अनुभुः खेवासः चत्र् अवासः सरः चत्र्यः स्वः संक्रिके वाहेरा

The Precious Treasury of Elegant Sayings by Sakya Pandita

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यवश्रायायम्याया

An Investigation of the Wise

1

Though the wise person is a treasury of virtue, They gather these precious elegant sayings. Because the vast ocean is a treasury of water, Rivers everywhere descend to it.

2

विचायोत् में प्येतायोत् स्थान्य स्थान

Beings may or may not have virtue,
But the wise have an understanding of what to adopt and discard.
When dust is mixed with powdered iron,
One can take hold of it with a magnetic stone.

3

By the intelligence of the wise comes elegant sayings. Similar things do not come from the understanding of fools.

If the rays of the sun appear

Birds will arise to receive them.

विश्वःस्यः भृतः स्यः हेशः सः स्वा श्वाः यसः तुशः श्रीः स्वुदः स्वेशः त्रशः स्वायवः भृतः स्वीशः स्वाः स्वुवः। योशेन्द्रः स्वाः स्व

The wise purify the faults,
That the foolish cannot remove.
The Garuda¹ slays the poisionous snake,
That the crow cannot.

5

Even if great intelligence delines, An even more powerful intelligence grows. If the lion becomes hungry, The elephant is quickly destroyed.

6

अविश्वः यः च इत् द्वेदः अः द्वेशः यः। देः धेः च द्वः द्वा तृश्वः अः च श्रुवः यदा। देः श्वेदः च वक्षः दुः द्वा द्वेदः विद्वः विद्व

Until having questioned a wise person,
One cannot measure their depth.
Until hitting a drum with a stick,
How can it be distinct from other drums?

¹ A Garuda (শাহন্ত) is a mythical bird of hindu mythology.

द्रमायाद्रद्यायम् त्रिक्षेयाद्रम् व्यक्षेत्रस्य स्त्रम् स्त्रम्

Knowing tomorrow brings another death, today one must learn.

Even if wisdom does not arise in this life.

By entrusting in future lives,

Just as one obtains wealth.

8

स्तान्त्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्याः इत्युक्तास्य स्वतः स्तान्त्र्याः इत्युक्तास्य स्वतः स्तान्त्र्याः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्तान्त्र्याः स्वतः स

If there is one who is endowed with virtue,
All beings will gather to them.
Even the fragrance of a distant flower,
Attracts a cloud of bees.

9

म्यानसःयः प्यंत्रः हतः गातुः नक्ष्यनसःय। स्राच्यः स्रोत्रः मात्रिमा गीसः यद्देगाः हेतः मास्यः। र्क्षे द्वारतिसः यः स्रायः सः प्यदः। स्रोतसः स्रोतसः स्रोतस्यः स्रोतस्यः।

The wise, having learned all virtue, Can bring an entire world system into the light. Though there are many evil minds, They cannot shine like the stars. अविशास पेंद्र हुद द्यम और गुर ग्राल्य ग्री भेव म्रा सुद दुवद खेता ने सुर क्रुव नु सुन य प्येश য়ৢ৴৻৴ৢয়য়য়৾৻ঽ৴৻য়৻ঀৢয়৻য়ৼ৻ঽয়ৢ৾৻

But even those wise in limitless virtue, Take from the few virtues of others. Through continuous practice in this way, One quickly goes to omniscience.

11

প্রধান প্রধান্দর শ্রীপারপুর পর <u>র্ঘার্</u>মেন'খন'মা'ঝ'র্ম্বামা दस्याशःभितःम्रीः द्वारा इतः दी। याडेया:सुरु:८वा:चेंदे:र्क्रेयारु:ग्राद:वर्ड्स।

If wisdom is protected by the highest understanding, Then how can it be affected even by many foes? As for the Brahmin boy of Ujjayani,² He alone vanquished many enemies.

12

र्त्ते कुर में अन्ते अन्ति स्वाया अन्य दे कें। म्नें ख्र वयश गुरायदे यम यार्श कु:सूर-क्र्रेग-पश्रकुर-पश्रक्र-ध। क्:दुर्यार्देर:तुय:दुर्य:पर:वुर्।

Small minded advice is the birth of wrongdoing and fighting. It is by the methods of the wise that happiness is nurtured. It is by the agitation of the river that it becomes dirty. It is by the Ketaka Jem³ that the water is cleaned.

² Ujjayani is a city in India.

³ The Ketaka Jem (बॅरड्गोर्हण) is a jem with the power to clean dirty water.

য়৻য়৻৻ঀঀঀ৻য়ঀৢ৾৻ড়৾য়ৢ৻ঀঀ৾ৼ৾৾ঀ ড়ৼ৻ড়ৄ৾ৼ৾৻ঀৢ৾ঀ৾৻ঀৠৢ৾য়৻ঀ৻য়ৼ৻ য়৾ঀয়৻য়৻ড়ঀ৾৻য়ড়৻য়য়৻য়ৢ৻ঀয়ৣ৾৻ য়৾ঀয়য়৻য়৻ড়৻য়৾য়৻য়ড়৻য় য়৾৻য়য়য়য়ড়৻য়য়৻য় য়৾৻য়য়য়য়য়৻য়য়য়

Even when the wise are miserable,
They do not enter the path of the foolish.
Even when birds are thirsty,
They do not drink the water on the ground.

14

युषा स्वतं यालक त्या स्वया सम्यासी याला स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया सम्यासी याला स्वया सम्यासी याला स्वया सम्यासी स्वया सम्यासी याला स्वया सम्यासी सम

Even when one having great intelligence is deceived,
Delusion is not a part of their actions.
Even the blind ant,
Is faster than other beings having eyes.

15

म् म्यायात्र स्थाप्त स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत स

If two wise people discuss,
New understandings will likely arise.
By mixing turmeric and borax,
A new color is born.

विद्रः व्यंश्यु सुरायः मूर्यायायः स्ट्रीया महितासु प्येतः प्यात् स्वात् स्वात् व्यक्षितः प्येतः स्वात् स्वात् स्वात् व्यक्षित्यः स्वात् स्वात्य स्वात् स्वा

The person who has accumulated merit,
Even if alone is victorious in all ways.
The lion, king of beasts, and the universal emperor,
Do not need friends.

17

म्यायाः स्थायकाः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्थाय

But even for a great expert in method, How difficult is it to bind a servant into servitude? Even though the Garuda is very powerful, It became the mount of Vishnu.

18

तह्माहेब्यर्नेन्द्रस्थः द्वा कुत्यत्वः ज्ञानवेश्वर्यः स्वाक्षित्र। वद्गान्तः ज्ञानवेश्वर्यः स्वाक्षित्र। वद्गान्तः स्वाक्ष्यः स्वाक्ष्यः स्वाक्ष्यः।

In this world and beyond,
To attain happiness is the highest wisdom.
By the wisdom of the Prince Candra,
King Sudāsa was protected in his life and his future lives.

चर्यद्विरःसञ्च स्याः क्रेन्द्रस्यः म्याः स्याप्त्रस्यः मेत्रस्यः स्याः स्याः स्याप्त्रस्यः मेत्रस्यः स्याः स्याः स्याप्त्रस्यः मेत्रस्यः स्याः स्याः स्याः

Even the hero with great strength,
If not a wise person, they will not obtain glory.
Even if one attains a fortune,
Without merit, how can it be eternal?

20

स्त्र प्रमुद्धं माहिकासुकाग्राम् यायवा त्रेकामात्र ही प्रमुक्षाम् स्त्र स्त्र ही प्रमुक्षाम् स्त्र स्त्र ही प्रमुक्षाम् स्त्र स्त्र

A duality of virtue and fault is clear,
But the wise know how to separate them when mixed.
While swans can separate milk from water,
Everyone can obtain milk from a cow.

21

यश्रायातेश्वायात्रायात्र्री रान्त्रीयाम्बिराम्बिशायाञ्ची र्रात्यम्यायात्र्रायात्र्री श्रूष्यायात्र्रायात्र्रायात्र्री श्रूष्यायात्र्रायात्र्रायात्र्राया

If encouragement is spoken, Understanding is born even to an animal. But when encouragement is not spoken, If one thinks and understands, they are wise. स्यात्म्यात्रेत्रः व्यव्यास्य स्थात्म्याः स्थात्म्याः स्थात्म्यः स्थात्मः स्यात्मः स्थात्मः स्थात्यः स्थात्मः स्थात्मः स्थात्मः स्थात्मः स्थात्मः स्थात्यः स्थात्यः स्थातः स्थात्मः स्थात्यः स्थात्यः स्थात्यः स्थात्यः स्थात्यः स्

In one is intelligent, without speech
One has the chance to think of one's additude.
Even not having eaten the pomegranite,
From the color itself one knows the taste.

23

क्षायश्चर्यः स्ट.ची स्थ्यः यशः ग्राटः । स्याप्तश्चरः स्वावतः स्ट.चीतः सः इतः । क्षायश्चरः स्वावतः सः स्वतः । क्षायश्चरः सः स्वावतः स्वावतः स्वावतः । स्वावश्चरः सः स्वावतः स्वावतः स्वावतः स्वावतः ।

But in the wise person's own region,
Less reverence is received than in other regions.
One only sells jewels to other places,
For on the island (where jewels are found) how can they be sold?

24

स्रावसः संश्चेतः सर्वः तुसः सः स्रुवा। यदे : यः स्र्वेदः त्यः स्रावसः से ः श्चेद। यदे : यः स्रुदः त्यः स्रवासः से स्रो से संविदे : यः स्रवासः से स्रो से संविदे : यो से स्रो से स्रो

If it is time for the wise to learn, there is suffering.
It is impossible to stay happy and wise.
For that reason, attachment to small pleasures,
Makes it impossible to attain great happiness.

म् द्रांत्र स्वाक्ष्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्य स्वयः स्वर्य स्वयः स्वर्य स्वयः स्वर्य स्वयः स्वर्य स्वयः स्वर्य स्वयः स्वयः

If one is intelligent but weak,
What can a powerful enemy do?
Though the lion is powerful,
He was killed by the intelligent rabbit.⁴

26

शेश्वराष्ट्रक्षात्र्वर्षः स्थान्यः स्यान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स

If one knows how to act in harmony with other sentient beings,
Then they are wise.
Even aminals of the same kind,
Do they not abide in one group?

27

चीयः ४४.८ मृट्टिंग्सः सिंदः सुदुः स्था भाष्यः सुट्यः योध्यः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः भः चीयः सः ४.८ मृट्टिंग्स्यः सुर्धाः इयः सम्बद्धः याः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः इयः सम्बद्धः सः स्थाः स्याः स्थाः स्याः स्थाः स

If the certainty from which actions arise is not achieved,
One must analyze critically.
Know the difference between wisdom and delusion.
To think last is the method of the fool.

⁴ This is a reference to the Hitopadesha story (हितोपदेश II.8) where a rabbit kills a lion by tricking him into falling down a well.

स्व में अप्याम्य मुक्त निर्देश स्था व्यापट स्व पार्ल के निर्देश स्था व्यापट स्व पार्ल के निर्देश स्था अप्याम्य स्व स्व पार्ल स्व प्रमास्य स्व

If one knows what the wise analyze,
Then one is counted among them.
A fool may be wise in analyzing the age of an ox,
But that is not virtue.

29

स्त्रियां संस्त्रीयां संस्त्रियां स्त्रीयां स्त्रीयं स्त

It is not by rivers that the ocean is quenched.
It is not by wealth that the king's treasury is satisfied.
One is not satisfied by the enjoyment of sentual pleasures.
The wise are not satisfied by eloquent sayings.

30

य्यात्रायत्र मुक्षायात्र मान्यायत्र मुक्षायात्र स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्

Even when eloquent sayings come from children,
The wise accept them completely.
If a sweet smell is to arise,
One must grasp the musk of the deer instead of the navel.

An Investigation of the Noble

31

The virtues of the supreme beings, Are always specifically proclaimed by supreme beings. The smell of the sandalwood of Mt. Malaya,⁵ Is spread by the air in all the ten directions.⁶

32

लेलासेयोबाट्यां कुंबाकायम्बाद्यका सुँचाका ट्रेयासीयाताट्याय सुँचावा ट्रेयासीयाताट्याय सुँचावा ट्रेयायाट्याय सुंचावा ट्रेयायाट्याय सुंचावा ट्रेयायाट्याय सुंचावा

If a supreme lord is appointed,
Happiness and accomplishment will obtain.
If offerings are made to the jewel atop the victory banner,
The wise proclaim that the region will be virtuous.

⁵ Mt. Malaya (मलय) is a mountain range in the west of Malabar, India.

⁶ In Tibetan cosmology there are ten directions - the four cardinal directions, the four intermediate directions, the nadir, and the zenith.

चीट्याक्षे.यचवः (बुचाःसूट्यः वाद्वीट्री इभाषःग्रीशः चपेचः तादुः सुभाशः कथः देशस्र। सैचाः तत्रः क्ष्यः चीतः देथः तत्रः। चीतः दथः चीवधः ग्रीशः चादुशः तः द्या

If one is endangered by another evil king, One is especially mindful of the Dharma king. When sentient beings are taken by a fever, Only glacial water receives their attention.

34

योशटः र्जयाशः सीयः तशः हैशः शेः यहुष। यदीटः तृषुः योट्ट्र्यः मीशः यथेयः तः यो शुः ट्यटः क्ष्यः मीशः योशः यथेयः तः श्रीट्। इताः श्रीटः मिशः त्यं योशः योश्यः यः श्रीट्।

If endangered by the harful behavior of the king, One will be specifically protected by the Dharma king. Those possessed by demons Are cared for by the mystics.

35

द्यायाञ्चेतायाञ्चरायायाय्येत। वृत्याम्यायव्यायाः वृत्याम्यायाः द्यायाञ्चेतायाञ्चरायाः द्यायाञ्चेतायाञ्चरायाः द्यायाञ्चेतायाञ्चरायाः द्यायाञ्चेतायाञ्चरायाः द्यायाञ्चेतायाञ्चरायाः

Supreme beings renounce even small harmful actions, While inferior beings do not renounce even great ones.

One throws out a piece of dust from yogurt,

But specifically puts yeast into chang.⁷

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⁷ Chang (^{as;}) is a name for Tibetan barley beer.

Even when trouble comes to the supreme being,
Their behavior has the distinctive feature of being especially beautiful.

Even when a fire faces downhill,
One sees tounges of fire buring upwards.

37

श्रात्रां में ता मिट सम्बद्धाना स्रोत्यः त्या में में स्क्री स्क्री स्वा में स्व में स्वा में स्वा में स्वा में स्वा में स्वा में स्वा में स्व में स्वा में स्वा में स्वा में स्वा में स्वा में स्वा में स्व में से स्व में स्व में स्व में स्व में स्व में स्व में स

Even when the supreme being is at a distance,
They protect their followers by helping them from a distance.
It is by large clouds gathering in the sky,
That the harvest of the earth increases.

38

मार्श्व कें श्लेष मार्थ निया मार्थ कें श्लेष मार्थ कें श्लेष मार्थ कें मार्थ कें मार्थ कें श्लेष मार्थ कें श्लेष मार्थ कें मार्थ कें श्लेष मार्थ मार्थ कें श्लेष मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ कें श्लेष मार्थ मार्थ कें श्लेष मार्थ मार्य मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्य मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मा

Fame causes happiness in this life,
Merit causes happiness in the next life.
Mere wealth aside from these two,
Does not have the power to produce happiness for the wise.

च्याण्यात्वेयः स्टान्त्यः स्टान्यः स्ट

Those who see into the distant future,
Have awareness and great patience.
By concentrating firmly and having great diligence,
Even a servant can become a master.

40

Those that are always overjoyed with giving,
Their fame rises like the wind.
Like the poor that gather to beg,
Even more wish to make offerings.

41

चुन्न, क्ष्यां स्थान, स्थान,

Having given again and again without taking, Voluntarily accepting the contempt of lesser beings, And not forgetting even small benefits. These are the marks of the essence of greatness. द्रश्विभःगुर्द्वात्त्रः स्वर्धः श्वरः य्यूरः द्रोत्तरे स्वरः स्वर द्रोत्तरे स्वरः स

Even if the virtues of the supreme being become hidden, Their distinguishing features are clear to all the world. Even if the flower of the nutmeg tree is covered, Its sweet scent is all pervading.

43

मुयार्चि स्टाप्युया के सार्वमा इसाया वादा दुः सुद्राय स्वापुरा सो हिंवा प्यया के रहेद स्वे सुद्रा वादुवा वो दें रासु वादा द्वार स्वर्धि

A king is great only in his own region,
But the supreme being is honored wherever they go.
Generally, a flower is adorned just for a day,
But jewels receive offerings always.

44

स्यादान्त्राचायात्र्यात्र्यात्राच्याः स्याद्वानुत्याचायव्यक्ष्यासर्वेत्रायात्रीत्रायाः स्याद्वानुत्याचायव्यक्ष्यसर्वेत्रायात्रीत्रायाः स्थाप्ताचायात्रायायात्रायाः

A tree that is bent down is a sign of many fruits.

Beautiful tail feathers is a sign of a tamed peacock.

Swift running is a sign of a tamed steed.

The discipline of the supreme being is a sign of wisdom.

न्ययः इस्यान्दर्ययायः व्या व्यापायः स्वर्याः प्रद्याः व्यापायः स्वर्यः व्याप्तः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः व्याप्तिः स्वर्यः स्वर

Supreme beings and ordinary people may act similarly,
But their graciousness is different.
The seeds put on the field are not different,
But the difference in harvest is immeasurable.

46

क्र्याक्चितासीचेट्ट क्र्यूस्स्यातास्त्रीया भीदित्यास्त्रीत्वास्त्रीयास्त्रीयास्त्रीयाः स्वतास्त्रीयास्त्रीयास्त्रीयास्त्रीया

If one helps a great being even only a little,
It will issue forth effects.

One who gave a single Amla⁸ to the Dharma King,
Was viewed as equal to his son.

47

चबट घेरे के रेगाश क्षेत्र प्रश्न चश्चर । क्षेत्र प्रश्न श्रम श्रम स्त्र के त्र श्रम क्षेत्र व्याप । क्षेत्र प्रश्न के प्रश्न क्षेत्र के त्र प्रश्न । के प्रश्नेत्र के स्त्र के स्

It is through actions that a good lineage is protected. But if actions are spoiled, a lineage is meaningless. People like the sweet smell of sandalwood, But who takes the burned up embers?

⁸ Amla is known by many names - in Tibetan it is (ॣॖ इंदर) and in Sanskrit it is आमलकी. It is also known as Indian Gooseberry, Emblic Myrobalan, Amla, and Amalaki. It is an important plant in India with many medicinal properties.

Even for the great, temporary troubles arise. But for this, anguish need not be born. Even the moon is sometimes eclipsed, But it will immediately be released.

49

ग्रुंब च्चैक कुथ चें स्ट्वर वर्भु स्ट्री स्य क्षेट्र ने प्ये प्तर ग्रुंब वर्भु स्थ प्रथा त्र्य क्षेट्र ने प्ये प्तर ग्रुंब वर्भु स्थ प्रथा ग्रुंब च्चैक क्षेट्र व्याप्त स्थान

If the great are kind to an enemy, By this the enemy is controlled by him. Honored by many, he cares for all. The king is empowered by all.

50

न्यायः द्वेत्यस्य स्तुन् श्रुर्यः स्तुन् स्तु स्तु स्त्रायः स्त्रे स्त्रायः स्त्रे स्त्रायः स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्र स्रोताः निर्वात्यः स्त्रे स्त्रायः स्त्रे स्त्र स्त्रे स्

However, even if the supreme being grows frail,
They will not eat food that is acquainted with harmful behavior.

Even if the lion is hungry,
It does not eat filthy vomit.

ন্ম শ র্মুকা অ ননম র অহ। মন নির্মান নাম কি নাম কর্ম। ম এ স্থুম র নম্মীলম নম্ভ শ শ্রাহ। ই জী নির্মিকা মুমম মী বিশ্বাস

Even at the cost of their own life,
How can the supreme being reject their own innate goodness?
Even if gold is burned and broken,
It's color cannot be defiled.

52

Even when inferior beings get angry at them, How can noble beings respond with anger? Even though the fox produces arrogant sounds, The lion maintains compassion.

53

People search for flaws in great beings, But not in inferior beings. One looks at the damage of a precious jewel, But who examines a chunk of charred wood?

To not become happy because of praise, To not become unhappy because of blame, To support one's own good virtues, This is the character of the supreme being.

55

As for the power of harmful actions, They are not sources of genuine wealth. Cats and dogs eating until they are full, Is an example of the casting aside of modesty.

56

त्वें र त्या सुद्दा सुद्धा कें व्याया शुरू द्दा हे 'द्र येंद्र हे द 'ग्री के 'च प्येदा ह 'व्या कुद 'द्र चुरू प्य दे। चद्द्या चेंद्रे द 'व्या की काहें या या या

If prosperity arises,
It is the greatness of the ruler.
When a horse is adorned,
Is the rider not beautiful?

As the ruler,
Sustains kindess,
So the servants,
Accomplish the ruler's works.

58

कुःस्रम् अर्थः प्रदेशः अर्थः स्त्रीत्य कुर् अविदः त्यः कुः सः त्यः व्यः स् अविदः त्यः कुः सः त्यः व्यः स् व्यावकः सः व्यावकः स्वावकः स्व

In the places where great beings abide, Who would consider others to be wise? If the sun rises into the sky, There are many stars, but they cannot be seen.

দ্ধুর র্মন্দ্রশ্যা An Investigation of the Foolish

59

धर्र-दें तययः संमूच र उट्टी वययः के हु और यञ्जियाः ग्रीटी औयाः तरः मु्रीटा तार थे तर उच्चीरी भुष्टे वर्षे र तार प्रीट मुख्यः ग्रीटी

Even if a bad person attains a fortune,
Their deeds will become even more unwholesome.
How can one change a waterfall?
One must accept that it only flows downwards.

60

द्यद्यत्यः श्चेत्र्यः यत्रवः स्त्रुदः प्यदः। देवः वर्षेद्रवः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः। देवः वर्षेद्रवः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः। कुः दृदः वर्षेद्रवः स्वरः स्वरं वः स्वरं वः

Even if good actions arise from a bad person,
That is an artificial style.
Even if glass is substituted for a jewel,
When it touches water, it's true color will be revealed.

61

त्म्,यःश्वम्,वस्य,चीरःयःशुर्ग मुष्यःयदुः।यःकः २४:भीरः २। मुष्यःयद्वःयःय्वीयम्भयःयस्यः भीषःयःयःय्वायःय्वीयम्

Even when the fool accomplishes good actions, It is accidental and is not a result of attainment.

The silk thread from the spit of a worm,

Does not arise from wisdom.

केन र्येश्वयम् न्यस्य मञ्जूनश्वयः यदे र्येश्व ह्यायश्वास्त्र क्षेत्रा यादे व्याय स्थित्। स्थायश्वास्त्र स्थाय स्याय स्थाय स्याय स्थाय स्य

Advice that great beings have attained from effort, Is destroyed by the inferior being in an instant. Months and years of exertion by the farmer, Can be redced to dust in an instant by hail.

63

दब्दायायवाक्तेस्यस्य मिन्नीत्रीत्। यादायीवायाव्यक्ताव्याद्यम् स्वराधिताव्यक्तव्यक्तव्यक्ताव्यक्तव्यक्तव्यक्तव्यक्तव्यक्तव्यक्तव्यक्तव्यक्तव्यक्तव्यक्तव्यक्तव्यक्त

Inferior beings generally place their own faults, On to whatever others there are. The beak with which the crow eats is unclean, And is dilligently wiped on other clean places.

64

त्र्यूर-र्नेयो.प्रट.लट.यश्चर-द्रुश-योयोशी स.स्रीश-क्षेण-यूर-प्रसेश-तालुशी प्रव.भेशश-टु.लट.भेशश-तप्र-दर्वीपी यिष-त्रुप्तियाल-स्रीप्त-तालुशी

If a fool embarks on an action,
That spoiled goal degenerates even further.
Because the fox was appointed king,
Even his retinue suffered and he was famously killed.

⁹ This is a reference to the Hitopadesha story (हितोपदेश III.6) where a fox is accidentally dyed blue and becomes a king. However, he became indignant to his fellow foxes and they killed him by howling together at a certain time. Upon hearing the howls, the fox king naturally howled too - exposing himself to the court as a fox and leading to his death.

र्म्यान्यकृत्यःस्टर्न्यः स्ट्रेन्यः स्ट्रास्त्रः स्ट्रास्त्रः स्ट्रेन्यः स्ट्रेन्यः स्ट्रास्त्रः स्ट्रेन्यः स्ट्रास्त्रः स्ट्रेन्यः स्ट्रास्त्रः स्ट्रेन्यः स्ट्रास्त्रः स्ट्

Although the ignorant desire happiness,
By their actions they achieve only suffering.
Beings taken by some evil spirits,
Are seen to commit suicide in order to remove suffering.

66

र्त्त्रां द्वार्ट्ट संश्वायक्षः स्ट्रा म्रम्भवायक्षु स्वायक्षः याक्ष्र्द्रा म्रम्भवायक्षु स्वायक्ष्यः याक्ष्र्द्रा म्रम्भवायक्षे स्वायक्ष्यः स्वायक्ष्र्यः। स्वायक्षे स्वायक्ष्यः स्वायक्ष्यः।

Some honest bad-hearted people bring destruction to themselves.

And some bring harm others.

The straight trees of the forest are uprooted.

It is by the straightness of the arrow that others are killed. 10

67

To never think of the welfare of others,
This behavior is similar to that of a cow.
Even animals that just eat and drink,
Do they not have the power to attain these things?

.

 $^{^{10}}$ The Tibetan is a play on the fact that the Tibetan word 5^{5} means both 'straight' and 'honest.'

यत्र: दर: क्षे: यत्र क्षे: द्धें दः क्षेट्र। क्षें द्यार शः ययदः लेगा देवः याहे रः या क्षें व्यार शः ययदः लेगा देवः याहे रः या क्षुं क्षे दः यः भीः यया यः भीवा

Failing to investigate the benefits and harms, Will not bring about knowledge and understanding. Those to aspire only to satify their bellies, Are hairless pigs.

69

त्तुबःधेवः दत्तुश्वः दत्त्वायः विदः द्वे। आवशः यवः अतुबः वः व्युशः विदः यह्तं र। बेवाः ददः भ्रेवाः ववः योदः वः प्यदा पः वेर्यः द्वेः वायः योदा

Enjoying play in the midst of fools,
Becoming timid in front of the wise and avoid them.
Even if there is not a hump and dewlap,
It is an ox with upper teeth.¹¹

70

Where there is food and drink, there they run quickly. But if entrusted with an action of necessity, they flee.

Even if they know jokes and stories,

They are old dogs without tails. 12

¹¹ The "upper teeth" (") may refer to cainine teeth found in carnivores. The meaning of this analogy is unclear to me.

¹² An "old dog" (^{⑤ 南南}) is an insult similar to calling someone a "pig."

A hoofprint is easily filled with water, A small treasury is easily filled with jewels, A small field is easily filled with seed, A small mind is easily pleased with knowledge.

72

र्स्रेचराःस्व स्तुक्षःस्य स्त्रास्य स्त्रास्य

Having pride the foolish make promises, Even the great become degenerate. By giving the place which was stepped, By Vishu the three realms were lost.¹³

73

स्वीत्रश्चरत्रेष्ठ्वाः स्वरः त्युद्धः स्वरः । वीद्धः स्वरः त्याः त्याः स्वरः त्याः स्वरः स्वरः । स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः । स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः ।

Foolish people with vindictive minds, Cause harm even before it becomes manifest. Even if a bad dog sees a foe, First, it lazily lets out a howl.

¹³ This is a reference to the story of Vishnu's uncle Bali. Bali was an evil king that rules the three realms (above, on, and below the Earth). Vishnu tricked Bali by getting him to agree to give him a piece of land that could be measured by one step. Bali in his arrogance offered three such pieces of land and Vishnu put on leg on top of Mount Sumeru and one on the ground and gain the whole cosmos.

The foolish experience the suffering of accumulation.

They never experience the enjoyment of happiness.

Again and again having wandered looking,

In this greedy attachment to wealth, they are just like mice.

75

स्रितः स्टूरः स्ट्रास्त्राच्याः स्टूरः स्ट्रास्त्राच्याः स्टूरः स्ट्रास्त्राच्याः स्टूरः स्ट्रास्त्राच्याः स्ट्रास्त्राचः स्ट्रास्त्राच्याः स्ट्रास्त्राचः स्ट्रास्त्राच्याः

The wise, when in the prescence of fools,
Are less exalted than one holding a monkey.

The one holding a monkey is offered food and riches,
But the wise leave empty handed.

76

The people without virtues,
Especially hate those endowed with virtue.
A growth in winter at the place where it has snowed,
It is said that this harvest is a bad omen.

Some who are wrongly trained in virtue, Have contempt for those who are well trained. On some islands, if one does not have a goiter, They are referred to as having the flaw of small limbs.

78

क्रॅ.चा.धेश्वर.त.स.चीट्र.त.स्थर्ग क्र्या.क्र्ट.तम.चीट्र.त.तस्था क्र्या.क्र्य.त.त.सीट्र.त.तस्था मट्र.चाध्वर.त.त.सीट्र.च

Those who perform incomplete rituals, Belittle those who perform complete rituals. If one went to the place of one-legged people, Those with two legs are not counted as human.

79

कॅ.चा.ज्या.चर.चर्चुच.च.व्याव। धर.द्रवा.कॅ.चा.च्चेद.व्य.चा.वे। श्रुक.च्य.चे.के.ज्य.क्व.क्व.च स्वीक.च.च.च्चे.के.ज्य.क्व.च्यूका।

Some who wrongly accomplish rituals,
Scold those who perform correct rituals.
People having the head of a dog,
Mistreat the handsome by calling them ignoble women.

অহ্বনাস্থ্য ভ্রমান্ত্র নাম দ্রীর নাম ক্রিয়াল ক

Some by a wrong livelihood find wealth and food, And have contempt for the poverty stricken wise. Old monkeys when conceiving of people, Laugh and say "They have no tails!"

81

देशःदःयशःश्वीशःसद्गःयशःद। स्वाप्तःयःस्वदःयदेःदःदःद्वसः। द्विः वीशःयद्शःयदेःसःदेःवावसः। देविसःस्वापःस्वदःसःदेः

If suffering from past karma,
The wise wander among the foolish.
The wind drives the sweet smell of the Malika¹⁴ flower,
To the air at the pile of dusty rags.¹⁵

82

ब्रुंब:इस्रयःव्यद्यःस्यःवहेंब:ब्रेट:केट। व्यव:ह्यःस:ब्रथ:क्षे:कवायःस। क्रुंब:दु:द्व:स:कु:कवायःवविद। द्व:स्यःकु:कवायःवविद।

Diligently seizing faults, Not attached to virtue at all, An inferior being is just like a sieve, Holding the bad, but losing what is good.

¹⁴ A fragrant white flower found in India.

¹⁵ The Tibetan (^{धुन्} र्हेन्) refers to the Sanskrit term पांसुकूल which refers to a collection of rags in a dust heap that were used by Buddhist for clothing.

यवायात्रेयात्र्यं स्थित्यात्रेयात्र्यं स्थित्। अव्याद्यात्र्यं स्थित्यं स्थित्यं स्थित्यं स्थित्। स्थित्यात्रेयात्यात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात्येयात्रेयात्येयात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात

Unintelligent in the analysis of quality,
In the presence of the wise they are turned away and expelled.
Passing the time conversing only about food and wealth,
They are described as two-legged cows.

84

विरायदेग्विर्यं स्वाप्त्रं व्यव्यक्ष्यं स्वराप्तः । चुःयः क्षेत्रं संस्थितः स्वेष्यं स्वराप्तः । चुःयः क्षेत्रं संस्थितः से स्वराप्तः । चुःयः क्षेत्रं स्वर्यः संस्थाः ।

Although many of those with little intelligence gather,
They are unable to achieve great deeds.
Even if many twigs are bound together,
It is difficult for them to bear the beam of a building.

85

अ.पीर.वीर.लट.लुचा.श्वर.चुच. चैर.लट.शह्टश.तर.खे.खुचा.डु। कुट.लट.शह्टश.तर.खे.खुचा.डु। ल.चीर.त.लश.ट्रंच.चीय.त।

An undertaking accomplished without analysis,
But who would regard it as wise?
After worms have eaten,
Although a letter may appear, they are not skilled writers.¹⁶

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¹⁶ That is, though worms may leave tracks that look like letters, they are not writers.

मुं म्यं भावत्र स्वरं त्यं न्यान्य प्रमान्य स्वरं म्यं स्वरं स्वर

The passionate words of the foolish,
And the steed that does not understand anything,
And the swords that fall on the battlefield;
It is uncertain whose friend these will become.

87

म्यार केत्र स्थित महिना नीश महिला स्थार केत्र स्थितशास्त्र सुद्धार स्थार स्थार केत्र स्थितशास्त्र सुद्धार स्थार स्थार स्थार सुद्धार स्थार स्थार स्थार स्थार स्थार सुद्धार स्थार स्था स्थार स्था स्थार स्था

Foolish people without insight,
Even when numerous are controlled by enemies.
A herd of powerful elephants,
Was tamed by a single wise rabbit.¹⁷

88

त्रेश्वःस्वास्यः स्ट्रेस्यः स्ट्रेस्यः स्ट्रेस्यः स्ट्रेस्यः स्ट्रेस्यः स्ट्रेस्यः स्ट्रेस्यः स्ट्रेस्यः स्ट्र स्ट्रेस्य स्ट्रेस्यः स्ट्रेस्यः

Even the possessions of those without insight, Usually bring few benefits to them. Even the milk of the wishing cow, The calf rarely drinks it.

¹⁷ This is a reference to the Hitopadesha story (हितोपदेश III.3) where a rabbit defends his kin's water source from a herd of elephants by pretending to be the Moon God.

तव्द्व्याचेत्रसम्बद्धाः स्टब्स्यास्य स्टब्स्य स

It is uncertain if even the wise Will become revered by fools. When the sun is extremely luminous, Will even demons not flee?

90

बुद्धार्थः व्यास्त्रात्म्यः स्थान्यः व्यास्त्रात्मः स्थान्यः व्यास्त्रात्मः स्थान्यः व्यास्त्रात्मः स्थान्यः व स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः व्यास्त्रात्मः स्थान्यः स्यान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्यानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्थानः स्

The foolish may collect possessions, But how could there be a thought of friends? Only evil deeds, suffering, and bad talk. Just like a rat, they hoard and then die.

91

क्षेत्रं क्ष क्षेत्रं क्षेत्र

Within a group of bad people, How can even one endowed with virtue be respected? In the abode of a poisonous snake, Even shining a bright light will not remove it. प्रियामकुष्ट्रा स्वाप्तास्य स

Although by bad actions one may have possessions, Because of avarice one is not free to enjoy them. When the grapes are ripe and it is time to eat them, The crow's beak is always sick.

93

देशःसैजःशःजःसैटःबुशःचयाशा चैःस्याःग्रीशःषुःचबैटःचःल्रा भ्रैःस्यःचेशःबुधाःद्वःषशःशेशशा क्रैषःदें.योवधःक्रीशःचभ्रैदःदेश्यःशःश

Those who must be continuously protected by others,
That being will one day become arrogant.
The crow took hold of the turtle,
He famously fell to the Earth. 18

94

बिंश.बुट.हुश.उचट.धिंथ.हुतु.ध्यात्रा सट्यं.शेंश.शह्ट.च.श्रेंय.त्तट.उट्टी ट्.शक्य.योध्श.ज.त.शक्य.श्र.उहुयी चचट.टथ.श्र.तुश.टुश.चेंश.चहुरी

Ignorant of quality and forgetting to practice kindness.

Not grasping wonder at wonderous words.

Directly perceiving, but asking again and again.

Having become timid, following the thoughts of fools.

¹⁸ This is a reference to a story where a turtle was stuck on land and a crow came to help him, telling him to bite on a stick and that he would carry the turtle back to the sea. But in flight, someone shouted how clever the crow was to think of such a plan and the turtle opened his mouth to claim that he was the clever one, but as soon as he did, he fell to his death.

মন্ট্রিমাধ্রীনমার নেট্রিমাধ্রী । বহার মান্তর্মার ক্রিমা ক্রিনার মার্মার ক্রিমা ক্রিনার মার্মার ক্রিমা

Those of little realization talk of subduing enemies,
Letting out a cry when seeing them at a distance,
Joining their hands together when meeting them on the battlefield,
And bragging when they return home.

96

বহার মার্লুমান্তর্ব ক্রমান্তর্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্র বিশ্ব বিশ

If it is time to discuss, the coward is majestic. If entrusted with a duty, they calculate their wealth. If it is necessary to serve, they become sick. Calling orders to the battlefield from a distance.

97

योश्यः मुंशः मुंशः त्रः स्त्रं ताः मुंशः स्त्रः स्त

Those of little intelligence show off even the slightest victory.

If defeated, they blame a friend.

If joining a discussion, they start a fight.

If in a secret discussion, they tell the secret.

यस्त्रियः स्ट्रम् स्टर्स्स्य स्ट्रम् स्ट्रम्

Polishing adornments on the battlefield, If they meet with the enemy, they hide on their own side. In a relationship they frighten friends more than enemies. They cast their sword into the hands of the enemy.

99

द्याद त्यां अर्थे त्या स्त्र स्त्र

If the army goes, they are at the end.
When returning, they are the leader.
If they see food and drink, they will certainly enter.
If they see hardship, they will skillfully sneak away.

100

श्चीयात्रास्त्राच्यात्रास्त्राच्या श्चीत्रा चर्हे दश्ची दीयात्रास्त्राच्या श्चीत्रास्त्रा चर्हे दश्ची दीयात्रास्त्राच्या श्चीत्रास्त्रा श्ची स्वत्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्राच्या श्चीत्रास्त्रा

About the characteristics of a bad person, Though there are indeed many things to be said, Who would draw vomit from a well? What wise person enjoys the taste of vomit?

To communicate by moving one's lips, To close one's eye when making a statement, To let out a groan when hearing a memoir; If those things arise, it is a sign of inferiority.¹⁹

¹⁹ It was considered improper to signal to someone else in a crowd with your lips, to wink when talking about others or complain when hearing a life story.

क्रेंगायायक्रेम्स्

Important Terms

स्यार्थ

This term is related to the Sanskrit मित which has a range of meanings including devotion, prayer, memory, opinion, perception, and judgement.²⁰ The literal Tibetan is <intelligence + advice> and I take it to mean something close to 'discriminating intellect' though for the sake of brevity I translate it here as 'intelligence.'

धेंद्र: इद

This term is related to the Sanskrit गुण which has a large array of meanings, but in this sense means good quality, virtue, merit, or excellence. I have translated it here as 'virtue' as that is a fairly broad term in English that seems to encompass the meanings of the Tibetan.

সামপ্রাম

This term is related to the Sanskrit কুহাল. It's meanings range from clever or skilled to wise or proficient. I translate it here as 'wise' as in English it includes both learning and discernment.

5य:यः

This term is related to the Sanskrit परम. It often has a superlative sense, meaning best, chief, highest, primary, unsurpassed, or supreme. It is sometimes used as a noun referring a person of the highest quality. I translate it here as 'supreme' or in the case of a person as 'supreme being' to maintain the superlative sense.

ষ্ট্রব্য

This term is related to the Sanskrit पाप. It is sometimes translated as 'sin' but I think this is a poor choice as the term 'sin' has connotations of an action that is against the will of God or some other divine command, rather than an action that is in itself harmful or that produces harmful consequences. In keeping with this sense, I have instead chosen to translated it as 'harmful action' or 'harmful behavior.'



²⁰ The Sanskrit glosses used are from the Monier-Williams Sanskrit-English dictionary.

This term is related to the Sankrit 現實 meaning to be confused, in error, or perplexed. It can also mean to fail or to go astray. The Tibetan means stupid or foolish and synonymous with 到底以下 and is translated here as 'fool' or 'foolish.'

८४.स.

This term is related to the Sanskrit हीन meaning deficient, base, low, poor, vile, or bad. The Tibetan has similar connotations of inferiority and I translate it here as 'bad person' or 'inferior being.'