

Opening Prayer	
Sloka* (Hymn)	Meaning
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>VIGHNESWARA DHYANAM</u> <i>vakratunda mahakAya, kotI sUrya samaprabha nirvighnam kuru me deva , sarva kAryezu sarvada</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Remover of Difficulties</u> <i>The Lord with the curved trunk and a mighty body, who has the luster of a million suns, I pray to the Lord, who removes the bad obstacles from all the actions I intend to perform.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>GURU DHYANAM</u> <i>gururbramha gururviznuhu , gururdevo mahezvaraha gurusAkzAt para bramha , tasmai srl gurave namaha</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Teacher (Gu-ru*)</u> <i>The gu-ru is Brahma; the Guru is Vishnu; the Guru is the great God Shiva. The Gu-ru alone is the supreme Brahman, the absolute. To the great Guru, I offer my salutations.</i></p> <p>* Note: gu means darkness or ignorance and ru means dispeller or remover. Thus guru literally means remover of ignorance.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SARASWATHI DEVI DHYANAM</u> <i>sarasvathi namastubhyam , varade kAma rupiNi vidyArambham karizyAmi , sidhir bhavatume sadA</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Saraswati – Goddess of Knowledge</u> <i>I prostrate myself to goddess saraswathi, who fulfill all my wishes. I start my studies, kindly bless me so that I achieve perfection in studies.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>HAYAGREEVA DHYANAM</u> <i>gnanAnanda mayam devam , nirmala spatikAkrutim Adharam sarva bhutAnam , hayagrlva mupAsmahe</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Haya-Greeva – God of Knowledge</u> <i>I pray to lord hayagreeva who bestows the devotees with knowledge and wisdom. His beauty is like crystal, is an auspicious brilliance that never decays.</i></p> <p>Note: Haya-Greeva was an avatar or incarnation of Vishnu with horse-faced form to protect the Vedas (knowledge) from being lost</p>

Note: The God can be worshipped in any 'Form' or 'No Form'. Just as the Flag is a symbol of a Nation, an Idol for the Hindu is symbolic of the God. A Hindu worships the God enshrined in the Idol, not the idol itself.

Please see the last few pages (from page 17) for Sanskrit pronunciation guide

Krishnashtakam (Eight verses on Krishna)

Krishnashtakam, is a popular Hindu chant on Lord Krishna is comprised of eight slokas.

Sloka recital: <http://www.prapatti.com/slokas/mp3/krishnamvande.mp3> (in typical mantra style**)

Song Recital: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i1Qm3s5e_a4 (recited as a song)

krishnashtakam	
Sloka* (Hymn)	Meaning
vasudeva sutham devam, kamsa cAnura mardhanam, devaki paramAnandham, kriznam vande jagat gurum 1	<i>I salute the world teacher Krishna, who is the son of Vasudeva, who killed Kamsa and chanura, And the source of great joy to Devaki.</i>
atasl puzpa sankAzam, hAra nUpura zobhitham, rathna kankana keyuram, kriznam vande jagat gurum 2	<i>I salute the world teacher Krishna, who is surrounded by hemp flowers, who shines in necklaces and anklets, And who wears gem studded bangles and armlets.</i>
kutilalaka samyuktham, pUrNa candra nibhananam, vilasat kunDhala dharam, kriznam vande jagat gurum 3	<i>I salute the world teacher Krishna, who is with curly locks of hair, who resembles the full moon, And who shines in his ear studs.</i>
mandhAra gandha samyuktham, cAru hAsam, cathur bhujam, barhi pinnCava cUdangam, kriznam vande jagat gurum 4	<i>I salute the world teacher Krishna, who is with the smell of Mandhara flowers, who has a pretty smile and four hands, And who wears the feather of peacock</i>
uthphulla pathra padamakzam, nilaji mudha sannibham, yadavAnAm ziro rathnam, kriznam vande jagat gurum 5	<i>I salute the world teacher Krishna, who has eyes like fully opened petals of lotus, who resembles the rich blue cloud, And is the greatest gem among Yadavas.</i>
rukmani keLi samyuktham, plthambhara suzobhitham, avAptha thulasi gandham, kriznam vande jagat gurum 6	<i>I salute the world teacher Krishna, who is with the playful Rukhmani, And who shines in yellow silks, And who has the scent of holy basil.</i>
gopInAm kuca dvandva, kunkumankitha vakzasam, sri niketham, mahezvasam, kriznam vande jagat gurum 7	<i>I salute the world teacher Krishna, who is coated with saffron powder of the gopis bosom, And who is the home of lakshmi; and In whom the great God lives.</i>
sri vathsAnkam mahoraskam, vana mAla virajitham, zankha cakra dharam devam, kriznam vande jagat gurum 8	<i>I salute the world teacher Krishna, who has Sri Vathsa on his chest, who is deorated by forest garland, And is the God who holds conch and wheel.</i>

** Courtesy www.prapatti.com

* From: <http://living.oneindia.in/yoga-spirituality/faith-mysticism/2010/krishnashtakam-english-janmashtami-vasudeva-030910.html> (Modified for pronunciation and meaning adjusted where needed)

man-thra-puSH-pam (Prayer Flower)

ॐ (AUM)

*yo-'pAm puSH-pam vE-da | puSH-pa-vAn pra-jA-vA'n pa-shu-mAn Bha-vati |**chan-dra-mA vA apAm puSH-pam | puSH-pa-vAn pra-jA-vA'n pa-shu-mAn Bha-vati |
ya-evam vE-da yo-pAm-Aya-tha-nam vE-da | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati || 1 ||**ag-nir-vA ap-Am-Aya-tha-nam | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
yo-'gner-Aya-tha-nam vE-da | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
Apo-vA-agner-Aya-tha-nam | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
ya-evam vE-da yo-pAm-Aya-tha-nam vE-da | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati || 2 ||**vA-yur-vA ap-Am-Aya-tha-nam | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
yo-vA-yor-Aya-tha-nam vE-da | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
Apo-vai-vA-yor-Aya-tha-nam | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
ya-evam vE-da yo-pAm-Aya-tha-nam vE-da | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati || 3 ||**asou-vai-ta-pa-nnapAm-Aya-tha-nam | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
yo-mush-ya-tha-pa-tha -Aya-tha-nam vE-da | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
Apo-vA-amush-ya-tha-pa-tha-Aya-tha-nam | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
ya-evam vE-da yo-pAm-Aya-tha-nam vE-da | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati || 4 ||**chan-dra-mA-vam- ap-Am-Aya-tha-nam | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
yas-chan-dra-ma-sa-Aya-tha-nam vE-da | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
Apo-vai-chan-dra-ma-sa-Aya-tha-nam | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
ya-evam vE-da yo-pAm-Aya-tha-nam vE-da | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati || 5 ||**naksha-trANi vA-ap-Am-Aya-tha-nam | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
yo-naksha-trANAm-Aya-tha-nam vE-da | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
Apo-vai-naksha-trANAm-Aya-tha-nam | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
ya-evam vE-da yo-pAm-Aya-tha-nam vE-da | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati || 6 ||**par-jan-yo-vA- ap-Am-Aya-tha-nam | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
yah-par-jan-yasyA-ta-nam vE-da | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
Apo-vai-par-jan-yasyA-ta-nam | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
ya-evam vE-da yo-pAm-Aya-tha-nam vE-da | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati || 7 ||*

sam-vat-sa-ro-vA- ap-Am-Aya-tha-nam | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
yassam-vat-sa-rasyA-ta-nam vE-da | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
Apo-vai-sam-vat-sa-rasyA-ta-nam | Aya-tha-na-vAn Bha-vati |
ya-evam vE-da yo-'psu-nA-vam-prathiSH-Ti-thAm vE-da | prat-yeva-thiSH-tathi || 8 ||

Meaning Discussion (Courtesy & reprinted with permission from Sri Koti Shreekrishna Tatachar):

yah-apAm pu-SH-pam vE-da (**yo-'pAm puSH-pam vE-da**)
 one who knows the flowering (blessings) of the Lord.

After repeating hymn to myself over and over again, it dawned on me that the hymn is not referring to apAm as water, but something which is beyond or superior to everything. **Thus apAm = Supreme (Lord, Brahman) makes sense.** There is no question of apAm (Lord) arising from ag-ni (fire), vA-yu (wind), tha-pa-ta (sun), chan-dra-ma (moon), naksha-tra (stars), Par-jan-ya (rain), sam-vat-sara (time). It is the other way!

Notes: The peak performance of a civilization is called flowering. Flowering refers to active state (kinetic state), like we read in Bhagavad-gita, that there are active (3:22-23) and dormant states (8:17-19)].

Then it goes on giving examples of the blessings of the Lord, in other words examples of things sustained by the Lord.

chan-dra-mA vA ap-Am puSH-pam

The moon is a flower/blessing of the (brihat vRksham) Lord.

ag-nir-vA ap-Am-Aya-tha-nam

Fire is sustained by Lord

chan-dra-mA-vA ap-Am-Aya-tha-nam

The moon is sustained by Lord

- And so on and so forth – vA-yu (wind), tha-pa-ta (sun), par-jan-ya (rain/ cloud), sam-vat-sa-ra (time). One who knows what sustains these things which one can relate to (Moon, sun, wind, rain, time), will join the club (will realize you are not alone, some big daddy is watching out for you!).

appa (tamil for father) and aap (Hindi) for elders is like Sir, or Lord. Likewise, elders are called theertha rooparu in Kannada. Again note the the water-elder connection. Also Theertha sthala is the term used for sacred places.

So we can see how we can use Lord for water in this context. If we did not do it, then it would be like watering down or drowning the essence of that hymn.

Closing Prayer	
Sloka* (Hymn)	Meaning
<p><i>Om pUrnamadah pUrnamidam , pUrnat pUrnamudacyate, pUrnasya pUrnAmAdhaya , pUrnamevavazizyate, om zantih, zantih, zantihih</i></p>	<p><i>That is Absolute, This is Absolute, Absolute arises out of Absolute, If Absolute is taken away from Absolute, Absolute remains OM Peace, Peace, Peace*</i></p>
<p><i>om asato mA sadgamaya , tamaso mA jyotir gamaya, mrityor mA amritam gamaya , om zantih, zantih, zantihih</i></p>	<p><i>Lead me from unreal to real, lead me from darkness to light, lead me from death to immortality. OM Peace, Peace, Peace</i></p>
<p><i>om sahanA vavatu sahanau bhunaktu, saha vIryam karavAvahai, tejasvi nAvadhItamastu mA vidviSAvahai , om zantih zantih zantih</i></p>	<p><i>Let all of us protect each other together, may all of us enjoy together, may all of us work together and let our study become radiant. Let there be no hatred between us. OM Peace, Peace, Peace</i></p>
<p><i>sarve bhavantu sukhinah, sarve santu nirAmayAh sarve bhadrani pasyant, mA kascid- dhukha-bhag-bhavet</i></p>	<p><i>May all be happy, May all be healthy, May all look auspicious, May none suffer.</i></p>
<p><i>om ta-ch-cHam yO-rA -vR~ -Nee-ma-hE (Note: ch-cHam is Pronounced as ch-cHaiN^) gA-tum ya-gn^yA -ya gA-tum ya-gn^ya -pa -ta-yE dai-vee-ee sva-sti-ras-tu-na-ha sva-stir-mA-nu -SHE-bhya-ha Ur-dh-vam Ji-gA-tu bhE-SHa-Jam Shan nO as-tu dvi-pa-dE-E shan cha-tu-SHpa-dE om shAn-tih shAn-tih shAn-ti-hi </i></p>	<p><i>** Om (The all encompassing sacred sound). We salute the congregation. May the yagn^ya (sacrificial spirit) flourish. May the performer of yagn^ya (one with spirit of sacrifice) flourish. The divine grace be upon us. The divine grace be upon mankind. May plants grow upwards (bountiful). Auspiciousness be to the two footed animals. Auspiciousness be to the four footed (animals). Om (The all encompassing sacred sound). (May) threefold peace (prevail). Peace-(from natural calamities, acts of god, a-dhi-dai-vik), peace-(from physical ailments, a-dhi-bhau-tik), peace- (within, a-dhyAt-mik) </i></p>
<p><i>tvamevatmAta ca pita tvameva , tvameva bandhu ca sakha tvameva tvameva vidya draviNam tvameva , tvameva sarvam mama deva deva</i></p>	<p><i>oh god, you're the father , mother , relative , and friend. you're the god of education and knowledge. You're everything and all over.</i></p>

* **Note:** The word Santi means "Peace". It is repeated three times at the end of the Shanti Mantras (Prayers for Peace) to signify Peace in the body, Peace in the mind and Peace in the Surroundings.

** Translation from Sri Koti Shreekrishna's pu-ru-SHa-suktham translation.

<http://www.ibiblio.org/sadagopan/sundarasimham/ebooks/Purushasuktham.pdf>

Aarti – Offering	
Sloka* (Hymn)	Meaning
om jaya jagdiza hare swAmi jaya Jagadiza hare bhakta janonke sankata dAsa janonke sankata kzana men dUra kare om jaya Jagadiza hare	Oh Lord of the whole Universe Mighty Lord of the whole Universe The agonies of devotees The sorrows of devotees In an instant, you make these go away Oh Lord of the whole Universe
jo dhyAve phala pAve dukha bina se mana kA swami dukha bina se mana kA sukha sampati ghara Ave sukha sampati ghara Ave kaSta mite tana kA om jaya Jagadiza hare	He who's immersed in devotion With a mind without sadness Lord, with a mind without sadness Joy, prosperity enter the home Joy, prosperity enter the home A body free of problems Oh Lord of the whole Universe
mAtA pitA tuma mere zarana karu main kiski swAmi zarana karu main kiski tuma bina aura na dUjA tuma bina aura na dUjA ĀzA karUn main jiski om jaya jagadiza hare	You are my Mother and Father Whom should I take refuge with Lord, whom should I take refuge with Without you, there is no other Without you, there is no other For whom I would wish Oh Lord of the whole Universe
tuma pUrana paramAtmA tuma AntarayAmi swAmi tuma AntarayAmi pAra brahma paramezwara pAra brahma paramezwara tuma saba ke swAmi om jaya Jagadiza hare	You are the ancient great soul, You are the indweller Lord, you are the indweller Perfect, Absolute, Supreme God Perfect, Absolute, Supreme God You are the Lord of everything and everyone, Oh Lord of the whole Universe
tuma karunA ke sAgara tuma pAlana kartA swAmi tuma pAlana kartA mai mUrakh khalakhAmi mai sevaka tuma swAmi kripA karo BhartA om jaya Jagadiza hare	You are an ocean of mercy You are the protector Lord, you are the protector I am a simpleton with wrong wishes, I am a servant and you are the Lord Oh Lord, Grant me your divine grace Oh Lord of the Universe
tuma ho eka agochara saba ke prAnapati swAmi saba ke prAnapati kisa vidhi milUn dayAmaya kisa vidhi milUn dayAmaya tuma ko main kumati om jaya jagadiza hare	You are the one unseen Of all living beings The Lord of all living beings Grant me a glimpse Grant me a glimpse Guide me along the path to thee, Oh Lord of the Universe
dIna bandhu dukha harata thAkura tuma mere swAmi thAkura tuma mere apane hAth uthao	Friend of the helpless and feeble Benevolent saviour of all Lord, benevolent saviour of all Lift up your hand

apani sharani lagAo dwAra padA hUn tere om jaya jagadiza hare	Offer me thy refuge At thy feet Oh Lord of the Universe
vishaya vikAra mitAvo pApa haro devA swAmi pApa haro devA ŚradhA bhakti badhAo ŚradhA bhakti badhAo santana ki sevA om jaya Jagadiza hare	Removing earthly desires Defeating sin, Supreme Soul, Lord, defeating sin With all my Faith and devotion Oh Lord, With all my faith and devotion In Eternal Service Unto Thee, Oh Mighty Lord of the whole Universe

* From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jai_Jagdish_Hare; Font modified to Harvard-Kyoto convention

BHAJANS**Bhajans On Ganesha**

Courtesy: Mrs. Latha Raghavan

Ganesha Sharanam Sharanam Ganesha

Ganesha Sharanam Sharanam Ganesha

Ganesha Sharanam Sharanam Ganesha

Ganesha Sharanam Sharanam Ganesha

Ganesha Sharanam Sharanam Ganesha

Sharanam Ganesha

Ganesha Sharanam Sharanam Ganesha

Sharanam Ganesha

Vaageesha Sharanam Sharanam Vaageesha

Vaageesha Sharanam Sharanam Vaageesha

Vaageesha Sharanam Sharanam Vaageesha

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Saareesha Sharanam Sharanam Saareesha

Saareesha Sharanam Sharanam Saareesha

sharanam Saareesha

Saareesha Sharanam Sharanam saareesha

Sharanam Saareesha

Ganesha sharanam Sharanam Ganesha

Ganesha Sharanam Sharanam Ganesha

Sharanam Ganesha

Sharanam Ganesha

Bhajans on Lord Shiva

Courtesy: Mrs. Latha Raghavan

Hey Shiva Shankara Namaami Shankara Shiva Shankara Shambhoo

Hey Shiva Shankara Namaami Sahnkara Shiva Shankara Sahmbhoo

Hey Girijaapathi Bhavaani Shankara Bhavaani shanakara Bahvaani Shankara

Shiva Shankara Shambhoo Shiva Shankara Shambhoo

Bolo Bolo Sab Mil Bolo Om Namah Shivaayaa

Om Namah shivaayaa Om Namah Shivaayaa

Bolo Bolo sab Mil Bolo Om Namah Shivaayaa

Jhoota jataa May Gangaa Dhaaree

trishool Dhaaree Damaroo Bhajaaray

Dama Dama Dama Dama Damaroo Bhajaa

Goonj Othaawo Namah Shivaayaa

Om Namah Shivaayaa Om Namah Shaivaayaa

Hari Om namah shivaayaa Sai Om Namah Shivaayaa

Shambhoo Mahaadeva Sadaashivaa

Ambuja Nayan Naaraayanaa

Hara Om Hara Om Sadaashivaa

Hari Om Hari Om Naarayanaa

Pannaga Bhooshana Sadaashiva

Pannaga Shayanaa Naarayana

Kailaasa Vaasa Sadaashivaa

Vaikuntaa Vaasa Naarayana

Gowri SamEtha Sadaashiva

Lakshmi SamEtha Naarayana

Paarvathi Ramana Sadaashivaa

Paapa Vimoochana Naarayana

Bhasma Vibhooshita sadaashivaa

Shree Gandha Lepita Naarayana

Anaatha Rakshaka Sadaashivaa

Aapat Bhaandhava Naarayana

Chinmaya Nandaa Sadaashivaa

Chinmaya roopa Naarayana

ShambhO Mahaadeva Sadaashivaa

Ambuja Nayana Naarayana

Ambuja Nayana Naarayana

Ambuja Nayana Naarayana

Ambuja Nayana Naarayana

BHAJANS ON LORD RAAMA

Courtesy: Mrs. Latha Raghavan

Raama Raama Raaama Raama Raam Naama Taarakam

Raamakhrishna Vaasudeva Bhakti Mukti Daayakam

Jaanaki Manoharam sarva loka Naayakam

Shankaaradi Sevyamaana Divyanaama Vaibhavam

Shankaraadi sevyamaana Divyanaama Vaibhavam

Raama Raama Raama Raama Raama Naama Taarakam

Raama Naama Taarakam

Raama Naama Taarakam

Aatmaa Raama Aananda Ramana

Aatmaa Raama Aananda Ramana

Achyutha Keshava Hari Naaraayana

Achyutha Keshava Hari Naaraayana

Bhava Bhaya Harana Vandita Charana

Bhava Bhaya Harana Vandita Charana

Raghukula Bhooshana Raajeeva Lochana

Raghukula Bhooshana Raajeeva Lochana

Aadi Naaraayana Aananda Shayana

Aadi Naaraayana Aananda Shayana

Sachhidaananda Shree Satya Naaraayana

Sachhidaananda Shree Satya Naaraayana

Aatmaaraama Aananda Ramana

Aananda Ramana

Aananda Ramana

Raama Namoo Raama Namoo Raama Namoo Seetha Raama Namoo

Krishna Namoo Krishna Namoo Krishna Namoo Hari Krishna Namoo

Ravikula Thilakaa Raama Namoo

Yadhukula thilakaa Krishna Namoo.....Raama Namoo

Dasharatha Nandana Raama Namoo

Nandhaa Nandhana krishna Namoo.....Raama Namoo

Kowsalyaa Priya Raama Namoo

Yashodhaa priya krishna Namoo.....Raama Namoo

Raavana Mardhana Raama Namoo

Kamsaa Mardhana Krishna Namoo.....Raama Namoo

Seethaa Kaanthal Raama Namoo

Rukmini Kanthal Krishna Namoo...Raama Namoo

Aajaneya Priya Raama Namoo

Arjunaa Priya Krishna Namoo...Raama namoo

Ayodhya Vaasaa Raama Namoo

Dwaaraka Vaasaa krishna Namoo....Raama Namoo

Lakshmi Naayaka Raama Namoo

Lakshmi Naayaka Raama Namoo....Raama Namoo

Raamaa Raaghavaa Hare Seethaa Naayakaa

Raamaa Raaghavaa Hare Seethaa Naayakaa

Raamaa Raaghava Rajeeva Lochana

Raamaa Raaghava Rajeeva Lochana

Kaamitha Paladha Kari Varadaa

Kaamitha Paladha kari varadaa

Krishnaa Keshavaa Raadha Gopee Maadhava

Krishnaa Keshavaa Raadha Gopee Maadhava

Krishnaa Keshava Ambuja Lochana

Krishna Keshava Ambuja Lochana

Kaamitha Paladhaa Kari Varadaa

Kaamitha Paladhaa Kari varadha

Shree Raamachandra Krupaalu Bhajamana

Harana Bhava Bhaya Daarunam

Nava kancha Loochana Kancha Mukhakara

Kancha Pada Kanchaarunum

Shree Raam Jai raam

Shree Raam Jai Raam

Kandarpa Aganitha Amitha chabhi

Navaneela Neerada Sundaram

Patha Peetha Maanava taritha ruchi subhi

Naumi Janaka Sutaamaram

Shree Raam Jai Raam

Shree Raam Jai Raam

Bhajadeena Bhandhu Dineesha Daanava

Daitya Vamsa Nikandanam

Shree Raam Jai Raam

Shree Raam Jai Raam

Raghu Nanda Aananda Kanda Gosala

Chanda Dahsratha Nandanam

Shree Raam Jai Raam

Shree Raam Jai Raam

Sira Mukutha Kundala Tilakacharu

Udhaara Angaa Vibhuushanam

Aajaanu Bhuja Shara Taapadhara
Sangraama Dhita Kara Dhooshanam
Shree Raam Jai Raam
Shree Raam Jai Raam
Iti Vadathee Tulasi Daasa Shankara
Shesha Muni Manaranjana
Mama Hrudaya Kanja Nivasaguru
Kaamaadi Kalatala Dhanjanam
Shree Raam Jai Raam
Shree Raam Jai Raam

Raghupathi Raaghava Raajaa Raam
Pateetha Paavana Seethaaraam
Eshwar Allah Teere Naam
Sabkoo Sanmathi Dey Bhagavaan
Raama Raama Jaya Raajaa Raam
Raam Raam jaya Seethaa Raam
Raam Raam Jaya Raaja Raam
Raam Raam Jaya Seethaa Raam
* Courtesy: Mrs. Latha Raghavan

Sri Narayana Bhajan and Notes

Om Namō Narayanayah Narayanayah Nama Om

Om Namō Namasivayah sivayah sivayah Nama om

Sri Narayana Jay Narayana

Sri Hari Narayana Narayana

bol Hari bol bol

Hari Hari bol bol

Keshava Madhava

Govinda bol bol

Say the name Hari. Say the names
Keshava, Madhava, Govinda

Sri Narayana Jay Narayana. Sri Hari Narayana Narayana

Hari Keh Premi

Hari Namah boloh

Prem seh boloh

Bhav seh boloh

Oh Devotee of Hari, Say the name Hari.
Say it with love, say it with emotion

Sri Narayana Jay Narayana. Sri Hari Narayana Narayana

Bhav seh boloh

muKh seh boloh

muKh seh boloh

hrudhaya seh boloh

Say it with emotion, say it with your
mouth and your heart!

Sri Narayana Jay Narayana. Sri Hari Narayana Narayana

Hrudhaya seh boloh

maDhur seh boloh

Keshav Madhav

Govinda boloh

Say it with your heart; say it sweetly! Say
Keshava, Madhava and Govinda

Sri Narayana Jay Narayana. Sri Hari Narayana Narayana

Sri Hari Narayana Narayana. Sri Hari Narayana ... Narayana

Notes:

Om (AUM) – Stands the Supreme Reality referred to as “Brahman” - worshipped by many names and forms; and realized as that which is beyond names and forms.

Narayana: One of the names given to the Supreme Reality or God. Literally means the “resting place of all living beings” or the “root or foundation of everything”. Also known by many other names such as Hari, Keshava, Madhava, Govinda

Sri: A prefix of veneration; Sri also stands for Lakshmi (also another name for God!) – represents that wealth and prosperity are inseparable from God as God owns everything.

Siva: One of the names given to the Supreme reality or God. Literally means “auspicious One”.

Pronunciation of Sanskrit Letters. In most of the Slokas section, we use a pronunciation guide based on the Harvard-Kyoto convention as below (the Bhajans are in IAST approach for now, IAST is a simple English transliteration).

Vowels									
अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
a	A	i	I	u	U	e	ai	o	au

Sonorants			
ऋ	ॠ	ऌ	ॡ
R	RR	IR	IRR

Anusvāra/Visarga	
अं	अः
M	H

Consonants						
क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	Velar or Soft Palate	Velars are consonants articulated with the back part of the tongue (the dorsum) against the soft palate, the back part of the roof of the mouth, known also as the velum . To produce these sounds, we stop the air at the soft palate. To stop the air, we use the base of the tongue.
k	kh	g	gh	G		
च	छ	ज	झ	ञ	Palatal	Palatal consonants are consonants articulated with the body of the tongue raised against the hard palate (the middle part of the roof of the mouth). To produce these consonants, we stop the air at the hard palate. To stop the air, we use the middle of the tongue.
c	ch	j	jh	J		
ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण	Retroflex	Consonants with the tip of the tongue curled back against the palate are called retroflex . Also called, "behind-the-bony-bump-on-the-roof-of-the-mouth consonants"
T	Th	D	Dh	N		
त	थ	द	ध	न	Dental	A dental consonant is a consonant articulated with the tongue against the upper teeth, such as /t/, /d/, /n/, and /l/ in some languages. To produce these consonants, we stop the air at the base of the top row of teeth. To stop the air, we use the tip of the tongue.
t	th	d	dh	n		
प	फ	ब	भ	म	Labial	Labial consonants are consonants in which one or both lips are the active articulator. To produce these consonants, we stop the air with the lips.
p	ph	b	bh	m		
य	र	ल	व		Semi-vowel	The consonants in this group are halfway between vowels and consonants.
y	r	l	v			
श	ष	स	ह		Fricative	The "s"-sounds. The consonants in this group are all varieties of the hissing sound that you hear in words like "Sanskrit" and "sherpa." Fricatives are consonants produced by forcing air through a narrow channel made by placing two articulators close together.
z	S	s	h			

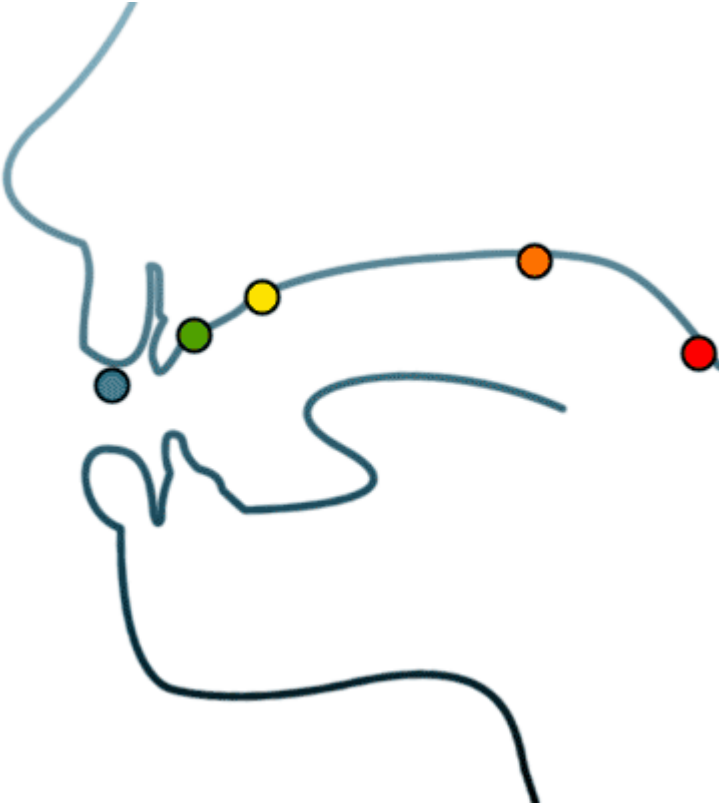
References:

1. Above table from the wikipedia link for the Harvard-Kyoto Transliteration convention (H-K convention): <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard-Kyoto>
2. Practice these at: <http://www.learnsanskrit.org/sounds>
Especially: <http://www.learnsanskrit.org/sounds/consonants/>
Courtesy: <http://www.learnsanskrit.org/grammar>

More details on consonants (Courtesy & reprinted with permission from Arun Prasad <http://www.learnsanskrit.org/>)

Consonants that are produced by **stopping** the air flow are fittingly called *stops* or *stop consonants*. When pronouncing a stop consonant, the air flow stops within the mouth, and no air exits through the nose. Once the air is stopped, it is quickly released. This release produces a sound. An example of a stop is the letter "k." Here, the air stops at the back of the mouth before continuing.

The stop is related to the *nasal*, which is produced by stopping the air flow and **redirecting** it through the nose. An example of a nasal is the letter "m." Here, the air stops at the lips and goes through the nose instead.



<http://i.imgur.com/UP9sl.png>

The five points of pronunciation. This is an "inside" view of the mouth. The person in this image is looking left.

For both stops and nasals, we must know where to stop the air flow. For instance, "k" requires that we stop the air at the back of the mouth, and "m" requires that we stop the air at the lips. The spot where the air flow is stopped has many names, but I will just call it the *point of pronunciation*. There are five points of pronunciation in Sanskrit:

- The *soft palate*. The soft palate is the fleshy region at the very back of the mouth.
- The *hard palate*. The hard palate is the bony region at the top of the mouth.
- The area behind the *hard bump* on the roof of the mouth. This bump sits behind the teeth.
- The *base of the teeth*.
- The *lips*.

You can see that the list above starts at the back of the mouth and moves to the front. This is how the stops and nasals are ordered, too.

The vowels, too, are arranged according to their point of pronunciation. a is said to be pronounced at the soft palate, i at the hard palate, and u at the lips. ʀ is not where we would expect; perhaps this is because ʀ has a slightly odd pronunciation.