成不公,引起的诉讼。从
 guà xiàng lái kàn qián wéi tiān tài yáng yóu dōng biān shēng qǐ xī biān luò xià kǎn wéi shuǐ hé shuǐ què
 卦象来看,乾为天,太阳由东边升起西边落下;坎为水,河水却
 yóu xī liú xiàng dōng sòng guà yòng zhè yī zì rán xiàn xiàng lái shuō míng yì jiàn bù hé liǎng zhě bèi dào ér
 由西流向东。讼卦用这一自然现象来说明意见不和,两者背道而
 chí wú fǎ gōu tōng suǒ yǐ chǎn shēng jiū fēn rú guǒ sù sòng wú lùn shū yíng zuì hòu dū huì
 驰,无法沟通,所以产生纠纷。如果诉讼,无论输赢,最后都会
 liǎng bài jù shāng suǒ yǐ zhè yī guà zhǔ yào gào sù wǒ men shì xiān zuò hǎo fáng bèi shì hòu bù yào hòu
 两败俱伤。所以这一卦主要告诉我们事先做好防备,事后不要后
 huǐ yīn qǐ jiū fēn dài lái fán nǎo
 悔,引起纠纷,带来烦恼。

sòng guà yǒu fú zhì tǐ zhōng jí zhōng xiōng lì jiàn dà rén bù lì shè dà chuān
 讼卦：“有孚，窒惕，中吉，终凶。利见大人。不利涉大川”

dāng shè shì shuāng fāng dì chéng xìn chū liǎo wèn tí bǐ cǐ bù xìn rèn duì fāng shí guān xì jiù xiàn rù
 。当涉事双方的诚信出了问题,彼此不信任对方时,关系就陷入
 kùn jìng chū xiàn máo dùn hé jiū fēn zhè shí jué dé bù gōng dì yī fāng yào rèn zhēn kǎo lǜ shì fǒu
 困境,出现矛盾和纠纷。这时觉得不公的一方要认真考虑:是否
 yào shàng sù fǎ tíng néng fǒu yíng dé zhè chǎng guān sī rú guǒ yào dǎ guān sī zài chǔ lǐ fēn zhēng
 要上诉法庭?能否赢得这场官司?如果要打官司,在处理纷争
 shí jí shǐ yǒu liǎo chōng fēn de píng jù yě wèi bì néng yíng shèn zhì huì bài sù zuì hòu shuāng fāng
 时,即使有了充分的凭据,也未必能赢,甚至会败诉,最后双方
 dū huì shū zuì hǎo shuāng fāng dū yào yǐ dà shì huà xiǎo xiǎo shì huà liǎo de xiǎng fǎ qù zhǎo
 都会输。最好双方都要以“大事化小,小事化了”的想法去找
 dào hé lǐ de jiě jué fāng àn cái huì jí xiáng shuāng fāng dū yào shí fēn jǐng tǐ yào xún zhǎo gōng zhèng
 到合理的解决方案,才会吉祥。双方都要十分警惕,要寻找公正
 lián míng de dà rén bāng zhù jiě jué wèn tí ér bù néng rèn xìng mào xiǎn qián xíng qǐng kàn yǐ xià měi gè
 廉明的大人帮助解决问题,而不能任性冒险前行。请看以下每个
 yáo cí gěi wǒ men de qǐ shì
 爻辞给我们的启示:

chū liù, “bù yǒng suǒ shì, xiǎo yǒu yán, zhōng jí” 。bù yào cháng cháng huā fèi tài duō dì shí jiān
初六，“不永所事，小有言，终吉”。不要常常花费太多的时间
hé jīng lì qù sù sòng, yào héng liang zì jǐ dì lì liang, jìn liang bù yào dǎ guān sī 。rú guǒ shì xiǎo
和精力去诉讼，要衡量自己的力量，尽量不要打官司。如果是小
dì jiū fēn, shuāng fāng jìn liang xún qiú hé lǐ dì jiě jué fāng àn 。shì shàng méi yǒu jué duì dì gōng píng
的纠纷，双方尽量寻求合理的解决方案。世上没有绝对的公平，
chà bù duō jiù suàn liǎo, bù yào bǎ shì qing zuò dé tài guò fēn, zuì hòu huì jí xiáng
差不多就算了，不要把事情做得太过分，最后会吉祥。

jiǔ èr, “bù kè sòng, guī ér bǔ 。qí yì rén sān bǎi hù, wú shēng” 。zhè yī yào cí quàn
九二，“不克讼，归而逋。其邑人三百户，无眚”。这一爻辞劝
gào wǒ men :zhēng sòng bù huì chéng gōng, huí dào jiā xiāng duǒ bì, bù huì lián lěi jiā rén, méi yǒu
告我们：争讼不会成功，回到家乡躲避，不会连累家人，没有
dà zāi nán 。jū ruò shì dì yī fāng bù yào yǔ qiáng shì dì yī fāng zhēng sòng, wú lùn nǐ yǒu duō me chōng
大灾难。居弱势的一方不要与强势的一方争讼，无论你有没有多么充
fēn dì lǐ yóu, zuì hòu dōu hěn nán yíng, fǎn ér huì dài lái wú jìn dì fán nǎo 。wéi liǎo bù yào lián
分的理由，最后都很难赢，反而会带来无尽的烦恼。为了不要连
lěi jiā xiāng tóng bào, jìn liang bì miǎn wú qī dì zhēng sòng, ér bù huì zāo dào huò huàn
累家乡同胞，尽量避免无期的争讼，而不会遭到祸患。

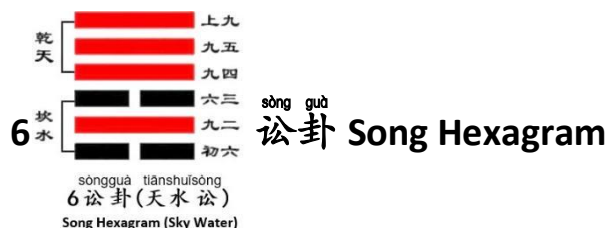
liù sān, “shí jiù dé, zhēn lì, zhōng jí 。huò wáng shì, wú chéng” 。xiǎng xiǎng zǔ xiān dì
六三，“食旧德，贞厉，终吉。或从王事，无成”。想想祖先的
dào dé (zài xià bù sù shàng), zūn cóng chuán tǒng dì lǐ jié, shǒu zhù zhēn jié, huò zhě gēn cóng
道德（在下不诉上），遵从传统的礼节，守住贞洁，或者跟从
jūn wáng zuò shì, bù yào lì qiú gōng láo 。suī rán yě yǒu wēi xiǎn, dàn shì zuì zhōng huì jí xiáng
君王做事，不要力求功劳。虽然也有危险，但是最终会吉祥。

jiǔ sì, “bù kè sòng, fù jì mìng, yú ān zhēn, jí” 。zhè gè yào cí gào sù wǒ men :
九四，“不克讼，复既命，渝安贞，吉”。这个爻辞告诉我们：
rú guǒ méi yǒu bì yào jìn liang bù yào shàng sù, dàn shì rú guǒ shì wéi liǎo gōng yì, niǔ zhuǎn shè huì dì
如果没有必要尽量不要上诉，但是如果是为了公义，扭转社会的
wāi fēng xí xìng, gāi shàng sù dì huán shì yào shàng sù 。jí shǐ bù néng chéng gōng yíng dé guān sī, wéi liǎo
歪风习性，该上诉的还是要上诉。即使不能成功赢得官司，为了
dà zhòng lì yì, ān yú mìng dìng dì jiǎo sè, yě huì jí xiáng
大众利益，安于命定的角色，也会吉祥。

jiǔ wǔ, “sòng, yuán jí” 。yǐ gōng zhèng lián míng dì tài dù qù zhēng sòng, dà gōng wú sī,
九五：“讼，元吉”。以公正廉明的态度去争讼，大公无私，
shǒu zhōng ér duān zhèng chù lǐ shè huì dì bù gōng àn jiàn, zuì wéi jí xiáng
守中而端正处理社会的不公案件，最为吉祥。

shàng jiǔ: “huò xī zhī pán dài, zhōng cháo sān chǐ zhī”。píng zhuó nǐ dì míng wàng dì wèi, xiāo chú
 shè huì bù liáng fēng qì, yīn wéi zhēng sòng ér huò dé gāo guān hòu lù, yě shì bù zhí dé dì。suī rán
 zhè gè sù sòng yíng dé guān sī, dàn shì huì dài lái hěn duō má fan, shí jiān rén lì hé jīn qián dì
 sǔn shī。yào jì zhù sù sòng dì mù dì shì wéi liǎo huà jiě máo dùn, bù shì yòng lái yā dǎo bié rén。

sòng guà gào sù wǒ men shēng huó zhōng huì chǎn shēng hěn duō máo dùn hé jiū fēn, wéi liǎo bì miǎn shàng sù dài lái
 dì wú jìn fán nǎo hé má fan。yī dìng yào yǒu zhèng què de guān niàn: jiāng xīn bǐ xīn, tōng guò gōu tōng
 xún qiú hé jiě, jié chéng tóng méng huà jiě lěi sù, dài lái shuāng yíng。xià yī guà dì ‘shī guà’
 huì jiǎng shù rú hé ràng yǒu wēi wàng de zhì zhě jiāo wǒ men huò dé shuāng yíng。



The **Song** hexagram represents litigation. It is combined with Kan 坎☵ (water) at the bottom and above is the Qian 乾☰ (Heaven) trigram. This hexagram states that fighting for desires with others can sometimes cause unfairness and conflicts. Two parties, when in conflict, could be said to be moving in conflicting directions. The image of **Song** hexagram above trigram Qian symbolizes the Sun rising from the East and sets in the West. The Bottom Kan symbolizes the river water flowing from the West to the South. It can be said that the sun in its natural path from east to west conflicts with the rivers natural desire to flow from the west to south. As litigation causes lots of energy and resources, no matter loss or wins, in the end, both sides will lose either time, energy, or money. This hexagram warns us that we need to prevent the problem to reduce the conflicts in advance and not regret afterwards.

The **Judgment** is: “Honesty, caution, auspicious halfway, harm at the end. It is beneficial to see a great man, not profit to cross a great river”. When two parties of an event are involved

in conflicts, they do not trust each other, their relationship is broken, and this can cause disputes. If one party considers taking their conflict to the court, they need to think about whether it is possible to win the case or not. Even if you have sufficient evidence to deal with the disputes, in the end, both sides will lose either time, energy, or money. It is auspicious to find a reasonable solution with the idea of 'making big things into small and ignoring small things.'. We must be very vigilant to look for a fair and honest wise man for help and do not take risks to move forwards. Each of the following lines will tell the details about how to avoid litigation.

Chu-Liu. Yao ci: "The matter will be tolerated, it is a small talk and will be auspicious at the end". The Yao ci tells us that to not spend too much time and effort to take your small case to court. You need to carefully examine the situation, be flexible and avoid lawsuits. If there are small conflicts, two parties must discuss to find a reasonable solution. There is no equitable fair in the world and reasonable outcomes will be acceptable. Do not seek outright results and it will be auspicious at the end.

Jiu-Er. Yao ci: "Stop prolonging the case, return to hometown, there are three hundred people, no misfortune". This line suggests to us that when you are drawn into conflicts, it is better to return back to your village (staying calmly to do self-reflection) to escape the clash and not influence your family members. The weaker party does not suit the stronger party. It would be very hard to win for the weaker side, no matter how sufficient evidence is given, and the lawsuit will bring you endless suffering. There is no harm if you stop the prolonged litigation or involve your family.

Liu-San. Yao ci: "Food on ancient morality, steadfast, face the danger, it will be auspicious, doing the king's service without success". This Yao ci tells us that following our traditional virtue of non-contention, the avoidance of conflict, maintaining righteousness, and be tolerated just like serving the king without success. Although there are dangers and unfairness, it will be auspicious in the end.

Jiu-si. Yao Ci: "Conflict fails, return, recognize life-destiny, be calmly steadfast, auspicious". This position is the first line of the above Qian trigram which tells us we need to avoid lawsuits if there is a small case for our own benefit, but if it is a big case about the whole society's prosperity, we need to take risks to go the court, try to change the unhealthy

habits of society. Even lost, we still need to do something beneficial to our society and accept our life destiny. In doing so, it is still auspicious for the whole society.

Jiu-Wu. Yao ci: “Litigation, supremely auspicious”. This Yao ci tells us that it is supremely auspicious if we show an upright, trustworthy and balanced attitude towards the lawsuit, and meditate in a just and fair way to deal with the case.

Shang- Jiu. Yao ci: “Receive a gift of apparel in the conflict, three times taken away in one morning”. This Yao ci reveals that even though you have received a great reward from the king for your contribution, lawsuits take enormous effort, time, and money. So, we need to remember that the purpose of litigation is to reduce conflicts, solve problems, not to put down others.

The Song Hexagram tells us that there will be many conflicts and disputes in our life, do not take a small case to court, but if there is a big case that involves the whole society's benefit, we still need to take the case to the court and to pursue fairness. However, to avoid suffering and trouble from litigation, we must show an empathetic attitude, see reconciliation, through communication, build a cooperative team, removing the suffering from lawsuits to reach a win-win situation. The next hexagram “Shi Hexagram (Army)” will show you how a great man can help you reach a win-win situation.