Dhammapada

The Path of Truth
Translated by Bhante Suddhāso

(Ch. 23) Nāga-Vagga The Elephant¹ Chapter

(320)

aham nāgova saṅgāme, cāpato patitam saram. ativākyam titikkhissam, dussīlo hi bahujjano.

I, like an elephant in battle struck by an arrow from a bow, Will endure criticism from the immoral multitude.

(321)

dantam nayanti samitim, dantam rājābhirūhati. danto seṭṭho manussesu, yotivākyam titikkhati.

One who is trained can be led through a crowd; One who is trained can be mounted by a king. The best among humans is one who is trained, One who endures criticism.

(322)

varamassatarā dantā, ājānīyā ca sindhavā. kuñjarā ca mahānāgā, attadanto tato varam.

Excellent are well-trained mules, thoroughbred Sindhu horses, and royal elephants; But more excellent than those is one who is self-trained.

(323)

na hi etehi yānehi, gaccheyya agatam disam. yathāttanā sudantena, danto dantena gacchati.

For it is not with such transportation that one can go where one has never gone; Where one who is well-trained, self-trained, can go.

(324)

dhanapālo nāma kuñjaro, kaṭukabhedano dunnivārayo. baddho kabaļam na bhuñjati, sumarati nāgavanassa kuñjaro.

The elephant Dhanapāla, bitter about his separation, is hard to restrain; In captivity he does not eat, as he misses the elephant-forest.

(325)

middhī yadā hoti mahagghaso ca, niddāyitā samparivattasāyī. mahāvarāhova nivāpapuṭṭho, punappunaṃ gabbhamupeti mando.

One who is hazy-minded and gluttonous, drowsy, sleeping fitfully, Like an oversized pig devouring the bait, the fool comes again and again to the womb.

¹ Nāga. This can mean "elephant," "dragon," or "powerful being."

(326)

idam pure cittamacāri cārikam, yenicchakam yatthakāmam yathāsukham. tadajjaham niggahessāmi yoniso, hatthippabhinnam viya aṅkusaggaho.

In the past this mind would wander about,

Going wherever it wished, wherever it desired, wherever it found pleasure. Today I will carefully restrain it, like an elephant-trainer a rampaging elephant.

(327)

appamādaratā hotha, sacittamanurakkhatha. duggā uddharathattānam, paṅke sannova kuñjaro.

Take delight in vigilance, and in guarding one's own mind! Lift yourself up from the harmful path, as an elephant from the mud.

(328)

sace labhetha nipakam sahāyam, saddhim caram sādhuvihāridhīram. abhibhuyya sabbāni parissayāni, careyya tenattamano satīmā.

If you acquire a prudent companion to travel with, One who lives an excellent life, who is steadfast and wise, Having left behind all risks, go with them, satisfied and mindful.

(329)

no ce labhetha nipakam sahāyam, saddhim caram sādhuvihāridhīram. rājāva raṭṭham vijitam pahāya, eko care mātaṅgaraññeva nāgo.

If you do not acquire a prudent companion to travel with, One who lives an excellent life, who is steadfast and wise, Then like a king leaving behind his conquered kingdom, Go alone, like an elephant in the forest.

(330)

ekassa caritam seyyo, natthi bāle sahāyatā. eko care na ca pāpāni kayirā, appossukko mātangaraññeva nāgo.

It is best to go alone; there is no companionship with a fool. One who lives alone and does nothing harmful will be at ease, Like an elephant in the forest.

(331)

atthamhi jātamhi sukhā sahāyā, tuṭṭhī sukhā yā itarītarena. puññam sukham jīvitasaṅkhayamhi, sabbassa dukkhassa sukham pahānam.

It is pleasant to have companions when the need arises, It is pleasant to be content with whatever comes, It is pleasant to have merit with life comes to an end, It is pleasant to cast aside all dissatisfaction.

(332)

sukhā matteyyatā loke, atho petteyyatā sukhā. sukhā sāmaññatā loke, atho brahmaññatā sukhā.

Pleasant it is to be a mother in this world; pleasant it is to be a father. Pleasant it is to be a contemplative in this world; pleasant it is to be holy.

(333)

sukham yāva jarā sīlam, sukhā saddhā patiṭṭhitā. sukho paññāya paṭilābho, pāpānam akaraṇam sukham.

Pleasant is virtue, as long as one lives; Pleasant is faith, when solidly established; Pleasant is virtue when attained, Pleasant is refraining from all that is harmful.