

Chapter I
SAMJÑĀ - PRAKARAṆAM
Nomenclature

1
नारायणादुद्भूतोऽयं वर्णक्रमः ॥१॥

nārāyaṇād udbhūto 'yaṁ varṇakramah

nārāyaṇāt—from *Nārāyaṇa*; *udbhūtaḥ*—manifested; *ayaṁ*—this; *varṇakramah*—order of letters.

The Sanskrit alphabet, with its order, appeared from Lord Nārāyaṇa.

I) Brief explanation about the *Devanagari* alphabet:

a) In Sanskrit there are forty-seven letters – fourteen vowels and thirty-three consonants:

अ <i>a</i>	आ <i>ā</i>	इ <i>i</i>	ई <i>ī</i>	उ <i>u</i>	ऊ <i>ū</i>
		ऋ <i>r̥</i>	ॠ <i>r̄</i>	ऌ <i>l̥</i>	ॡ <i>l̄</i>
		ए <i>e</i>	ऐ <i>ai</i>	ओ <i>o</i>	औ <i>au</i>

क <i>ka</i>	ख <i>kha</i>	ग <i>ga</i>	घ <i>gha</i>	ङ <i>ṅa</i>
च <i>ca</i>	छ <i>cha</i>	ज <i>ja</i>	झ <i>jha</i>	ञ <i>ña</i>
ट <i>ṭa</i>	ठ <i>ṭha</i>	ड <i>ḍa</i>	ढ <i>ḍha</i>	ण <i>ṇa</i>
त <i>ta</i>	थ <i>tha</i>	द <i>da</i>	ध <i>dha</i>	न <i>na</i>
प <i>pa</i>	फ <i>pha</i>	ब <i>ba</i>	भ <i>bha</i>	म <i>ma</i>

य <i>ya</i>	र <i>ra</i>	ल <i>la</i>	व <i>va</i>
श <i>śa</i>	ष <i>ṣa</i>	स <i>sa</i>	
ह <i>ha</i>			

b) The name of the consonant is accepted to be the combination of the consonant itself associated with the vowel *a*.

c) When a consonant is used alone, the sign *virāma* or *halanta* (◌) is used.

Ex: क् *k*, द् *d*, अक् *ak*

d) य *ya*, र *ra*, ल *la*, व *va* are called semi-vowels or *antaḥstha*; and स *sa*, श *śa*, ष *ṣa* are called sibilants.

II) Classification according to the vibration of the sound within the mouth:

a) Vowels:

Gutturals (<i>kaṇṭhya</i>)	Palatals (<i>tālavyā</i>)	Retroflex (<i>mūrdhanya</i>)	Dental (<i>dantya</i>)	Labial (<i>oṣṭhya</i>)
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simple	अ <i>a</i>	आ <i>ā</i>	इ <i>i</i>	ई <i>ī</i>	उ <i>u</i>	ऊ <i>ū</i>	ऋ <i>r̥</i>	ॠ <i>r̄</i>	ऌ <i>l̥</i>	ॡ <i>l̄</i>
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	Gutt / Pal		Gutt / Lab	
diphthong	ए <i>e</i>	ऐ <i>ai</i>	ओ <i>o</i>	औ <i>au</i>

ऐ *ai*, औ *au* are not a combination of the letters (*a + i*, *a + u*), but single vowels.

b) Consonants:

	n/a ¹	a	n/a	a	nasals	
Gutturals (<i>kanthya</i>)	क <i>ka</i>	ख <i>kha</i>	ग <i>ga</i>	घ <i>gha</i>	ङ <i>ṅa</i>	ह <i>ha</i>
Palatals (<i>tālavya</i>)	च <i>ca</i>	छ <i>cha</i>	ज <i>ja</i>	झ <i>jha</i>	ञ <i>ña</i>	य <i>ya</i> श <i>śa</i>
Retroflex (<i>murdhanya</i>)	ट <i>ṭa</i>	ठ <i>ṭha</i>	ड <i>ḍa</i>	ढ <i>ḍha</i>	ण <i>ṇa</i>	र <i>ra</i> ष <i>ṣa</i>
Dental (<i>dantya</i>)	त <i>ta</i>	थ <i>tha</i>	द <i>da</i>	ध <i>dha</i>	न <i>na</i>	ल <i>la</i> स <i>sa</i>
Labial (<i>oṣṭhya</i>)	प <i>pa</i>	फ <i>pha</i>	ब <i>ba</i>	भ <i>bha</i>	म <i>ma</i>	व <i>va</i>

¹(n/a—non-aspirate; a— aspirate)

III) Combination of consonant and vowel:

a) Consonant + अ *a* (see I a):

Ex: क *ka*, फ *pha*, स *sa*, etc.

b) Consonant + vowel other than अ *a*:

का *kā*, कि *ki*, की *kī*, कु *ku*, कू *kū*, कृ *kr̥*, क्लृ *kl̥*, के *ke*, कै *kai*, को *ko*, कौ *kau*, कः *kaḥ*

c) Some especial combinations:

र् *r̥* + उ *u* = रु *ru*

द् *d* + ऋ *r̄* = दृ *dr̄*

र् *r̥* + ऊ *ū* = रू *rū*

ह् *h* + ऋ *r̄* = ह्र *hr̄*

IV) Conjunct Consonants:

a) The right vertical line of the first consonant is dropped:

Ex: *ātman* आत्मन्; *janma* जन्म; *nitya* नित्य; *kṛṣṇa* कृष्ण; *sañjaya* सञ्जय; *amba* अम्ब;

jyotis ज्योतिस्; *sthāna* स्थान; *pāṇḍava* पाण्डव; *matsya* मत्स्य

b) Some examples in which the first consonant does not have vertical line:

dvaya द्वय; *sat-saṅga* सत्सङ्ग; *buddhi* बुद्धि; *ṣaṣṭhi* षष्टि; *sadyas* सद्यस्

V) Special features with र̣ *r̥*:

a) र̣ *r̥* + consonant — र्त्, र्म, र्य, etc.

Ex: *karma* कर्म; *arjuna* अर्जुन; *ūrdhvam* ऊर्ध्वम्; *sarveśvara* सर्वेश्वर; *dharmyam* धर्म्यम्

b) consonant + रr — क्र, ब्र, व्र, etc. .

Ex: *kratu* क्रतु; *agre* अग्रे; *brahman* ब्रह्मन्; *prakṛti* प्रकृति; *vraja* व्रज

c) त् t + रr = त्र tr — Ex: *tatra* तत्र; *trivikrama* त्रिविक्रम; *mantra* मन्त्र

d) श् ś + रr = श्र śr — Ex: *śrī* श्री; *śraddhā* श्रद्धा

VI) Some other combinations:

a) क् k + ष ṣ = क्ष kṣ — Ex: *kṣetra* क्षेत्र; *sakṣi* सक्षि; *lakṣmī* लक्ष्मी

b) ज् j + ञ ñ = ज्ञ jñ — Ex: *jñāna* ज्ञान; *jñeyam* ज्ञेयम्

c) double त् t = त्त tt — Ex: *uttiṣṭha* उत्तिष्ठ; *sattva* सत्त्व

d) क् k + त् t = क्त kt — Ex: *bhakti* भक्ति

VII) Numerals:

१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	०
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

2

तत्रादौ चतुर्दश सर्वेश्वराः ॥२॥

tatrādau caturdaśa sarveśvarāḥ

tatra—there, in the alphabet; *ādau*—in the beginning; *caturdaśa*—fourteen; *sarveśvarāḥ* — *Sarveśvaras*.

The first fourteen letters (the vowels) are called *Sarveśvaras* *.

*Śrī Kṛṣṇa, the *Sarveśvara*, or controller of everything, is supremely independent. Similarly the vowels are called *Sarveśvaras* because they can be pronounced independently while the pronunciation of the consonants is dependent upon the vowels.

3

दशदशवताराः ॥३॥

daśa-daśāvatārāḥ

daśa—ten; *daśāvatārāḥ*—*Daśāvatāras*.

The first ten *Sarveśvaras* are called *Daśāvatāras* *.

I) The *Daśāvatāras* are: *a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, ṛ, ṝ, l, l̄*.

*The ten major *avatāras* or Lord Kṛṣṇa's incarnations are Matsya, Kūrma, Varāha, Nṛsimha, Vāmana, Paraśurāma, Rāma, Balarāma, Buddha and Kalki.

4

तेषां द्वौ द्ववेकात्मकौ ॥४॥

teṣāṁ dvau dvāv ekātmakau

teṣāṁ—of them; *dvau dvau*—each pair; *ekātmakau*—*Ekātmakas*.

Each pair of *Dasāvatāras* consists of two *Ekātmakas* *.

I) The *Ekātmakas* are: (*a, ā*), (*i, ī*), (*u, ū*), (*r, ṛ*), (*l, ḷ*).

**Ekātmaka* means different entities who possess the same nature or soul as when Lord Kṛṣṇa expands Himself in various *prakaśa* forms in the *rāsa* dance.

5

पूर्वो वामनः ॥५॥

pūrvo vāmanaḥ

pūrvah—the first one; *vāmanaḥ*—*Vāmana*.

The first *Sarveśvara* of each pair of *Ekātmakas* is called *Vāmana* *.

I) The *Vāmanas* (*a, i, u, r, l*) take short duration of time for pronunciation.

**Vāmana* is the dwarf incarnation of the Lord who begged three steps of land from Bali Mahārāja.

6

परस्त्रिविक्रमः ॥६॥

paras trivikramaḥ

parah—the last one; *trivikramaḥ*—*Trivikrama*.

The second *Sarveśvara* of each pair of *Ekātmakas* is called *Trivikrama* *.

I) *Trivikrama* (*ā, ī, ū, ṛ, ḷ*) takes twice as long as *Vāmana* to pronounce.

*Lord *Trivikrama* is the expanded form of *Vāmandeva* who covered the whole universe with two of His steps. So both *Vāmana* and *Trivikrama* refer to the same incarnation, one short and the other long.

7

त्रिमात्रो महापुरुषः ॥७॥

trimātro mahāpuruṣaḥ

tri—three; *mātraḥ*—unit of time; *mahāpuruṣaḥ*—*Mahāpuruṣa*.

A *Sarveśvara* taking three units of time to pronounce is called *Mahāpuruṣa* *.

I) *Mahāpuruṣa* is used when calling someone from a distance (He Kṛṣṇaaa!). Its notation is Kṛṣṇa3. It is also used in singing and weeping.

**Mahāpuruṣa* is the same as *Mahā-Viṣṇu*, the source of all incarnations.

8

अ आ वर्जिताः सर्वेश्वरा ईश्वराः ॥८॥

a ā varjitāḥ sarveśvarā īśvarāḥ

a ā varjitāḥ—excluding *a* and *ā*; *sarveśvarāḥ*—*Sarveśvaras*; *īśvarāḥ*—*Īśvaras*.
The *Sarveśvaras*, excluding *a* and *ā*, are called *Īśvaras.**

I) The twelve *Īśvaras* are: *i, ī, u, ū, ṛ, ṝ, ḷ, ḹ, e, ai, o, au*.

*The twelve *Īśvaras*, the presiding deities of the twelve months beginning with Magaśira (November-December) are Keśava, then Nārāyaṇa, Mādhava, Govinda, Viṣṇu, Madhusūdana, Trivikrama, Vāmana, Śriddhara, Hṛṣikeśa, Padmanābha and Dāmodara.

9

दशावतारा ईशाः ॥९॥

daśāvatārā īśāḥ

daśāvatārāḥ—*Daśāvatāras*; *īśāḥ*—*Īśās*.

The *Daśāvatāras*, excluding *a* and *ā*, are called *Īśās.**

I) The eight *Īśās*: *i, ī, u, ū, ṛ, ṝ, ḷ, ḹ*.

*The eight *Īśās* are the presiding deities of the 8 layers of the universe (earth, water, fire, air, sky, false ego, mahat and prakṛti), respectively: Varāha, Matsya, Sūrya, Pradyumna, Aniruddha, Saṅkarṣaṇa, Vāsudeva and Parameśvara.

10

अ आ इ ई उ ऊ अनन्ताः ॥१०॥

a ā i ī u ū anantāḥ

a ā i ī u ū—the letters *a, ā, i, ī, u, ū*; *anantāḥ*—*Anantas*.

***A ā, i ī, u ū*, are called *Anantas**.**

*The six *Anantas* are Baladeva in Gokula and His five expansions: Śaṅkarṣaṇa in the spiritual sky, Mahā-Viṣṇu, Garbhodakaśayi Viṣṇu, Kṣirodakaśayi Viṣṇu and Śeṣa in Patala.

11

इ ई उ ऊ चतुःसनाः ॥११॥

i ī u ū catuḥsanāḥ

i ī u ū—the letters *i, ī, u, ū*; *catuḥsanāḥ*—*Catuḥsana*

***I ī, u ū* are called *Catuḥsanas**.**

*The *Catuḥsanas* or four Kumaras--Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanat and Sanātana--are sons of Lord Brahmā. They are considered as the first incarnation of the Lord among the 22 incarnations listed by Sūta Gosvāmī in the Śrīmad-Bhāgatam.

12

उ ऊ ऋ ऋ चतुर्भुजाः ॥१२॥

u ū ṛ ṝ caturbhujāḥ

u ū ṛ ṝ—the letters *u, ū, ṛ, ṝ*; *caturbhujāḥ*—*Caturbhujas*.

***U ū, ṛ ṝ* are called *Caturbhujas**.**

*Caturbhuja means “the four-armed Viṣṇu.” The Lord appears in each of the four *yugas* in different colors: white, red, black and yellow. When He appears as Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu in Kali *yuga*, the Caturbhuja form merges in Him.

13

ए ऐ ओ औ चतुर्व्यूहाः ॥१३॥

e ai o au caturvyūhāḥ

e ai o au— the letters *e, ai, o, au*; *caturvyūhāḥ*—*Caturvyūhas*.

E, ai, o, au* are called *Caturvyūhas*.

*The Caturvyūhas are the quadruple expansions: Vāsudeva, Saṅkarṣaṇa, Pradyumna and Aniruddha.

14

अं इति विष्णुचक्रम् ॥१४॥

aṁ iti viṣṇucakram

aṁ—the nasalized sound used after a *Sarveśvara*; *iti*—thus; *viṣṇucakram*—*Viṣṇucakra*

The nasalized sound after a *Sarveśvara* is called *Viṣṇucakra**.

I) *Viṣṇucakra* is usually transliterated as *m*, but it can be assimilated to one of the nasals: (*ṅ, ṅ̄, ṇ, n, m*) according to the class (*varga*) of the letter which follows it. It is pronounced with the assistance of the nose.

Ex: (Bg 9.26) *patraṁ puspaṁ phalaṁ toyam*

**Viṣṇucakra* is the Lord Viṣṇu’s disk also called *Sudarśana cakra*.

15

अमिति विष्णुचापः ॥१५॥

aṁ̄ iti viṣṇucāpaḥ

aṁ̄—a nasalized letter; *iti*—thus; *viṣṇucāpaḥ*—*Viṣṇucāpa*.

(When the final *n* is followed by *l* is replaced by *Viṣṇucāpa**).

Ex: (Bg 4.39) *śraddhāvāṁ̄ labhate jñānam*

(Bg 18.17) *hatvāpi sa imāṁ̄ lokān*

**Viṣṇucāpa* is the Lord Viṣṇu’s bow also called *Śārṅgam*.

16

अः इति विष्णुसर्गः ॥१६॥

aḥ iti viṣṇusargaḥ

aḥ—the aspirated sound after a *Sarveśvara*; *iti*—thus; *viṣṇusargaḥ*—*Viṣṇusarga*.

The aspirated sound after *Sarveśvara* is called *Viṣṇusarga**.

I) In *Devanāgarī*, *Viṣṇusarga* is represented by two dots (:), and it is transliterated as *ḥ*, but it should not be confused with the letter *h*.

Ex: (BS 5.1) *īśvaraḥ paramaḥ kṛṣṇaḥ*

(Bg 10.2) *na me viduḥ sura-gaṇāḥ*

*Viṣṇusarga means Lord Viṣṇu's creation. The abodes of the Lord such as Vṛndāvana are also called Viṣṇusarga.

17

कादयो विष्णुजनाः ॥१७॥

kādayo viṣṇujanāḥ

ka-ādayaḥ—beginning with the consonant *k*; *viṣṇujanāḥ*—*Viṣṇujanas*.

Beginning with *k*, all the consonants are called *Viṣṇujanas*.*

*The *Viṣṇujanas*, Lord Viṣṇu's devotees, are always dependent on the Lord, Sarveśvara. Similarly the consonantes, *Viṣṇujanas*, cannot be pronounced independently. They need to be in contact with a vowel, Sarveśvara.

18

यववर्जितास्तु बलाः ॥१८॥

ya-va-varjitās tu balāḥ

ya-va-varjitāḥ—excluding *y* and *v*; *tu*—but; *balāḥ*—*Balas*.

The *Viṣṇujanas*, excluding *y* and *v*, are called *Balas.**

* *Bala* is Lord Balarāma. Although He is the elder brother of Lord Kṛṣṇa sometimes He considers Himself as Kṛṣṇa's servant.

19

ते मान्ताः पञ्च पञ्च विष्णुवर्गाः ॥१९॥

te māntāḥ pañca pañca viṣṇuvargāḥ

te—they; *ma-antāḥ*—ending in *m*; *pañca pañca*—five groups of five each; *viṣṇuvargāḥ*—*Viṣṇuvargas*.

The *Viṣṇujanas* from *ka* to *ma* are called *Viṣṇuvargas. They are arranged in five groups of five letters each.**

I) Each one of the five groups of *Viṣṇuvargas* is designated by its first letter:

<i>ka-varga</i>	क <i>ka</i>	ख <i>kha</i>	ग <i>ga</i>	घ <i>gha</i>	ङ <i>ṅa</i>
<i>ca-varga</i>	च <i>ca</i>	छ <i>cha</i>	ज <i>ja</i>	झ <i>jha</i>	ञ <i>ña</i>
<i>ṭa-varga</i>	ट <i>ṭa</i>	ठ <i>ṭha</i>	ड <i>ḍa</i>	ढ <i>ḍha</i>	ण <i>ṇa</i>
<i>ta-varga</i>	त <i>ta</i>	थ <i>tha</i>	द <i>da</i>	ध <i>dha</i>	न <i>na</i>
<i>pa-varga</i>	प <i>pa</i>	फ <i>pha</i>	ब <i>ba</i>	भ <i>bha</i>	म <i>ma</i>

*The five groups of the residents of Vraja are the five *Viṣṇuvargas*. These include the three groups of cowerd men called *Vaiśya*, *Ābhīra* and *Gurjjara*, the *Brāhmaṇas* and the architects such as carpenters, potters and so on.

20

अवर्जितास्तु विष्णुगणाः ॥२०॥

ñā-varjitās tu viṣṇugaṇāḥ

ñā-varjitāḥ—excluding *Viṣṇujana ñ*; *tu*—but; *viṣṇugaṇāḥ*—*Viṣṇuganas*.
The *Viṣṇuvargas*, excluding *ñā*, are called *Viṣṇuganas**

**Viṣṇuganas* are the associates of the Lord.

21

कचटतपा हरिकमलानि ॥२१॥

ka-ca-ṭa-ta-pā harikamalāṇi

ka-ca-ṭa-ta-pāḥ—the *Viṣṇujanas k, c, ṭ, t, p*; *harikamalāṇi*—*Harikamalas*.
Ka, ca, ṭa, ta, pa* are called *Harikamalas*

**Harikamala* is the lotus flower held by Lord *Viṣṇu*.

22

खच्छथफा हरिखड्गाः ॥२२॥

kha-cha-ṭha-ṭha-phā harikhaḍgāḥ

kha-cha-ṭha-ṭha-phāḥ—the *Viṣṇujanas kh, ch, ṭh, th, ph*; *harikhaḍgāḥ*—*Harikhaḍgas*.
Kha, cha, ṭha, tha, pha* are called *Harikhaḍgas*

**Harikhaḍga* is the sword of Lord *Viṣṇu* called *Nandaka*.

23

गजडदबा हरिगदाः ॥२३॥

ga-ja-ḍa-da-bā harigadāḥ

ga-ja-ḍa-da-bāḥ—the *Viṣṇujanas g, j, ḍ, d, b*; *harigadāḥ*—*Harigadas*.
Ga, ja, ḍa, da, ba* are called *Harigadās*

**Harigadā* is the mace of the Lord called *Kaumodaki*.

24

घञ्जदधमा हरिघोषाः ॥२४॥

gha-jha-ḍha-dha-bhā harighoṣāḥ

gha-jha-ḍha-dha-bhāḥ—the *Viṣṇujanas gh, jh, dh, dh, bh*; *harighoṣāḥ*—*Harighoṣas*.
Gha, jha, ḍha, dha, bha* are called *Harighoṣas*

**Harighoṣa* is the conch of Lord *Hari* called *Pañcajanya*.

25

ङ्जणनमा हरिवेणवः ॥२५॥

ṅa-ṅa-ṅa-na-mā hariveṇavaḥ

ṅa-ṅa-ṅa-na-māḥ—the *Viṣṇujanas ṅ, ṅ, ṅ, n, m*; *hariveṇavaḥ*—*Hariveṇus*.
ṅa, ṅa, ṅa, na, ma* are called *Hariveṇus*

**Hariveṇu* is the flute of the Lord like *Sammohinī*, *Akarṣiṇī* and so on.

त एतद्वर्जिताः विष्णुदासाः ॥२६॥

ta etad varjitāḥ viṣṇudāsāḥ

ta—they(the *Viṣṇuvargas*); *etad varjitāḥ*—excluding these(the *Harivenus*); *viṣṇudāsāḥ*—*Viṣṇudāsas*.

The *Viṣṇuvargas* excluding the *Harivenus* are called *Viṣṇudāsas* *.

<i>Viṣṇudāsas</i>				
<i>Hari-Kamalas</i>	<i>Hari-khadgas</i>	<i>Hari-Gadās</i>	<i>Hari-Ghoṣas</i>	<i>Hari-Veṇus</i>
क <i>ka</i>	ख <i>kha</i>	ग <i>ga</i>	घ <i>gha</i>	ङ <i>ṅa</i>
च <i>ca</i>	छ <i>cha</i>	ज <i>ja</i>	झ <i>jha</i>	ञ <i>ña</i>
ट <i>ṭa</i>	ठ <i>ṭha</i>	ड <i>ḍa</i>	ढ <i>ḍha</i>	ण <i>ṇa</i>
त <i>ta</i>	थ <i>tha</i>	द <i>da</i>	ध <i>dha</i>	न <i>na</i>
प <i>pa</i>	फ <i>pha</i>	ब <i>ba</i>	भ <i>bha</i>	म <i>ma</i>

**Viṣṇudāsa* is a servant of Lord *Viṣṇu* Although *Viṣṇujana* has similar meaning, *Viṣṇudāsa* is distinct due to their special service.

यरलवा हरिमित्राणि ॥२७॥

ya-ra-la-vā harimitrāṇi

ya-ra-la-vāḥ—the *Viṣṇujanas* *y, r, l, v*; *harimitrāṇi*—*Harimitras*.

Ya, ra, la, va are called *Harimitras* *.

**Harimitras* are the friends of Lord *Kṛṣṇa* such as *Subala* and *Śrīdāma*.

शषसहा हरिगोत्रानि ॥२८॥

śa-ṣa-sa-hā harigoṭrāṇi

śa-ṣa-sa-hāḥ—the *Viṣṇujanas* *ś, ṣ, s, h*; *harigoṭrāṇi*—*Harigostras*.

Śa, ṣa, sa and *ha* are called *Harigostras* *.

<i>Harimitras</i>	य <i>ya</i>	र <i>ra</i>	ल <i>la</i>	व <i>va</i>
<i>Harigostras</i>	श <i>śa</i>	ष <i>ṣa</i>	स <i>sa</i>	
	ह <i>ha</i>			

**Harigostras* are the hills of Lord *Hari* such as *Govardhana*.

शषसाः शौरयः ॥२९॥

śa-śa-sāḥ śaurayaḥ

śa-śa-sāḥ—the *Viṣṇujanas ś, ṣ, s*; *śaurayaḥ*—*Śauris*.
Śa, śa, sa are called Śauris*.

*Śauris are the descendents of Śurasena, the grandfather of Lord Kṛṣṇa.

30

विष्णुदास हरिगोत्रानि वैष्णवाः ॥३०॥

viṣṇudāsa-harigotrāṇi vaiṣṇavāḥ

viṣṇudāsa—*Viṣṇudāsa*; *harigotrāṇi*—*Harigotras*; *vaiṣṇavāḥ*—*Vaiṣṇavas*.
The *Viṣṇudāsas* and *Harigotras* are called *Vaiṣṇavas.**

*Vaiṣṇavas are those who see Lord Viṣṇu or Lord Kṛṣṇa as the Supreme Personality of Godhead.

31

हरिगदाहरिघोषहरिवेणुहरिमित्रानि हश्च गोपालाः ॥३१॥

harigadā-harighoṣa-hariveṇu-harimitrāṇi haś ca gopālāḥ

harigadā-harighoṣa-hariveṇu-harimitrāṇi—*Harigadas, Harighoṣas, Hariveṇus, Harimitras*;
haḥ—the letter *h*; *ca*—and; *gopālāḥ*—*Gopālas*.

The *Harigadās, Harighoṣas, Hariveṇus, Harimitras* and *ha* are called *Gopālas.**

*Gopāla means cowherd man Lord Kṛṣṇa is the transcendental Gopāla.

32

यादवा अन्ये ॥३२॥

yādavā anye

yādavāḥ—*Yādavas*; *anye*—the others.

All *Viṣṇujanas* other than *Gopālas* are called *Yādavas.**

I) *Yādavas* are the *Harikamalas, Harikhaḍgas* and *Śauris*.

<i>Yādavas</i>		<i>Gopālas</i>		
क <i>ka</i>	ख <i>kha</i>	ग <i>ga</i>	घ <i>gha</i>	ङ <i>ṅa</i>
च <i>ca</i>	छ <i>cha</i>	ज <i>ja</i>	झ <i>jha</i>	ञ <i>ña</i>
ट <i>ṭa</i>	ठ <i>ṭha</i>	ड <i>ḍa</i>	ढ <i>ḍha</i>	ण <i>ṇa</i>
त <i>ta</i>	थ <i>tha</i>	द <i>da</i>	ध <i>dha</i>	न <i>na</i>
प <i>pa</i>	फ <i>pha</i>	ब <i>ba</i>	भ <i>bha</i>	म <i>ma</i>

श <i>śa</i>	ष <i>ṣa</i>	स <i>sa</i>
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य <i>ya</i>	र <i>ra</i>	ल <i>la</i>	व <i>va</i>
ह <i>ha</i>			

*The *Yādavas* are the members of the dynasty associated with Lord Kṛṣṇa They are descendents of Yadu Mahārāja.

33

शौरिवर्जितास्तु सात्वताः ॥३३॥

śauri-varjitās tu sātvatāḥ

śauri-varjitāḥ—excluding the Śauris; *tu*—but; *sātvatāḥ*— Sātvatas.
Yādavas, excluding Śauris, are called Sātvatas* .

I) Sātvatas are Harikamalas and Harikhaḍgas.

*Among the Yādavas, the descendants of King Sātvata are called Sātvatas.

34

वर्णस्वरूपे रामः ॥३४॥

varṇa-svarūpe rāmaḥ

varṇa—any letter; *sva-rūpe*—in itself; *rāmaḥ*—Rāma.

To designate a single letter, the word Rāma* is used.

I) Ex: 'a-Rāma' means the letter a, 'ka-Rāma' means the letter k.

*Lord Rāma accepted only one wife, Sitādevi, so the word Rāma is used to denote one letter.

35

तदादिद्वये द्वयम् ॥३५॥

tad-ādi-dvaye dvayam

tad—that; *ādi*—in the beginning; *dvaye*—in a pair; *dvayam*—Dvaya.

To designate a pair of consecutive letters, the word Dvaya* is used after the first letter of the pair.

I) Ex: "a-Dvaya" indicates a, ā; "e-Dvaya" indicates e, ai.

*Dvaya refers to Śrī Śrī Lakṣmī-Nārāyaṇa.

36

आदेशो विरिञ्चिः ॥३६॥

ādeśo viriñciḥ

ādeśaḥ—replacement; *viriñciḥ*—Viriñci.

The replacement (of a letter, suffix, etc.) is called Viriñci* .

*Viriñci is another name of Lord Brahmā, the creator. He takes various material elements created by Lord Viṣṇu and changes into different products. So a replacement of one letter, suffix, etc. by another is called Viriñci.

37

आगमो विष्णुः ॥३७॥

āgamo viṣṇuḥ

āgamaḥ—addition; *viṣṇuḥ*—Viṣṇu.

The addition (of a letter, suffix, etc.) is called Viṣṇu* .

* After the creation is taken place Lord Viṣṇu incarnates and maintains it.

38

लोपो हरः ॥३८॥

lopo haraḥ

lopaḥ—elision; *haraḥ*—*Hara*

The elision (of a letter, suffix, etc.) is called *Hara* *.

I) *Hara* is of two types:

a) When a letter, suffix, etc. is removed but its presence is still felt, this is called

Hara

b) When it is completely dropped without leaving any vestige, this is called *Mahā-*

Hara.

* *Hara* is a name of Lord Śiva who performs the act of annihilation. The partial annihilation is called *Hara* and the total annihilation *Mahā-Hara*.

39

सूत्रानि षड्विधानि ॥३९॥

sūtrāṇi ṣaḍ-vidhāni

sūtrāṇi—*sūtras*; *ṣaḍ-vidhāni*—six kinds.

There are six kinds of *sūtras*.

I) These six kinds of *sūtras* are summarized in this *vṛtti*:

*saṁjñā ca paribhāṣā ca vidhir niyama eva ca
atideśo 'dhikāraś ca ṣaḍ-vidham sūtra-lakṣaṇam*

“ There are six types of *sūtras*: *saṁjñā* - nomenclature, *paribhāṣā* - general rule, *vidhi* - injunction, *niyama* - exception, *atideśa* - extension, and *adhikāra* - implicit rule”.

Definitions:

a) *nāma-karaṇaṁ saṁjñā* - A *sūtra* used to assign nomenclature is called *saṁjñā-sūtra*.

b) *anīyame niyama-kāriṇi paribhāṣā* - A *paribhāṣā-sūtra* introduces a general principle.

c) *kartavyatvenopadeśo vidhiḥ* - *Vidhi-sūtra* is a rule about what is to be done (as opposed to what is not to be done).

d) *bahutra-prāptau saṅkocanaṁ niyamaḥ* - When a rule is applicable in many instances, a restriction or exception is called *nyama*.

c) *anya-tulyatva-vidhānam atideśaḥ* - *Atideśa* is an extension to cover other cases beyond the scope of another rule.

d) *uttara-prakaraṇa-vyāpy adhikāraḥ* - A *sūtra* whose postulate remains implicit in the following *sūtras* of a particular section, is called *adhikāra-sūtra*.