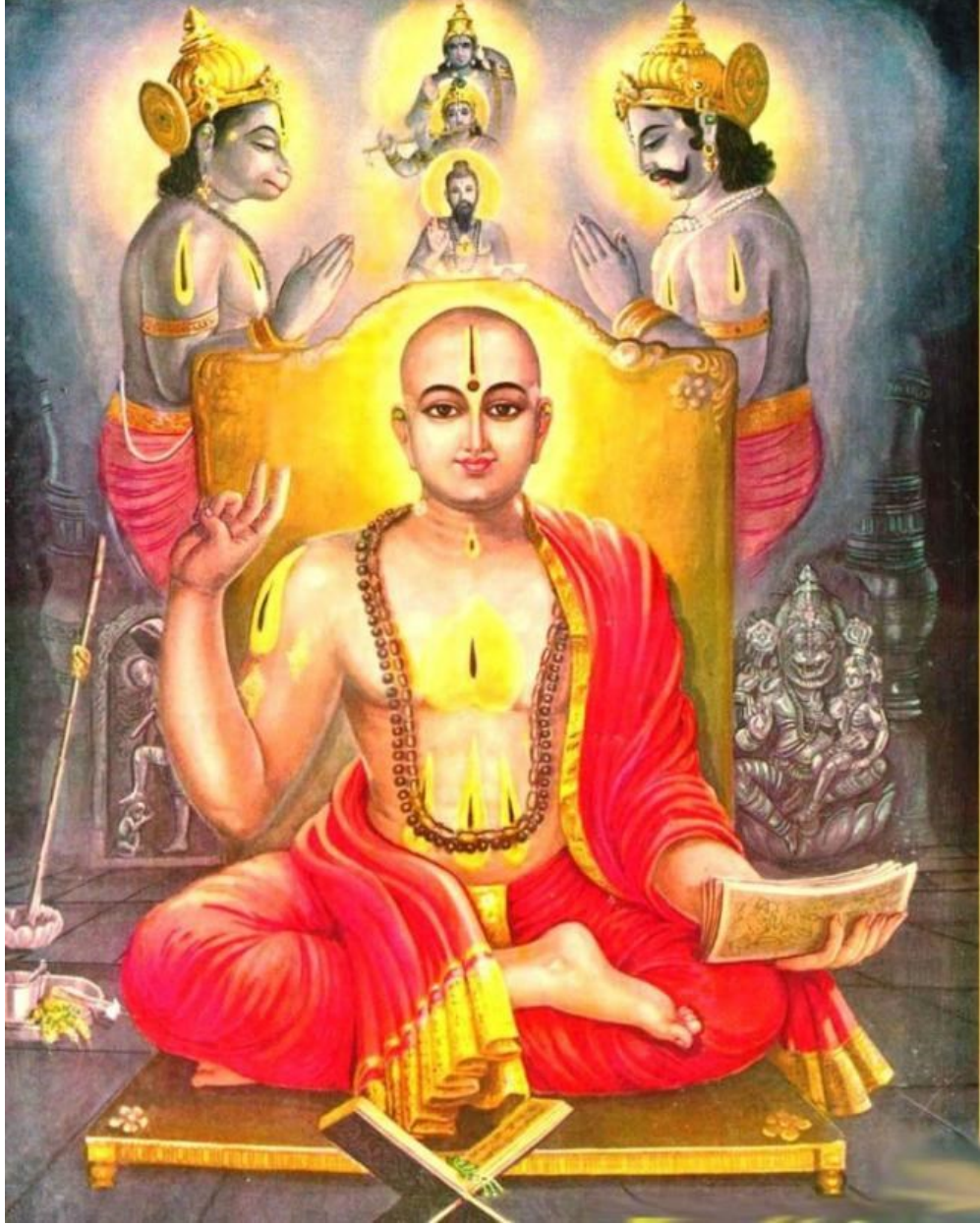


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★ Tracking

Sr.	Date	Remarks	By
1	01-06-2016	Typing Started	H K Srinivasa Rao
2	13-06-2016	Typing Ended	H K Srinivasa Rao
3	14-02-2017	Kannada Meaning editing	H K Srinivasa Rao & Pavani B S
3	27-08-2016	Proof Reading	H K Srinivasa Rao & Venugopal MS

|| ಶ್ರೀ ಹಯವದನ ರಂಗವಿಠಲ ಗೋಪೀನಾಥೋ ವಿಜಯತೇ ||

Blessed by Lord and with His divine grace, we are pleased to publish this Magnanimous Work of Bhagawan Vedavyasa. It is a humble effort to make available this Great work to Sadhakas who are interested in the noble path of propagating Acharya Madhwa's Philosophy.

With great humility, we solicit the readers to bring to our notice any inadvertent typographical mistakes that could have crept in, despite great care. We would be pleased to incorporate such corrections in the next versions. Users can contact us, for editable version, to facilitate any value additions.

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ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳು



ಜನ್ಮಾಂತರದ ಸುಕೃತದ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಮಧ್ವಮತದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಲು, ಪ್ರೇಮಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣರಾದ, ಈ ಸಾಧನೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶಮಾಡಿದ, ನನ್ನ ಪೂಜ್ಯ ಮಾತಾ ಪಿತೃಗಳಾದ, ದಿವಂಗತರಾದ ಲಲಿತಮ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾವ್ ಹೆಚ್ ಆರ್ ಅವರ ಸವಿನೆನಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ "ಜ್ಞಾನ ಯಜ್ಞ"

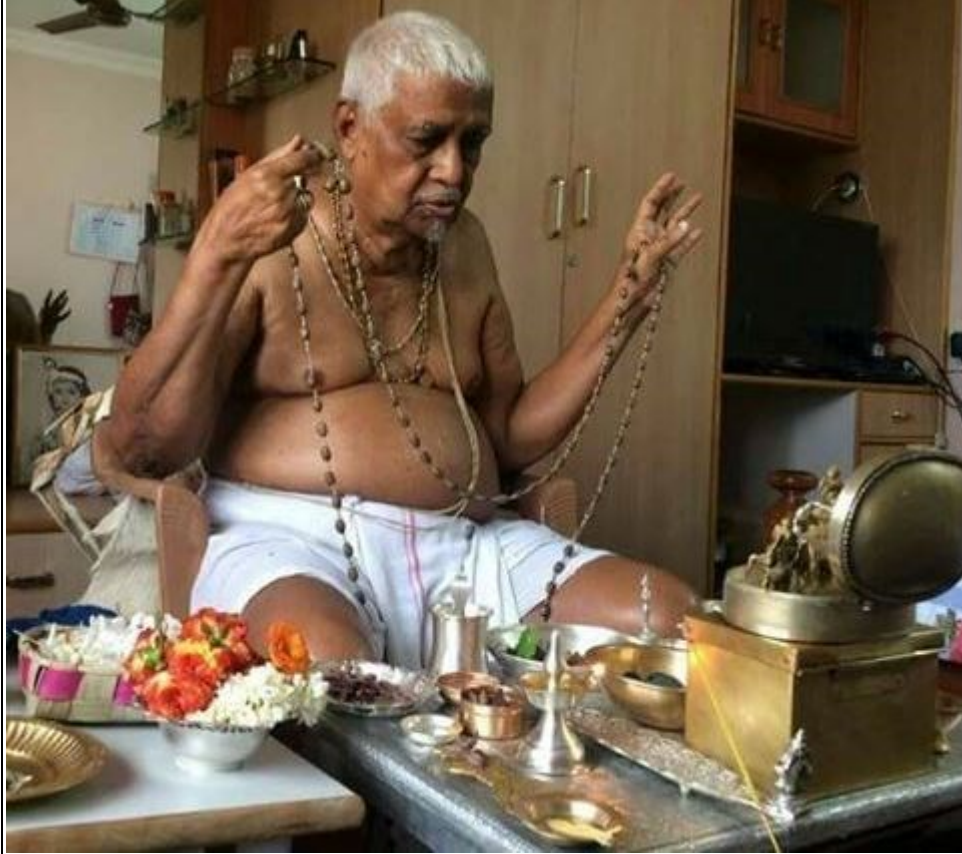
“ಮಾತೃದೇವೋ ಭವ-ಪಿತೃದೇವೋಭವ-ಆಚಾರ್ಯದೇವೋಭವ”

Gratitude:

Srimad Bhagawad Gita “The Mighty Messiah - Sumadhwa Vijaya” a study by Prof. G V Nadgouda - published by Anandtirtha Pratisthana, Poornaprajna Vidhyapeetha, Bangalore.

ವಿದ್ಯಾವಾಚಸ್ವತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಬನ್ನಂಜೆ ಗೋವಿಂದಾಚಾರ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕ ಪ್ರಣಾಮಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳು:

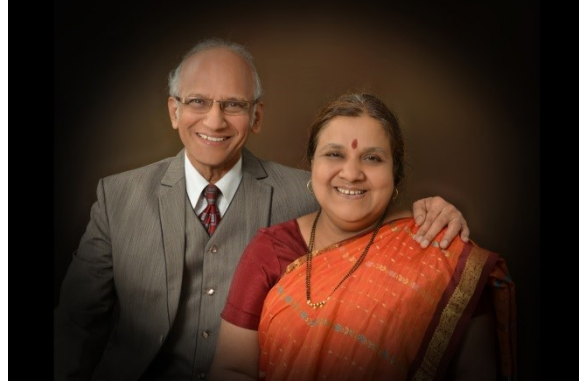
ಈಶಾವಾಸ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನ, ಉಡುಪಿ-ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 2005ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ 'ಶ್ರೀಮಧ್ವವಿಜಯ-ಕನ್ನಡ ಕನ್ನಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ' ಎಂಬ; ಪರಮಪೂಜ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಾಚಸ್ವತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಬನ್ನಂಜೆ ಗೋವಿಂದಾಚಾರ್ಯರಿಂದ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅನುವಾದವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪೂಜ್ಯ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಅತ್ಯಮೋಘವಾದ ವಾಕ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅನಂತ ನಮನಗಳು.



**Author: Prof. Gururao V. Nadgouda & Smt. Indira
Nadgouda**



Publishers are deeply indebted to
Dr. Vithalrao G. Nadgouda & Smt. Vinaya Nadgouda



& Dr. Srikrishna G. Nadgouda & Dr. Smt. Savita Nadgouda



for their wholehearted permission to publish this epitome work of their great father

About the Author

Prof. Gururao Vithalrao Nadgouda, M.A.

Born in Jamkhandi in 1922. Educated at Jamkhandi high school and Govt. High School Bijapur. Joined S.P.College Poona, for Higher education and graduated from Wellington College, Sangli in 1942 with (Hons), in English. Postgraduate Education at the Fergusson College Poona, Secured M.A. from Bombay (Mumbai) University in 1946, with all papers in English, posted on the staff of the S.P.College, Poona in 1947. Joined the K.L.E Society, Belgaum in 1948 and worked in B.V. Bhoomreddi Engineering College, S.K. Arts and H.S. Kotambri Science Institute, Hubballi heading the English department till 1977.

Married Smt. Indira Kulkarni, of Satti in 1945. Father of two sons Dr. V.G. Nadgouda, Consultant Physician and Echo Cardiologist, and Dr. S.G. Nadgouda, Eye Surgeon, and two daughters both graduates with Hons. each having a doctor son Dr. K.B. Bagalkot, Orthodontist and the second Dr. Amit A. Kulkarni, Neurologist.

Interested in Madhwa Philosophy, he has translated a few Sanskrit classics in English.

1. The Mighty Messiah- Sumadhwa Vijaya
2. The Song Olympian - The Bhagwadgita
3. The Adobe Ambrosia - Srimad Bhagawata Saroddhara
4. The Apodictic purport of Sriman Mahabharata - Sriman Mahabharata Tatparya Nirnaya by Ananda Tirtha (Chapter I to X)
5. The Magnificence of Madhwa Bhashya Part-I
6. Isavasyopanisad
7. The Memorable Monk of Mantralaya - English Translation of Guru Guna Stavana - by Vadindra Swamiji
8. The Majesty of Lord Venkateshwara (Sri Venkatesha Mahatmyam in Aditya Purana).

In Press:

9. The Magnificence of Madhwa Bhashya (Parts II, III and IV) in English
10. Sriman Mahabharata Tatparya Nirnaya (Chapter from X to XXXII) in English
11. Sriman Nyaya Sudha Sara (English translation)
12. Harikathamruta Sara (English Translation)
13. Bhagawata Sara (Pajaka Swamiji) rendered into English
14. Oriental Orisons (Congeries of celebrated classics)
15. The pebbles on the shore (Obiter Dicta: The Spectrum of Life).

The fruitful and pious life of Prof. G.V. Nadgouda came to an end at his ripe age of 87 years in 2009. He leaves behind two sons and two daughters who continue to tread the path paved by him and his beloved wife, both socially and religiously. May god grant him and his dear wife Smt. Indira Nadgouda who is also no more, an eternal peace.

Jai Hind.

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Foreword:

Darshanaratna Mimamsabhushana: Dr. K T Pandurangi

I had the pleasure of going through the English translation of Sri Sumadhwa Vijaya made by Prof. G V Nadgouda. The translation is lucid and authentic. It brings out the purport of each verse clearly in a simple language. Both the poetic appeal and the philosophical depth of the original are brought out in this translation to the extent to which these can be reflected in a translation.

Sri Sumadhwa Vijaya is an authentic biography of a great personality. It gives a good exposition of Dwaita philosophy and it is a fine poem. As a biography it gives a graphic account of the life of Sri Madhwacharya and his achievement in propagating Dwaita Philosophy. As a work of philosophy it gives a good exposition of Dwaita doctrines. As a poem it describes the beauty of Himalayas, etc. (Nature) and depicts finest aspects of sentiments.

Prof. Nadgouda has taken great care to highlight these aspects in a simple lucid language in his translation. A translator has to take as much care as the poet in choosing the expressions and phrases to represent the original.

Prof. Nadgouda has also added a detailed introduction in which he gives a brief life-sketch of the author of Sri Sumadhwa Vijaya. He also gives a brief account of Dwaita tenets. A brief summary of the sixteen cantos is also added.

We have already three English versions of Sri Sumadhwa Vijaya in English viz.

Sri C M Padma Rao's Life and Teachings of Sri Madhwa Vijaya.

The English summary published by Devaranamabhajana Sabha Srirangam.

English translation by Sri D R Vasudeo Rao of Vishakpattanam.

Prof. Nadgouda's present translation is a good addition to the above literature on Sumadhwa Vijaya.

Sd/ - (K T Pandurangi)

PREFACE

The glories of the great make our live sublime. Their biographies sanctify our souls. Hence I have ventured to add a translation of a Sanskrit classic Sumadhwa Vijaya in English to facilitate my eager English-knowing brethren not conversant with the Sanskrit language, to acquaint themselves with the life-glories and established teachings of Sri Madhwacharya, the founder and propagator of Vaishnava Siddhanta.

A translation has its inevitable drawbacks. It cannot be replica of the original. Trying to incorporate forms of thought and subtle arguments in a foreign tongue is a tough task. One has to maintain the grace of language and the dignity of thought without being ponderous or pedantic, ambiguous or obscure, prosaic or pedestrian.

I have tried to be neither too literal nor far-fetched but as faithful to the original text as possible. This is my humble flower of devotion to Sri Madhwacharya who I remember again and again for having opened this avenue for me to render some devoted service at his lotus-feet. If this text is useful for daily recitation and understanding the glory of the founder of the Faith that needs and deserves a world-wide recognition, at least for a few of the adherents of the Great Acharya and if I have been successful in giving even a glimpse of his majestic personality, I feel myself blessed.

I record my hearty thanks to Prof. K T Pandurangi for his kind foreward. I am indebted to the revered Vidyamanya Tirtha Swamiji of Bhandarkeri and Phalimaru Mutt for his blessings and Sri Vishweshtirtha Swamiji of Pejavar Mutt for his ready acceptance of the work for publication. I am grateful to the previous commentators Sheshacharya disciple of Chhalari Narasimhacharya Prof. Prabhanjan and Sri Vasudeva Rao for their enlightenment. I am much obliged to Pandit Sri Gururajacharya Pandurangi for his affection, help, guidance and encouragement all along. He had the patience to listen to the entire type-script, despite his busy hours. I am beholden to Prof. Mrs. S B Hangal, my erstwhile colleague, for her corrections in the book. I remember my two sons Dr Vithal and Dr Srikrishna and other family members for their assistance in the completion of the work. I thank the Yarbhal offset printers of Belgaum, for their fine get-up and neat printing in good time.

Guru-Kripa, Deshpandenagar, Hubli 580029 – G V Nadgouda

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

World and India: Science, Religion and Philosophy

यो वै वैकुण्ठभर्तुः सकलसुरशिरःश्रेणिसल्लालिताज्ञां
धृत्वा भूमिं च गत्वा श्रुतिनिकरपुराणादिभिर्वादिवृन्दम्।
जित्वा भाष्यं च कृत्वा प्रकरणनिकरैः स्थापयामास तत्त्वम्
मध्वाचार्यस्य तस्मै नतशिरसिभवेत् एष बद्धोऽञ्जलिर्मे ॥

India is a land of hoary antiquity and the cradle of sages and saints who delved into the depths of Sat and revealed eternal spiritual truths that lie embalmed in our Sanatana Dharma. Its development has always been metaphysical. Its glorious message is a soothing balm to the present-day world with its 'Sick-hurry' and divided aims.

It is a veritable paradox that this land of pristine glory should be the silent witness of the stern ridicule of materialistic thinkers who flout this earnest human endeavour to know the creator of the cosmos. It is a tragedy of human history that the votaries of progress who vaunt of the spectacular glories of science sweep outright the need of God and religion from the spectrum of life. The marvels of Science and the glories of Technology have landed mankind in a quagmire of nihilism and agnosticism.

Custodians of human welfare like T S Eliot cry out in anguish:

'Where is the wisdom, we have lost in the knowledge...The cycle of heaven in twenty centuries brings us further from God and nearer to dust.'

Our space-age has produced a lop-sided civilization. It lacks a poised synthesis between Science and Religion and heads towards a global holocaust. It has produced 'nuclear giants' and 'spiritual dwarfs'. Spiritual poverty is the major tragedy of the modern times. The Western countries that have reached the peak of prosperity are but famished in spirit and sick with surfeit and thus wander between two worlds 'the one dead and the other powerless to be born'. We remember with gratitude the caveat of Maitrayi 'What am I to do with all this if it is not going to lead me to immortality?'. It is high time, we realise that man cannot live on bread alone, in spite of Karl Marx. Even if all the ills of the world evaporate and the earth blossoms into a paradise, the need for a devoted study of Religion and Philosophy remains

paramount to save this beautiful civilisation built with the sweat of the ages from the horror of extinction. It is only on a bed-rock of spiritual values that a firm civilization can be built. The sacrosanct treasure of the great seers unlocks the secrets of peace, harmony and bliss and points to the pivotal position of God and Religion in the orb of human life.

व्यक्तमुन्नतिमितोऽप्ययं जनस्तस्य यन्न लभतेऽखिलं फलम्।

स्तोक मानसतया ततो ब्रजेत् तस्य हन्त पुरुषस्य तुल्यताम्।

[The present generation that is content only with the elevation it obtains through the study of the priceless Madhwa-Shastra is slow-witted as it foregoes its highest fruits of knowledge, devotion and bliss and resembles the seller of the right-twisted conch who was satisfied with the affluence he acquired.]

It is indeed a queer phenomenon for the Indians to realise that in the West, religion stands divorced from philosophy. It does not permeate their lives. No doubt there are enthusiasts of Plato and Aristotle and admirers of Kant and Hegel but neither do they bear any religious tinge nor do they boil down to sects or communities. It is an arm-chair philosophy debated and discussed in books and periodicals and lauded or laughed at across the table or in the closets. India poses a different picture altogether. Here religion and philosophy stand beautifully blended in the lives of its adherents. The admirers of the great philosophers necessarily adore them with devout devotion and submit themselves to their rigorous discipline to attain the supreme objectives of life. Religion cannot segregate itself from philosophy; it forms its warp and woof.

There are doctrines and doctrines that exist on the Indian soil, willy-nilly. Even though it may appear to be chaotic and foolish to the foreigners, still they thrive on the Indian arena and pose a symphony instead of a strife. The followers of these tenets abide peacefully, each contented with his religion under the same Indian canopy. Faith sways tremendously so much so that questioning becomes a sacrilege. The pageant as such has been moving on for centuries.

But the scientific attitude, the hall-mark of modern times cries halt to this blind faith and hurls a volley of questions and demands adequate answers.

As a consequence, God and Religion are summarily dismissed from life 'as the imaginary projections of a fear complex'. Real knowledge has become synonymous with scientific knowledge. The high-priests of science have left the common man in the lurch after beguiling him to believe that he is merely a product of the biological processes and a helpless victim of instinctual urges and emotions. The result is that man has arrived at a stage of spiritual bankruptcy.

Many substitutes for religion like communism and pragmatism were tried but they failed to function in its stead. In spite of the scientific diehards there has been a reaction against the autocracy of science. The dis-enchantment has been mainly due to the unworthiness of their ideals proposed.

Pre-eminence of Madhwa Philosophy

Man is an ideal-forming being. Ideals there have been from times immemorial, since the days of Socrates and Plato, Kant and Hegel down to Darwin and Karl Marx, H G Wells and Bernard Shaw, Alexander and Aldous Huxley in the West and similarly in the East beginning with Charvaka, Bhatta and Prabhakara, Buddha, Jina, Shaivas and Shaktas down to Badarayana who systematised the eternal Vedas and composed Vedanta-Sutras, now blazing with twenty-two diverse interpretations.

On the Indian arena, we are confronted with conflicting doctrines founded by great stalwarts that bewilder the believers. Every one aspires to save the human race from damnation and pave its way for salvation. Eminent Acharyas and prophets highly revered by their staunch adherents rule the religious domain. The scientific way naturally cannot blindly accept all these diverse interpretations without a spirit of enquiry. Truth must lie somewhere. Now the real problem is how many of these dominating doctrines can accept modern challenges and prove their bona-fide.

Restricting ourselves to Vedanta, we meet three stalwart metaphysical system-builders reigning the spiritual realm, Sankaracharya, Ramanujacharya and Madhwacharya with their respective doctrines known as Adwaita, Vishista-Adwaita and Dwaita. Sankaracharya is known all the world over all these years, so much so that Vedanta has come to mean specially to the West and the anglicised Indians, Adwaita and Monism.

Acharya Madhwa's interpretations 'have been ignored or perfunctorily noticed or else dismissed in a few worlds as a performance of little or no merit'. He has yet to receive his due regard and well deserved reward. Non-recognition or indifference of historians both eastern and western towards his philosophy 'cannot be calculated to be an indictment of his exquisite doctrine'. It cannot lose its hold, in spite of unfair criticism of ill-equipped critics. It is high time that prejudices are shed and its excellences are acclaimed.

A critic par excellence like Tikacharya and commentators like Chandrikacharya, Vadiraja and Parimalacharya and other renowned ones in their wake have provided illuminative comparative criticism to demonstrate the fallacies in the other systems of thought and their inability to solve some of the knotty problems in philosophy. They have convincingly analysed and proved the veracity of the remark of the great Madhwacharya 'भ्रान्तिमूलतया सर्वसमयानां अयुक्तिः' [the different systematised philosophies of great masters are inadequate as they suffer from some illusion (defective vision) or the other] and argue that they fail to answer the outstanding riddles of philosophy like: Who is the creator of the Universe? Is there any creator at all? What is the purpose of this creation? Are the sentient beings created? Why this sorrow and inequality at the hands of supreme God? secondly even though they are all the creations of master-minds, yet human beings as they are, their theories are far from being perfect. They are tinged with their imagination and carry their individual impress. Their philosophies suffer from contradiction and their confusing answers for these teasing questions in philosophy, confound even critical readers.

Madhwacharya calls his Siddhanta as Sat-Siddhanta based on the eternal and immaculate Shrutis and Smritis, Pancharatra and Puranas, Ramayana and Mahabharata that are in tune with the decisive principles enunciated by Lord Vedavyasa in the Brahmasutras. His doctrine is neither a concoction of his brain nor an imaginative reconstruction of any philosophy to suit his purpose. There is nothing that is added by Madhwacharya as his own. It is not minted in his mind. It is the revival of the Vedic Religion and Philosophy which was masked by wrong interpretations. Whatever and whenever he posits, he quotes solid authorities and valid reasons in support of it.

Contradictory Vedic sentences are beautifully reconciled on the basis of other corroborating Vedic references. He does not weave any theories of his own. It is the justification of the Vedas and Upanishads and the scriptures at all costs, because every word in the Vedas is sacrosanct to him. So it is Lord Narayana's immaculate Siddhanta given to the world by Madhwacharya.

Secondly Madhwa-siddhanta is scientific and stands the careful scrutiny of the modern minds. It has been observed and tested in the spiritual laboratory of realised sages and if we cannot attain the fruits, the fault lies with us. We have to rise to their heights with the means that have been provided by them. Madhwa-Siddhanta can accept all the above challenges and afford solutions to the satisfaction of modern scientific minds. It has an appropriate answer for all the problems that have teased philosophers all along. We must have the patience to know it, the nobility to appreciate it and the perseverance to realise it.

To clinch the thesis of Madhwa-Siddhanta: The Supreme Lord Narayana, the eightfold dispenser of the universe, the abode of infinite auspicious qualities, untouched by blemishes is Sarvottama. Mukhyaprana, his replica, the greatest among the sentient souls is Jivottama, dependent on the Supreme Lord. This real world provides the graded Jivas deserved facilities to reach their proper destinations. This is the Sat-Siddhanta of Lord Vedavyasa enunciated by Madhwacharya in his crowning work Anuvyakhyana and other works that provide satisfactory solutions to the eternal enigmas. Madhwa-Siddhanta faces the philosophic problems squarely and provides the doubting Thomas of the modern era appropriate answers based on valid pramanas and activates him in the right direction to work for his own redemption and enables him to lead his fellowmen towards a contented life here on earth and aspire for a land of promise full of knowledge and bliss here-after.

Thirdly Madhwa-Siddhanta stands as yet triumphant and unchallenged during the last seven hundred fifty years and if there are some sporadic attempts to controvert it, they have been foiled and squashed by his eminent followers. The revered Vadiraja Swamiji has rightly stated:

'अन्ते सिद्धस्तु सिद्धान्तः मध्वस्यागम एव हि'

What the world needs today is a robust philosophy based on sound authority and right reasonings that can motivate mankind in the right way to a life of action and adjustment that can bring peace and amity in this life and lead them to a life beyond free from pain and full of joy.

That is what Madhwacharya offers to mankind. Madhwa-Siddhanta need not be discarded as the philosophy of a small sect but it well deserves to receive a fair assessment at the hands of the expert philosophers and connoisseurs of philosophy in the East and the West. It represents an important and significant epoch in the history of Indian philosophy. It can assume a dignified place as a religion of Humanity leading it from darkness to light and from disenchantment to illumination. This is the relevance of Madhwa philosophy to modern times. This is the pre-eminence of the Madhwa-philosophy. Madhwacharya is 'the unrivalled monarch of renaissance of the reign of Realism and pluralistic Theism in Indian philosophy.

Narayana Panditacharya (1287 -1350): Life and Works

Narayan Panditacharya hailed from the Likucha family of great renown. He was the grandson of Subramanya Pundit, a highly revered veteran controversialist. He was the youngest son of Trivikrama Panditacharya, a distinguished Vedantin and a born poet who wrote poems at an early age. Trivikramacharya, the composer of the celebrated Vayustuti, the beloved disciple of Madhwacharya who had the good fortune to discern his divine preceptor worshipping the three incarnations of Lord Narayana, as Lord Rama, Lord Sri Krishna and Lord Vedavyasa in his three embodiments as Hanuman, Bhimasena and Acharya Madhwa respectively and who enjoyed the prerogative to write the first commentary on Acharya's Sutra-Bhashya. Narayan Panditacharya was the chip of the old block. He was gifted with poetic and philosophic talent of a high order.

Sumadhwa Vijaya, the crowning work of Narayana Panditacharya, is the highly esteemed and extolled epic, containing the authentic, artistic and poetic biography of the illustrious Acharya Madhwa, the third incarnation of Lord Vayu who propounded and propagated the Dwaita Siddhanta for the welfare of the world. It brought him in the lime-light and he is remembered today by every Madhwa from this great gift. Both the father and the son (Trivikramacharya and Narayana Panditacharya) have obliged the Madhwa

Community for their two indispensable handy works, the Vayustuti and Sumadhwa Vijaya that sing the glories of the eminent Acharya.

Besides this meritorious volume, he has composed Mani-Manjari, a work of historical significance that gives glimpses of the domination of Advaita-Shastra and the persecution of the Dwaitins. In this context we can just note that there were bound to be reactions of the Dwaita followers subjected to undue harassment by the Mayavadins. The uncomplimentary references to the Adwaitins seem to have had enough justification. Even then, we should bear in mind in this connection the nobility of Acharya Madhwa who never brings in the names of the other Acharyas in his voluminous work even though he controverts their doctrines. Anu Madhwa Vijaya is a small volume of 32 stanzas for daily recitation and Shubhodaya is an allegorical poem in five khandas displaying his dexterity in dealing with complicated classical Sanskrit meters. Sangraha-Ramayana (as the very name indicates) is a metrical summary of Ramayana. To add to these he has written Nayachandrika and Tatwa-Manjari, commentaries on Anuvyakhyana and Vishnu Tatwa Nirnaya of Acharya Madhwa.

Sumadhwa Vijaya as a Mahakavya

The knowledge of the Vedas had fallen on evil **days** and evil tongues and the Supreme Lord Narayana replete with infinite auspicious qualities like bliss and knowledge came to be slowly shadowed in the minds of the virtuous. The darkness of the hostile doctrines like Buddhism and Advaita surrounding the eligibles led them from the traditional tracks and their minds wandered in wilderness. The distressed deities approached Lord Vishnu for the rescue of these helpless souls and he commissioned Lord Vayu to incarnate on earth to save the situation from the impending crisis by a resuscitation of Vedic Religion and Philosophy.

So descended the Great Madhwacharya, the embodiment of Mukhyaprana, in this Kali Age to stem the untrammelled, untoward tide and to give it the proper momentum and needed direction. There lay before him the sacred task to enlighten the virtuous souls by the revelation of the eternal truths embedded in the Vedas and Upanishads and thus 'Justify the ways of God to the sentient souls'.

That is how Narayana Panditacharya introduces Madhwacharya the dauntless hero of his great epic poem Sumadhwa-Vijaya, manifesting (himself) on earth with a divine mission. Then he narrates his mysterious birth and boyhood, his thread ceremony, his stay with his preceptor and his outstanding excellences, his ordination and whirl-wind missionary tours, his visits to Narayanashrama and Vyasashrama and the transmission of esoteric knowledge in secrecy by Lord Vedavyasa, his moving discourses and orations, his glories and triumphs with the rival disputants, his installation of the idol of Sri Krishna and the establishment of the eight monasteries with eight renowned celibates heading them for worship by rotation, for the propagation of the Vaishnava-Siddhanta and his final occult disappearance at the Anantasana temple in Udupi.

It is not merely a hagiological work with a high-flown panegyric but an engaging epic with a dramatic opening, organic in structure, spread over a canvass of sixteen cantos with a superhuman-hero of exceptional qualities of both head and heart along with unmatched valour, moving like a colossus from his birth in Pajaka Kshetra to his reappearance at Vyasashrama.

Madhwacharya was born of noble parents, with God's blessings to guide the virtuous to their eternal bliss. Endowed with all the thirty-two auspicious marks of physical excellence and glowing with astounding innate brilliance, he came to be the systematic builder of a sound philosophy standing unchallenged for centuries. His super-human physical exploits like carrying the massive boulder and his intellectual bouts are quite arresting. His conquests in controversial confrontations with Vadisimha, Buddhisagara, Pundarikapuri, and Padmatirtha claim our attention. His glorious triumphs to the point of devotional surrender of the intellectual giants like Shobhanabhatta and Trivikrama-Pandita heighten his majesty.

This Sanskrit Mahakavya is amplified and embellished by diverse interesting episodes finely dovetailed in its poetic fabric. There are oracles prophesying the birth of a prophet through an ordinary mortal in a strange way and Lord Anantasana himself entering someone and entrusting Vasudeva to his preceptor, the promised prodigy. There are also miracles like Acharya's wading through the waters of Ganges with yogic powers without drenching his raiments, lulling the angry ocean into a still lake, clouds raining to fill the

dried up lake at his will, his worship by the celestial river Ganges in human habit, his adoration by god Mahesha in Brahmin guise arranging alms for him through his devotee, the readiness of the be dazed Muslim King to part with half of his Kingdom, the eagerness of king Jayasimha to renounce his realm and escort the Acharya as his disciple and God Shesha along with his retinue listening to his enchanting discourses. The supreme significance of his abrupt disappearance in the midst of the dignified assembly in the heap of flowers showered by the exhilarated Gods heightens the grandeur of the epic. The supernatural and the human elements jostling on the same stalk beat in unison to the delight of the readers. The Great Gods bide as ordinary mortals during their human embodiment serving as models to tutor the human beings. The materials of the story have an unmistakable air of actuality.

The epic contains eternal truths espoused by the hero that blazed a new trail in Indian Philosophy in its unified structure. It speaks of supreme God, one without a second, only known through the eternal Vedas, quite distinct from other graded sentient, full of infinite auspicious attributes and free from blemishes, the eight-fold dispenser of the universe for the benefit of souls, attained through pure devotion and contemplation administering impartial justice to Jivas in this real world according to their deeds and leading them to their appointed destinations (the virtuous to the land of eternal bliss and the vicious to the damned hell) Vaishnava Siddhanta in a nut-shell, Madhwacharya's counter-blast to Monism.

Narayana Panditacharya communicates the epic spirit by portraying what it was like to be alive during those days. As its mouthpiece, he depicts the significance of the then pulsating life, its aching convictions and serious doubts. The epic sketches the social and the religious scenario of the 13th and 14th centuries. The metaphysically-minded intelligentsia that had ensconced the doctrines of Buddhism were dissatisfied with them and they failed not long to understand that Adwaita its substitute, was also Buddhism in disguise. The rising discontent was to be quelled by a winning, convincing philosophy and the religious mansion was to be set in order. The time was ripe for the epic hero to land on the scene to put an end to this confusion and

pave the way for the spiritual renaissance. This is the import of the intentional mythical and spiritual background of the epic.

Narayana Panditacharya's style is lofty with its sustained majesty of thought and diction in keeping with the lordliness of its theme and the epic moves on this exalted level, many times touching the sublime. All the nine sentiments are finely displayed with the devotional sentiment ruling the entire epic. The last two stanzas packed with ardent devotion extolling the three incarnations of Lord Vayu and praying for divine grace and the showers of flowers by the Gods standing in the sky in ecstasy to the witness of the concourse that excite the admiration of the readers are instances in point that touch the heights of the sublime. The approach of the Acharya to the hermitage of Lord Vyasa and the different conjectures of the enlightened residents-saints of his identity and the Gurudakshina in the form of transmission of divine knowledge reach the mark of the grandiose. The epic abounds in similes short and long-drawn that dazzle like purple patches on a golden design.

His style, a harmonious blend of high-seriousness and spirituality and an inexhaustible sense of beauty, displaying his superb skill as a metrical artist, a distinguishing feature of his poetry casts a pleasing spell on its readers. His poetical skill is especially found in the closing verses of all cantos. The Charm of expression, the depth of sentiment and the fervour of devotion touch the vitals of our hearts.

Thus Sumadhwa Vijaya, standing stretched in a thousand and eight verses depicting with great interest the historical and biographical incidents in a sustained dignity of thought and felicity of expression and presenting as well, an imposing portrait of Madhwacharya, the Supreme messenger of God who worked the needed miracle by exposing the fallacies in the then reigning philosophy of Adwaita and presenting in a proper form the Vaishnava Siddhanta, of a real world bristling with various activities and a benevolent God leading humanity according to its deserts to its destined goal, is a landmark in Sanskrit literature, and a great biography an a first-rate epic.

Sumadhwa Vijaya as a Biography

Biography is primarily concerned with career and character of a person. It is not merely a compilation of the deeds of the hero but a truthful transmission

of a great personality. A successful biographer has to face two challenging problems, one the 'ethical' and the other 'aesthetic'.

Pure biography is a truthful record of events. The biographer owes his allegiance to truth however difficult it may be to arrive at it. But it must not be lost sight of that it is a work of art too. The artist has his own point of view, his own vision and his own style. He has to retain his freedom of spirit. It is this personal interpretation that makes biography a work of art, a thing of beauty and a thing of delight. It is not merely a hotchpotch of chronicled events but involves rigorous selection and beautiful presentation.

But the biographer is 'an artist on oath'. He must not take liberties with the material on hand and insert his own conjunctures like a novelist. His imagination must be curbed by hard facts. He has a 'conscience' and has to approach his subject in a truthful manner. It is also not his business to be complementary but to lay bare the facts as they are, however uncomplementary they may be. He has to express his vision within the limited bounds without sacrificing truth at the altar of beauty.

Viewed in this light, Sumadhwa Vijaya is an authentic biography of Acharya Madhwa. It is not merely a hagiological work but it is an artistic one. It is the first available full-fledged biography of a great personality that opened a new chapter in the history of world philosophy. It is the great story of a great soul - the Jivottama, the prime reflection of the supreme Lord. Narayana Panditacharya had to do enough spade-work and take sufficient pains. C M Padmanabhachar is of the opinion that a biographical sketch of Madhwacharya might have been composed in his own time depending upon the diaries and notes maintained by his learned disciples. Narayana Panditacharya, almost a contemporary of Acharya Madhwa, had the good fortune to attend the historic debate between his father Trivikramacharya and Anandatirtha at Vishnumangala temple and witness the triumph of the Acharya and the welcome-surrender of his father. In Bhavapraksashika, his own gloss on Sumadhwa Vijaya, he assures that being vowed to truth, he has meticulously collected the details of the Acharya's life from various reliable sources and selected with a searching scrutiny when confronted with conflicting material and heard other details from many honest mouths who had the good luck to see and enjoy the Acharya's exploits. Nevertheless

Narayana Panditacharya's work of art bears his own stamp. It is sauced with his devotion for the Acharya, Lord Vedavyasa and Lord Narayana. He is copious in his glowing tributes to the Guru and the God. He forgoes no chance to depict their glories. He has coined as many as three hundred and seventeen synonyms to describe Madhwacharya.

It is not mere idolatry but a spontaneous expression of his overwhelming devotion. It is a poetic biography of Anandatirtha who scintillated on the philosophic firmament and brought about a reminiscence of Vedic learning by an artist vowed to truth, keeping close to the tested records.

Narayana Panditacharya has provided an imposing portrait of a Messiah who moves with a divine mission to propound and propagate the Vaishnava-Siddhanta known as Tatwa Vada which was unhappily warped by his predecessors to the dismay of its followers. As sarva-lakshana-sampanna, he was the most fascinating personality that trod the Indian soil. As Sarvajnacharya, he was the Monarch of all he surveyed. As Anumanatheertha, he was a past-master in dialectics. As Poornaprajna, he was the repository of wisdom. As an incarnation of Lord Vayu, he was strength personified. As Anandatirtha, a well of bliss, he was the composer of the bliss-yielding Shastra. He carried his crusade throughout the continent and vanquished eminent pundits of great repute like **Shobhanabhatta** and Trivikramacharya who dazed by his lustre and wisdom became his devoted disciples. Distinguished controversialists like Vadisimha and Buddhisagara unable to confront him had to disappear before the dawn. Great wrestlers like Gandavat brothers, with all their vehemence could not squeeze his neck; nay could not lift even a finger of this great mystic but instead, sweating, embraced the earth. He was adored by celestial Ganges and greatly honoured by Lord Mahesha. He could work out super human feats like traversing the Ganges without a boat, skipping over the huge rocks with perfect ease and send back his disciple Satyatirtha with a simple wave of his hand to the hermitage free from fatigue, face the ruthless soldiers single-handed, fool King Ishwaradeva by propelling him to dig in his stead and impress the Muslim monarch who became ready to part with half of his kingdom. Such is the alchemy of the artist that the uncommon with him becomes common and quite interesting. While God Shesha with his retinue,

in ecstasy rained flowers on this Trilokyacharya, Narayana Panditacharya too closes his excellent biography adoring Anandatirtha with the richest flower of praise 'हरि दयित वरिष्ठे श्रीमदानन्दतीर्थे' (the foremost among the dearest to Lord Narayana.)

Excellences of Sumadhwa Vijaya

Sumadhwa Vijaya is a reliable biography, great epic poetry, profound philosophy and a faithful memoir of the times all rolled in one. It is an artistic and poetic portrayal of the life and accomplishments of a renowned philosopher-saint who rendered yeoman service to mankind. It is an outstanding epic-poem in Sanskrit with its inherent beauties set in a mythical setting for the fulfilment of divine purpose made acceptable by its fine fusion of the human and the super-human. It is an enviable poetic expression of Vaishnava Siddhanta in a capsulated form as propounded and propagated by Anandatirtha. It is a vivid presentation of the ethos of the age that was ripe to invoke a divine descent on earth. Narayana Panditacharya with his historic vision and religious fervour, philosophic depth and poetic beauty forged this epic into an exquisite work of art:

'श्रीमध्वो विजयी च मद्भविजयो नारायणप्रोद्भवः!'

(Really both Mukhyaprana (Madhwacharya – his incarnation) borne of the Supreme Lord Narayana and Sumadhwa-Vijaya the off-spring of Narayana Panditacharya are memorable triumphs, the one in propounding and propagating the unrivalled doctrine (Tatwa Vada) and the other in artistically documenting the eminence of Madhwacharya and his great works.)

To the Madhwas in particular Sumadhwa-Vijaya that hymns the glories of the Olympian founder and exponent is as sacred as the Mangala-Sutra (Auspicious Amulet) to women-folk and they daily recite it in entirety or in part to sanctify their lives and attain their cherished objectives. They firmly believe that even the disciples of the disciples of Acharya Madhwa can fulfil their desires:

'तद्दासदास्यमपि किं न ददाति पुंसः'

Narayana Panditacharya - as a poet

Narayana Panditacharya is a philosopher - poet. His poetry has philosophic profundity and natural magic. It excels as the lyric of reflection as contrasted with the lyric of passion. The poet is essentially religious by nature and possesses an inexorable love of truth. His poetic genius is a fine amalgam of religious ardour and an ardent love of beauty.

He is a great narrative poet and his excellence of narration can be seen at its best in his marvellous descriptions of the incarnations of Lord Vayu as Hanuman and Bhimasena in the very first canto. The description of Bhimasena as a bee at the lotus-feet of Krishna, a swan for the lotus-like face of Panchali and as the radiant Sun blooming the row of lotuses is outstanding. He is pictorial Artist and his powers of description are displayed in minute details as well as broad general affects. His pen-pictures of Lord Vedavyasa and Acharya Madhwa in the VII Canto, Lord Narayana and his Avataras in VIII Canto, the Idol of Sri Krishna in the IX Canto and the Badarikashrama in the VII Canto are the instances in point.

He is a poet of nature, the painter of the sky and the hills, the musician of the waves and the wind fixing sounds and colours in memorable words. It is a feast to eyes, ears and imagination. His gorgeous descriptions of the Himalayas in the VI Canto, the glories of Vaikunta with its delightful cohorts and divine enjoyments and the trees at Badarikashrama and Lord Vedavyasa are superb poetic flights.

He has his own style with its own embellishments to clothe his religious theme. All the nine sentiments are displayed but the sentiment of devotion pervades the entire epic. He is an excellent metrical artist, using the variety of metres with precaution and propriety, especially at his best in the concluding verses of each canto that delight the mind by the beauty of expression, religious earnestness and the depth of sentiments. Sound and sense chime with great delicacy to produce the desired emotional effect. The rich music of his verses has the magic of transporting the reader to the hallowed land. It is extremely pleasing in its alliterations. The glitter and fervour of his poetry has a flavour of its own.

The majesty of thought and diction is sustained throughout. He has made a copious use of the figures of speech such as Upama, Rupaka and Slesha. The poet comparing the bride capable of bearing Madhwacharya to Veda-

Vidya yielding the supreme objectives of life (2-24), the chaste mother Sita to a golden necklace tested in fire (1-20), Lord Hanuman, Sri Ramachandra's message-bearer to a new water-laden cloud cheering the herbs and burning the thickets (1-15) are fine examples. We can appreciate the charming Upamas carrying Slesha in XV, (5.6.7) where upama Bharati is compared to an art, to Goddess Sri Devi and the Celestial Ganges. And in XIII (4-8) where Madhwacharya with his retinue is compared to the torrential flow of the Ganges.

The famous verses in canto VI describing Droupadi and the Vedas with the same set of words illustrate the use of Slesha and forms a fine specimen of Antya-Kulaka with the verb (Akarot) in the last verse. Twenty-seven verses (VIII, 14-41) containing exquisite descriptions of the incarnations of Sri Rama and Sri Krishna and other incarnations provide another example. The eleven verses (XIII, 25-35) forming an Adi-Kulaka deserve an attention. The verse composed with a repeated monosyllable Na, and the verse with the same word iterated (Samaye), packed with significant meanings are marvels in rhyme. In the verse (36) where Ganges in human form worshipping Madhwacharya and Lord Mahesha offering alms in person is a specimen in personification, the concluding verse of the XIV canto provides a good example of Vyatireki Alankara depicting the glory of the illustrious Acharya where supreme Lord is compared to the Moon who can only illuminate the sky. The bunch of tulasi adorning the ear of Lord Vedavyasa as if entreating him not to allow any other flower to usurp its place is a fine illustration of Utpreksha.

His religious fervour, poetic beauty, philosophic depth combined with the love of the God and great in life and his ever-awake responsibility to God and his Guru give him a pride of place among the galaxy of poets.

In fine, let me conclude this modest introduction by invoking the blessings of the dust of the feet of Acharya Madhwa adored in the three worlds to purify and ennoble our lives.

त्रैलोक्याचार्यपादोज्ज्वलजलजलसत्पांसवोऽस्मान् पुनन्तु ॥

Sumadhwa Vijaya at a glance:

Canto I: Verses 55

The epic opens with an auspicious introductory verse (Mangalacharana-Shloka) in the form of a prayer to the supreme Lord for the attainment of success at the commencement of a composition. Then it depicts the two previous incarnations of Lord Vayu, as Hanuman and Bhimasena. This canto is composed mainly in Upajati metre. Here, Narayana Panditacharya's skill is seen at its best.

(1) Prostration to Lord Narayana, (2) Obeisance to Lord Sri Krishna, (3) Panegyric of Acharya Madhwa, (4) Salutation of Trivikrama Panditacharya, (5) Scope and aim of the subject, (6-8) Unassuming nature of the author, (9-27) Narration of the exploits of Lord Vayu's first incarnation as Hanuman, (22-44) Description of the heroic feats of his second incarnation as Bhimasena, (45-55) Depiction of the accomplishments of his third incarnation of Acharya Madhwa.

Canto II & III

[In canto II and III, the poet portrays (Acharya's) birth, early education and a few miracles of his boy-hood]

Canto II: Verses 54

(1) Entreaty of the Gods to Lord Narayana, (2-3) Mandate of Lord Narayana to God Vayu to incarnate on earth, (4) Hearty acceptance of the divine commandment, (5) Deplorable state of the virtuous then, (6-8) An oracle announcing the birth of a prophet, (9) Ancestry of Madhyagehabhatta, (10) His domicile, (11) His abode, (12) Marriage, (13) Matrimonial relation, (14) Meaning of the word Bhatta, (15) His daily discourses at Rajatapeetapura, (16) Madhyagehabhatta's perturbed state of mind, (17-18) Plan to produce an omniscient offspring, (19-22) Incessant devoted service of Lord Anantasana at Udupi, (23) Pregnancy of Madhyagehabhatta's wife, (24-27) Manifestation of Acharya Madhwa, (28) Observance of birth rights, (29) Naming ceremony of the child, (30) The precious gift of a cow by the Purvalaya Brahmin, (31-34) The divine child untouched by an apparition, (35-42) Digesting boiled gram without harm, (43) his fumbling utterances, (44) his crawling, (46-49) his saunter in the woods with the support of the tail of his ox, (50-54) the Miracle of redeeming the debt of his father and the redemption of the creditor.

Canto III: verses 56

(1-16) Vasudeva's juvenile sports – his disappearance and safe arrival with divine guidance, (17) Devi Durga's protection in Vimanagiri mountains, (19-20) Father teaching the alphabets to his omniscient son, (21-27) Shiva Bhatta, the Puranika embarrassed, Vasudeva extolled, (28-30) Meaning of Likucha spelled out, (31-37) Thread ceremony and initiation of Vasudeva (Mukhyaprana) the Lord of Saraswati (Bharati), (38-40) Death of the deadly devil in serpent-form, (41-52) The traditional stay in his preceptor's house (53) Cure of the chronic head-ache of his teacher's son, (54) Payment of his preceptorial fee that paved the way to the preceptor's salvation.

Canto IV: Verses 54

[This canto supplies further biographical details of Poornabodha, the ordained monk, like his knowledge of Adwaita texts and his command over Bhagwata Purana.]

(1-3) Determination to attain monk-hood, (6-12) Brief sketch of Achutaprekshacharya, (13-14) Futile efforts of the parents to bring back Vasudeva, (15-18) Salutation of the father to the son – a sign of mute assent, (19-25) Birth of Vasudeva's brother, (27-29) Silent consent of the mother to accept asceticism, (30-34) Admitted to the fold of recluse under the name of Poornaprajna, (35) Imitation of the ordinary mortals, (37-39) The preceptor blessed with divine knowledge under the pretext of receiving instructions, (40-42) Arrival of the celestial river Ganges to Madhwa Sarovara, (43) Defeat of the rival disputants Vasudeva and others, (44-46) Teaching of Istasiddhi and its aftermath, (47-48) Excellences of Poornaprajna's discourses, (49-54) His proficiency in the sacred scriptures and Bhagawata Purana.

Canto V & VI

[Achyuthaprekshacharya installs Madhwacharaya on the Vedanta-peeta and names him Anandatirtha. Acharya's sojourn to the centres of learning in the South to propagate his Siddhanta and his distinguished discourses on the Vedas and Upanishads and his journey to the North and his gift of Geeta-bhashya to Lord Narayana at Badari are dealt with in the V & VI cantos. This VI canto is composed in Swagata Meter.]

Canto V: Verses 52

(1) Enscenced on the Vedanta Empire, (2) Poornaprajna designated as Anandatirtha, (3-7) Defeat of the rationalists with the reason hence called as Anumanatirtha, (8-16) Rout of stalwarts like Vadisimha and Buddhisagara, (17-19) Repudiation of Sankara-Bhashya, (20-22) Discourses on Brahmasutras to satisfy the gentry, (23-24) Madhyagehabhatta meeting Anandatirtha, (25-29) Earnest appeal of Achuthapreksha and the elder ascetic to compose his Sutra-Bhashya, (30) Undertaking his south victory-tour, (31-33) His miracles in Vishnumangala, (34-35) His remembrance of Goddess Durga on the banks of the Payaswini River, (36) Anandatirtha in Tiruvanantapura, (27-41) Reprobation of Kudipustura, (42) visit to Kanyakumari and Rameshwara, (43-46) Defeat of Kudipustura during his Chaturmasya at Rameshwara, (47-48) Visit to Srirangam and other sacred places, (49-52) Return to the banks of Payaswani River.

Canto VI: Verses 57

(1-11) A different interpretation than the prevalent one of the Aitareya Shrutis in an assembly by Anandatirtha; relating the hundred meanings of Vishnusahasranama, (12-16) Baulking the Kerala Pundit and expounding the meaning of Danasukta, (17-19) Defining the word 'Apala' in a strange way, (20) Sri Poornaprajna praised as an All-knower, (21-23) Conquest of the entire Southern regions, (24-31) The deplorable condition of the Vedas and Scriptures and Acharya's resolve to write Brahmasutra Bhashya, (32) Composition of a commentary on Sri Bhagwadgita, (33-37) First journey to holy Badari, (38-42) Srimad Geeta-Bhashya presented to Lord Narayana: his approval and blessings with a significant change of a single word, (43) Dip in holy Ganges, (44) Vow of utter silence, (45-46) A call from Lord Vedavyasa to Badari North, (47) The memorable message of the great Acharya to his dear disciples, (48) Hint of his journey to Uttara Badari (49) Disappointment among his disciples, (50) Sathyatirtha's deep devotion: his vain pursuit of his master, (51-53) Acharya's extra-ordinary majesty and his benevolence, (54-57) Strange sojourn in the lofty Himalayas.

[Canto Nos. VII and VIII transport us to a different world full of charm and bliss where abides Lord Vedavyasa, who imparts esoteric knowledge to

Acharya Madhwa. It contains beautiful pen-pictures of the meritorious Guru Madhwacharya and the glorious Lord Vedavyasa. The beautiful VII canto is composed in the exquisite Sundari Meter. Devotees of Acharya Madhwa recite this canto for the attainment of their desired objects. The descriptive power of the poet reaches its climax in these two cantos.]

Canto VII: Verses 59

1)The Great Acharya in Badari North, (2-4) Description of the hermitage of Lord Vedavyasa, (5-9) A touching delineation of the magnificence of Acharya Madhwa, (11-13) Fine portrayal of the strange Badari-tree (14-16) Depiction of the eminent sages, (16-47) Magnificent description of Lord Vedavyasa, (48-59) Memorable meeting of Lord Vedavyasa and Acharya Madhwa.

Canto VIII – Verses 54

[This canto is a fine epitome of Bhagawata. It is the 'Heart' of Sumadhwa Vijaya where the Acharya is commissioned to write his Sutra-Bhashya. It is composed in the Manjubhashini meter.]

(1-5) Occult instructions by Lord Vedavyasa, (6-9) Hike to the hermitage of Lord Narayana along with Lord Vedavyasa, (10-13) Glorious eulogy of Lord Narayana, (14-41) Inimitable descriptions of incarnations like Matsya and Kurma, (42-54) Worshipful homage to Lord Narayana and Madhwacharya's willing acceptance of his injunction to compose a commentary on Brahma-sutras.

Canto IX: Verses 55

[The great Acharya composes his Sutra-Bhashya and Shobhanabhatta his disciple (later Padmanabhatirtha) propagates its tenets. Madhwacharya installs the idol of Krishna at Udupi. Here the rejection of inhuman practice of animal slaughter during the performance of yagnas and the restoration of the Vedic way of having Pishta - Pashu in its stead is depicted along with other details.]

(1-2) Arrival from the hermitage of Lord Narayana to the abode of Lord Vedavyasa, (3-6) Journey to Hirebadari (Badari-North), (7) Acceptance of alms from Agni Sharma and others, (8-12) Composition of the Brahasutra-Bhashya: its excellences, (13) An ornament to the learned assembly on the banks of Godavari river, (15-16) Magnificent expounder of the Vedas and

Scriptures: lauded as omniscient by specialized experts, (17-19) Shobhanabhata becomes his dedicated disciple, (20-26) Dissemination of Madhwa-Siddhanta by Shobhanabhata, (28-29) Return to Udupi, (30-32) Delectation of Achuthapreksha and the elderly ascetic on the return of their beloved disciple, (33-37) The disciple's devotion to his teachers: his imparting of real knowledge that leads to their deliverance, (38) Propagation of Madhwa Shastra by his preceptors, (39-43) Installation of image of Lord Krishna at Udupi, (44) Discomfiture of Jaraghatita and other rival disputants, (45-51) Unique sacrifice of Vamadeva, (the son of Acharya's preceptor) conducted under the Acharya's superintendence, (52-55) Depiction of the glories of Madhwacharya: his holy pilgrimage to Badari and return to Udupi.

Canto X: Verses 56

[This canto mainly portrays the herculean deeds of the Great Acharya like befooling Ishwaradeva, speaking the Persian tongue, wading through the Ganges without a ferry and securing Lord Vedavyasa's blessings in the form of Vyasamushti. It is the crown of Sumadhwa Vijaya and the poet displays his metrical skill with his command over a variety of meters like swagata, rathoddhata, vasantatilaka.]

(1-3) Revelation of the majesty of Acharya Madhwa, (4-7) The silly Ishwaradeva starting to dig the ground, (8-19) The disciples crossing the Ganges with his grace: the surprise of the intensely pleased muslim monarch becoming ready to part with half of his realm, (20-22) Defeat of the burglars with various devices: Adventure of Upendratirtha, (23) Protection of Satyatirtha, (24) Acharya receiving the magnificent grace of Lord Vedavyasa in the form of Vyasamushti, (25) Mandate of the Lord Vedavyasa to compose Mahabharata Tatparya Nirnaya, (26-33) Madhwacharya's miraculous wading through the Ganges, (34) Chaturmasya at Hastinapura (35-36) Adoration by the celestial River Ganges, (37-41) His glory at Banaras: mightier in pluck compared to his pupils, (42-43) Triumph of Acharya Madhwa; Defeat of Indrapuri, (44-48) Marvelous discoveries at Kurukshetra, (50) Worship by Vyomakesha in Hrishikesha, (51) Majesty of Madhwacharya in Ishupata, (52) Glories of the Acharya at Goa, (53) His excellence in the science of music, (54-55) Eulogy: the Acharya as an

embellishment to the world, (56) Winding up the Canto with an excellent closing verse.

Canto XI: Verses 79

[This canto contains gorgeous description of the glories of Vaikunta, the land of delight and bliss, the ultimate goal of life.]

(1-4) Madhwa-Shastra shravana (hearing) by Shesha, Sanaka and others, (5-7) Gains of Madhwa-Shastra, (8-15) Descriptions of Vaikunta, (15-17) Mahalakshmi's devoted services, (18-20) Lord Narayana replete with infinite attributes, (21-38) Depiction of freed souls, (39-63) Diverse enjoyments of redeemed Jivas, (64-77) Delineation of the supreme Lord in the land of bliss, (78) Grandeur of Vaikunta, (79) Contemplation on the import of Madhwa-Bhashya, the sure way of salvation.

Canto XII: Verses 54

[This canto narrates the discomfort of the Adwaitins with Madhwacharya gaining ground in the dissemination of his Shastra: the stealth of his precious library and rout of Padmatirtha.]

(1)Poornaprajna, a riddle to the rival Mayavadins, (2-28) Plan of action of the disappointed Adwaitins to counter the speedy spread of Madhwa-Shastra, (29-36) Madhwacharya's exquisite discourses on the Vedas, (37-41) Defeat of Indrapuri, (42-45) Pilferage of his library by Padmatirtha and others, (46) Defeat of Padmatirtha and others, (47-53) Hymning the glories of Acharya Madhwa by his disciples, (54) Chaturmasya at Pragavata.

Canto XIII: Verses 69

[Trivikramacharya gets his opportunity to listen to the learned discourses of the Great Acharya. The details of the ancestors of the Likucha family are also narrated.]

(1)Madhwacharya in the Sahya Mountains, (2) Entreaty and invitation of Jayasimha through his special envoy, (3-8) Journey of the Great Acharya to the capital of King Jayasimha, (9-15) Madhwacharya in Madaneshwara temple, (16-20) His onward march, (21-24) His gorgeous welcome by king Jayasimha, (25-36) Portrayal of the excellence of the physical form of the Acharya, (37-39) Madhwacharya in the midst of the dignified assembly, (40-42) Poornaprajna's profound disquisition on Bhagawata, read out by

Hrishikeshatirtha, (43-66) Trivikramapandita's birth and boyhood; his precocity of intellect and splendor of imagination, (67-68) Deep study of the volumes of the Acharya by Trivikrama Pandita, (69) Trivikramacharya in the vicinity of Madhwacharya.

Canto XIV: Verses 53

[Here we come across a graphic description of the routine of Madhwacharya.]

(1-2) Acharya's command to Shankara Panditacharya to take charge of his library, (3-5) Trivikramacharya in the dignified assembly, (6-55) Detailed description of the daily religious routine of the Acharya.

Canto XV: Verses 141

[On the earnest entreaty of his disciple Trivikramacharya, the Guru, (Madhwacharya) dictates Anuvyakhyana, his magnum opus, one of the prime works on the Vedic Philosophy. With the mandate of the master, Trivikrama Pandita the disciple composes Tatwapradeepa, the first excellent commentary on Acharya's Sutra Bhashya. Both are praised as the ideal preceptor and ideal pupil.]

[In this canto we find succinct summary of the historic philosophic controversy that continued for a fortnight between the Great Acharya and Trivikrama Pandita and the latter's surrender out of helplessness. Narayana Panditacharya is eloquent and sharp in the rapid survey of the celebrated debate.]

(1) Madhwacharya's wonderful discourses on the Sutra-Bhashya, (2) Trivikramacharya a curious listener in the solemn assembly, (3-7) Majesty of Madhwacharya's disquisitions:

[Verses from 8 to 63 (both inclusive) form a tough portion of the text, containing dialectic deliberations and scriptural tenets of prime importance, briskly reviewed.] (8) States the Dwaita thesis that Lord Narayana, the abode of infinite auspicious attributes, propagated by the sacred Vedas as the unrivalled supreme among souls, is the creator of the Universe and the dispenser of deliverance (to the eligibles) that manifests their innate bliss and provides at will, enviable enjoyments, (9-14) Contain the controversies that content the supreme as the only befitting creator and verse No, (15)

posits Lord Narayana alone as the supreme God who brings the universe into existence, (16-23) Prove that this Supreme Lord teems with myriad propitious qualities, (24-42) Ramnify the earlier contentions of the opponents and uphold Lord Narayana as the unrivalled creator of the cosmos and confute the Mayavadin and the Shunyavadin, (43-45) Point out that the sacred Vedas proclaim and glorify Lord Narayana as the Supreme Lord of this wondrous creation, (45-47) Narrate the eternal bliss of salvation to the seekers of the sacred knowledge and the horrid misery in dismal hell to its despisers, (47-61) Contain objections and replies and a total negation of attributeless Brahman. No concomitance of pleasure and pain: The (Aprakrita) pure form of the liberated, (64-68) The unprecedented controversy between Great Acharya and Trivikramapanditacharya, (69-71) Rout and surrender of Trivikramacharya who becomes his devoted disciple, (72-85) Magnificence of the compositions of Acharya Madhwa, (86-89) Exceptional composition of Madhwacharya's Magnum-opus Anuvyakhyana in response to the request of Trivikramacharya, (90) Composition of Nyavivarana, (91-119) Depiction of the eminence of Vishnutirtha, (120-126) Delineation of the greatness of Padmanabhatirtha, (127-134) Relation of other monk-disciples of the Great Acharya, (135-137) Other house-holder followers of Madhwacharya, (138-139) Supreme bliss on some eligible souls conferred by the Great Acharya, (140) Chaturmasya at Ekavata, (141) Glories of the disciples of Madhwacharya.

Canto XVI: Verses 58

[This canto catalogues a few of the epoch-making events in the life of Anandatirtha in addition to those detailed in canto X like carrying the massive boulder single-handed and the defeat of the giant wrestler Gandavata.]

(1) Another disciple describing the grandeur of Madhwacharya, (2-5) Establishing the validity of the self-evident Vedas, (6) The tip of his finger emitting light for the conduct of his lesson, (7-9) Madhwacharya carrying the massive boulder on the bank of the Tungabhadra river, (10-22) Ablution of the Acharya in the ocean during the solar eclipse – a strange contingency, (23-24) Angry ocean lulls into a still lake: the spiritual might of the Acharya, (25-29) The giant-wrestler Gandavata vanquished, (30) Madhwacharya

going round the Narasimha temple borne by a celibate, (31-32) Defeat of Purvavata, (33-35) Conquest of Shivagni and other renowned wrestlers, (36-37) Display of his sagacity and presence of mind in handling things at the Paranti temple, (38) The clouds at Acharya's will pouring rain enough to fill the lake – another miracle of the master, (39) Surrender of the village chieftain, (40) Composition of Krishnamruta Maharnava at the holy Vaidyanatha, (41-45) Outwitting the swollen Pundits at Juare; Karmanirnaya sees light of the day, (46-48) Relation of other glories of Madhwacharya, (49-51) Saga of the Great Acharya sung in the assembly of Gods, (52-57) God Shesha and his retinue stationed in the sky and the magnificent eulogy of Madhwacharya and his strange disappearance during his discourse on Aitareya Upanishad from Anantasana temple and his reappearance at Uttara Badari in the hermitage of Lord Vedavyasa.

॥ नारायणपण्डिताचार्यविरचित श्रीमध्वविजय ॥

Canto 1 - प्रथमः सर्गः[1-55]

कान्ताय कल्याण-गुणैक-धाम्ने नव-द्युनाथ-प्रतिम-प्रभाय ।

नारायणायाखिल-कारणाय श्री-प्राण-नाथाय नमस्करोमि ॥ 1-1 ॥

ಎರಗುವೆನು ಚೆಲುವ ನಾರಾಯಣನಿಗೆ, ನಲ್ಲಣಗಳ ಒಂದೇ ನಲೆಮನೆಗೆ, ಮೂಡಿಬರುವ ಸೂರ್ಯನಂತೆ ಹೊಂಬಣ್ಣದವನಿಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾರಣನಿಗೆ, ರಮಯೆ ಮನದನ್ನನಿಗೆ, ಭಾರತೀ-ಮುಖ್ಯಪ್ರಾಣರ ಒಡೆಯನಿಗೆ.

1-1. My prostrations to the resplendent Lord Narayana, the prime abode of every auspicious attribute, the efficient cause of all existence, the master of (Goddess) Mahalakshmi and Mukhyaprana and similar in splendour to the early rising sun./

अनाकुलं गोकुलमुल्लास यत्-पालितं नित्यमनाविलात्म ।

तस्मै नमो नीरद-नील-भासे कृष्णाय कृष्णा-रमण-प्रियाय ॥ 1-2 ॥

ವಂದನೆಗಳು ಕೃಷ್ಣನಿಗೆ - ಯಾರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುದಿನವೂ ಗೆಲುವಿನಿಂದ ನಲಿದಿತ್ತು ಹಾಯಾಗಿ ಚಂದದಲಿ ಬೃಂದಾವನ - ಅಂಥ ಕೃಷ್ಣನಿಗೆ; ಯಾರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದಗೊಂಡು ಅರಳಿತ್ತು ಅಪಾರ್ಥಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಡದೆ, ಅಪಪಾರಗಳಿಗೆಡೆಗೊಡದೆ ಅಳಿವಿರದ ವೇದವಾಣಿ - ಅಂಥ ಕೃಷ್ಣದೈವಪಾಯನನಿಗೆ, ಮೋಡದಂತೆ ನಸುನೀಲ ಬಣ್ಣವದವನಿಗೆ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಕೈಹಿಡಿದ ಪಾಂಡವರು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದವಗೆ; ಪಾಂಡವರ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದವಗೆ.

(This verse admits of two meanings, as the adjectives are so chosen that they apply both to Lord Vedavyasa and Lord Krishna.)

1-2. a) My salutations to Lord Vedavyasa (Vasista-Krishna) dear to Bhīma (Pandavas, the consorts of Droupadi) who scintillated with the lustre of his dark blue-colour like that of a cloud, safeguarding the eternal Vedas in its immaculate form.

b) My respectful homage to Lord Krishna (Yadava-Krishna), highly honoured by the Pandavas who dazzled with his dark-blue colour similar to that of a cloud, guarding Gokula and the herds of cows, free from fear (of the fierce animals).

अपि त्रिलोक्या बहिरुल्लसन्ती तमो हरन्ती मुहुरान्तरं च ।

दिश्याद् दृशं नो विशदां जयन्ती मध्वस्य कीर्तिर्दिन-नाथ-दीप्तिम् ॥ 1-3 ॥

ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತ ಮೂರು ಲೋಕದಾಚಿಗೂ, ಮತ್ತೆ ಕಳೆಯುತ್ತ, ಒಳಗಿನ ಕತ್ತಲನ್ನೂ, ಕರುಣಿಸಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ತಿಳಿವನ್ನು, ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಬೆಳಕನ್ನೂ ಮೀರಿನಿಂದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯ ಮಧ್ವರ ಕೀರ್ತಿ.

1-3. May the glory of Anandattheertha who excels the splendour of the Sun endow us with light divine. The sun can only light the three worlds and removes the outer darkness while Acharya Madhwa shines outside the universe also and dissipates the ignorance within.

तमो-नुदाऽऽनन्दमवाप लोकः तत्त्व-प्रदीपाकृति-गो-गणेन ।

यदास्य-शीतांशु-भुवा गुरुंस्तान् त्रिविक्रमर्यान् प्रणमामि वर्यान् ॥ 1-4 ॥

ಸಂತಸಗೊಂಡರು ಜನ ಈ ಇವರ ಮೊರೆಯೆಂಬ ಚಂದ್ರನಿಂದ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದ 'ತತ್ವಪ್ರದೀಪ' ಎಂಬ ನುಡಿಗಡಣದಿಂದ, ಕತ್ತಲು ಕಳೆದು ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗುವ ಬೆಳದಿಂಗಳಿಂದ; ತಲೆಬಾಗಿ ಮಣಿಯುತ್ತೇನೆ ಅಂಥ ಹಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ, ಪೂಜ್ಯಗುರುಗಳಾದ ತ್ರಿವಿಕ್ರಮಪಂಡಿತರಿಗೆ.

1-4. Obeisance to my revered father, Acharya Trivikrama the renowned pundit, whose precious volume Tatwapradeepa dispels the darkness and yields delight like the moon dispersing the gloom and pleasing the people with her pleasant light (rays).

मुकुन्द-भक्त्यै गुरु-भक्ति-जायै सतां प्रसक्त्यै च निरन्तरायै ।

गरीयसीं विश्व-गुरोर्विशुद्धां वक्ष्यामि वायोरवतार-लीलाम् ॥ 1-5 ॥

ಬಣ್ಣಿಸುವೆನು ಲೋಕಗುರು ಮುಖ್ಯಪ್ರಾಣನ ಅವತಾರಗಳ ಪಾವನವಾದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಲೀಲೆಯನ್ನು; ಗುರುಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಹರಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಎಡೆಬಿಡದ ಹಸಾದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ.

1-5. I will relate the splendid spotless glories of the incarnations of Mukhyaprana, the preceptor of the world, for the welfare of the eligible souls as an intense devotion to the Guru (whose instruction) leads to the incessant love of God (Lord Mukunda).

तां मन्त्र-वर्णैरनु-वर्णनीयां शर्वेन्द्र-पूर्वरपि वक्तु-कामे ।

सङ्क्षिप्त-वाक्ये मयि मन्द-बुद्धौ सन्तो गुणाढ्याः करुणां क्रियासुः ॥ 1-6 ॥

ಗುಣವಂತರಾದ ಸಜ್ಜನರು ಕರುಣತೋರಲಿ - ರುದ್ರ ಇಂದ್ರ ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಕೂಡ ಮಂತ್ರದ ನುಡಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಂಡಾಡಬಯಸುವ ಆ ಲೀಲೆಯನ್ನು ಚುಟುಕು ಮಾತುಗಳಿಂದ ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಹೊರಟ ದಡ್ಡನಾದ ನನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ.

1-6. May the meritorious be merciful to me who not so wise, ventures to describe in brief the celebrated excellences of Lord Vayu, fit to be detailed in dignified Vedic parlance by eminent divines like Mahesha, Devendra and others.

उच्चावचा येन समस्त-चेष्टाः किं तत्र चित्रं चरितं निवेद्यम् ।

किन्तूत्तम-श्लोक-शिखा-मणीनां मनो-विशुद्धौ चरितानु-वादः ॥ 1-7 ॥

ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಿರಿ-ಕಿರಿಯ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳೂ ಯಾರಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ - ಅಂಥವನ ಚರಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಅಚ್ಚರಿ ಎಂದು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಲಿ? ಆದರೂ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು ಹಿರಿ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯ ಮಂದಿಗೂ ತಲೆಮುಡಿಯ ಮಣಿಯಂಥವರ ಚರಿತೆಯನ್ನು - ನಮ್ಮ ಒಳಬಗೆಯ ಶುದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ.

1-7. How to pick and choose among the wonderful and unique deeds of Mukhyaprana when every human activity however great or small is being propelled and regulated by him? Yet, enough to say that the recital of the glories of the illustrious who are like crest-jewels ennobles our minds. (Makes our lives sublime)

माला-कृतस्तच्चरितारख्य-रत्नैः असूक्ष्म-दृष्टेः स-कुतूहलस्य ।

पूर्वापरीकारमथापरं वा क्षाम्यन्तु मे हन्त मुहुर्महान्तः ॥ 1-8 ॥

ಅಂಥವರ ಚರಿತೆಗಳೆಂಬ ಮಣಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸರ ಪೋಣಿಸುವಾಗ ಚುರುಕನೋಟಸಾಲದಾಗಿ, ಆತುರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ, ಮೊದಲಿನದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತಿನದು ಮೊದಲಾಗಿ ಅದಲು ಬದಲಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಆಹ ! ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡವರು ಮರಳಿಮರಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಈ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನು.

1-8. Let the enlightened excuse me who void of deep vision is yet zealous to weave a garland of pearls in the form exquisite exploits of Lord Vayu, unmindful of the transgression of sequence in the events described.

श्री-वल्लभाज्ञां स-सुरेन्द्र-याञ्चां सम्भाव्य सम्भाव्य-तमां त्रिलोक्याम् ।
प्राणेश्वरः प्राणि-गण-प्रणेता गरुः सतां केसरिणो गृहेऽभूत् ॥ 1-9 ॥

ಜನಿಸಿದನು ಜೀವಜಾತದ ನಾಯಕ, ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಗುರು ಮುಖ್ಯಪ್ರಾಣ ಕೇಸರಿಯ ಮಡದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ; ಮೂರು ಲೋಕವೂ ಮಣಿದು ಮನ್ನಿಸುವ ರಮಯರಸನಾಣತಿಗೆ, ಜತೆಗೆ ಹಿರಿಯ ದೇವತೆಗಳ ಬಿನ್ನಹಕ್ಕೆ ಓಗೊಟ್ಟು ಮನ್ನಣೆಯನಿತ್ತು.

1-9. Implicitly obeying the mandate of Lord Narayana (beloved of Goddess Mahalakshmi) deserving to be highly honoured by the three Worlds and respecting the earnest entreaties of the eminent Gods like Mahadeva and others, Mukhyaprana the prime-mover of infinite Jivas, the lord of the Presiding deities of various organs like Indra and others, the preceptor of the eligible souls manifested as the son of Anjanadevi, the wife of the monkey-chief Kesari.

ये-ये गुणा नाम जगत्-प्रसिद्धाः यं तेषु-तेषु स्म निदर्शयन्ति ।
साक्षान्महा-भागवत-प्रबर्हं श्रीमन्तमेनं हनुमन्तमाहुः ॥ 1-10 ॥

ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಣಗಳೆಂದು ಹೆಸರಾದವುಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ನಲೆಯೆಂದು ಇವನನ್ನೇ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹನುಮಂತನೆಂದು ಇವನನ್ನು; ಹಿರಿಯ ಭಗವದ್ಭಕ್ತರಲ್ಲೆ ಮೊದಲಿಗನಾದ ಈ ಸಿರಿವಂತನನ್ನು.

1-10. All the renowned qualities (like knowledge and devotion) celebrated in the world indicate the lustrous son of Kesari (incarnation of Mukhyaprana) the distinguished devotee of Lord Narayana called Hanuman, as their outstanding exemplar.

कर्माणि कुर्वन् परमाद्भुतानि सभासु दैवीषु सभाजितानि ।
सुग्रीव-मित्रं स जगत्-पवित्रं रमा-पतिं राम-तनुं ददर्श ॥ 1-11 ॥

ದೇವಲೋಕದ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲು ಕೊಂಡಾಡುವಂಥ ಹಿರಿಯಚ್ಚರಿಯ ಕಜ್ಜಗಳನೆಸುಗುತ್ತ ಸುಗ್ರೀವನ ಕೆಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತವನು ಕಂಡನವನು ಜಗಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಪಾವನನಾದ ರಮೆಯರಸನನ್ನು, ರಾಮನಾಗಿ ಮೈದಾಳಿ ಬಂದವನನ್ನು.

1-11. Performing extra-ordinary deeds extolled in the councils of divine, the intimate companion of King Sugriva (Hanuman) saw Lord Narayana, the consort of Goddess Mahalakshmi embodied as Lord Ramachandra whose very sight sanctifies the universe.

पदारविन्द-प्रणतो हरीन्द्रः तदा महाभक्ति-भराभिनुन्नः ।

अग्राहि पद्मोदर-सुन्दराभ्यां दोर्भ्यां पुराणेन स पूरुषेण ॥ 1-12 ॥

ಎರಗಿದನು ಆಗ ಆಡಿದಾವರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಪಿಗಳೊಡೆಯ ತುಂಬಿ ತುಳುಕುವ ಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಭರಕೆ ಮೈಚೆಲ್ಲಿ. ಹಿಡಿದೆತ್ತಿದನವನನ್ನು ಪುರಾಣಪುರುಷ ತಾವರೆಯ ನಡುವೆಸಳಿನಂತೆ ಮುದ್ದಾದ ನಸೆಕೈಗಳಿಂದ.

1-12. Hanuman, the monkey-chief bent with (the burden of) ardent devotion bowed to the charming feet of the primeval Person Lord Ramachandra who with great love raised him up with his soft, lovely arms.

अदार्य-सालावलि-दारणेन व्यापादितेन्द्र-प्रभवेन तेन ।

प्राद्योतनि-प्रीति-कृता निकामं मधुद्विषा सन्दिदिशे स वीरः ॥ 1-13 ॥

ಯಾರು ಮುರಿಯದ ಮತ್ತಿಯ ಮರಗಳ ಮಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮುರಿದ, ಇಂದ್ರತನಯ ವಾಲಿಯನ್ನು ತರಿದ, ಸೂರ್ಯತನಯ ಸುಗ್ರೀವನಿಗೆ ಸಂತಸವ ಸುರಿದ ಭಗವಂತ ಸೀತೆಯನ್ನರಸಲೆಂದು ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದು ಈ ವೀರನನ್ನೆ!

1-13. Lord Ramachandra, the rival of the demon Madhu, who rent the row of (seven) Sal trees (with a single arrow) never unriven by others and slayed valorous Vali, the son of Indra (with one pointed missile) greatly gladdened Sugriva, the son of the Sun (by coronating him) and sent the valiant Hanuman in search of Sita-Akrati (form) realizing his precious qualities.

कर्णान्तमानीय गुण-ग्रहीत्रा रामेण मुक्तो रण-कोविदेन ।

स्फुरन्नसौ वैरि-भयङ्करोऽभूत् सत्-पक्षपाती प्रदरो यथाऽग्र्यः ॥ 1-14 ॥

ರಣತಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನುರಿತ, ಇವನ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನರಿತ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಕಿವಿಯ ಬಳಿ ಸೆಳೆದು ಗುಟ್ಟನೊರೆದು ಬೀಳ್ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಈತ ಬೆಳಗಿದನು ಅರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂಜಿಕೆಯನೊಡುತ್ತ, ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲವ ನೀಡುತ್ತ; ಬಿಲ್ಲ ಹೆದೆಯನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಕಿವಿಯತನಕ ಹಿರಿದೆಸೆದ, ಚೆಲುಗರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಗುರಿಯತ್ತ ನೆಗೆದ ಬಿರುಬಾಣದಂತೆ!

1-14. [This verse admits two meanings] - Lord Ramachandra, proficient in warfare sent lustrous Hanuman, the terror of foes and the friend of the virtuous calling him close to the ear (to impart a secret message), in search of Sita:

Resplendent Hanuman resembled a radiant sharp arrow released by Lord Ramachandra in full force (pulling the bow-string to his ear) dreadful to the rivals but defending the righteous.

गोभिः समानन्दित-रूपसीतः स्व-वह्नि-निर्दग्ध-पलाशि-राशिः ।

अहो हनूमन्नव-वारिदोऽसौ तीर्णाम्बुधिर्विष्णु-पदे ननाम ॥ 1-15 ॥

ಆಹ! ಈ ಹನುಂತನೆಂಬ ಹೊಸತೊಂದು ಮೋಡ ಸವಿನುಡಿಗಳಿಂದ [ಮಳೆನೀರಿನಿಂದ] ಸಂತೈಸಿ ಸೋಗಿನ ಸೀತೆಯನ್ನು, [ಕಳೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸಸಿಗಳನ್ನು], ತನ್ನ ಬಾಲದ [ಸಿಡಿಲ] ಬೆಂಕಿಯಿಂದ ಸುಟ್ಟುರಕ್ಕಸರ ಪಾಳಿಯು[ಮರಗಳ ತೋಪ]ನ್ನು ಕಡಲು ಹಾರಿ ಬಾಗಿತ್ತು ಹರಿಯ ಚರಣದಲ್ಲಿ [ಮುಗಿಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ].

1-15. Hanuman with his honeyed words made the Sita (form) intensely happy (by delivering the sweet message) and singing the horde of demons with the fire in his tail and crossing the sea, bowed to the benevolent feet of Lord Ramachandra like a new water-laden cloud cheering the herbs with its showers, burning the thickets with its lightening and moving across the ocean softened in the sky. Oh, how wonderful!

अपक्ष-पाती पुरुषस्त्रिलोक्यां अभोग-भोक्ता पतगाधि-राजम् ।

विश्वम्भरम् विभ्रदसौ जिगाय त्वरा-पराक्रान्तिषु चित्रमेतत् ॥ 1-16 ॥

ಗರುಡ 'ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತಿ'ಯಾದ [ರೆಕ್ಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಹಾರುವ] ಹಕ್ಕಿ; ಇವನೋ ಮೂರು ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲ 'ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ'ವಿರದ ಗಂಡು; ಗರುಡ 'ಭೋಗ' [ಹಾವಿನ ದೇಹ]ಗಳನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುವವನು; ಇವನು [ವಿಷಯ] ಭೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ತೊರೆದ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಚಾರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಜಗವನ್ನೆ ಹೊತ್ತ ಭಗವಂತನನ್ನು ಗರುಡನಂತೆ ಹೆಗಲಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊತ್ತವನು, ಗರುಡನನ್ನೂ ಮೀರಿ ನಿಂತವನಿವನು, ಒಟದ ವೇಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಗೆಯನಟ್ಟುವ ಕೆಚ್ಚುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಇದು ಅಚ್ಚರಿ!

1-16. It is indeed surprising in the three worlds that Hanuman, valiant in deeds, impartial in judgement (flying without wings), a born bachelor (not given to the pleasures of senses) who bore Lord Ramachandra (the bearer of Brahmanda) and Lakshmana on his arms vanquished Garuda, who flies with wings, subsists on serpents and carries only Lord Ramachandra (not Lakshmana) on his shoulders, in speed and valour.

निबद्ध सेतुं रघु-वंश-केतु-भ्रू-भङ्ग-सम्भ्रान्त-पयोधि-मध्ये ।

मुष्टि-प्रहारं दश-काय सीता-सन्तर्जनाग्र्योत्तरमेषकोऽदात् ॥ 1-17 ॥

ಇವನು ರಘುವಂಶದ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಕುಡಿಯಾದ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನ ಕುಡಿಹುಬ್ಬಿನ ಕುಣಿತಕ್ಕೆ ತತ್ತರ ನಡುಗಿದ ಕಡಲ ಒಡಲಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇತುವೆಯ ಗಿಡಿದು, ಲಂಕೆಗೆ ನಡೆದು, ಮುಷ್ಟಿ ಬಿಗಿದಿಕ್ಕಿದನು ಹತ್ತು ತಲೆಯವನಿಗೆ, ಸೀತೆಯನ್ನು ಗದರಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ!

1-17. This Hanuman built a bridge on the sea that quaked with the sportive movement of the eyebrows of Lord Ramachandra, the foremost of the Raghu race and gave a big blow (on the chest of Ravana) with his firm fist, as a condign reply for cruelty threatening Goddess Sita.

जाज्वल्यमानोज्वल-राघवाग्नौ चक्रे स सुग्रीव-सु-यायजूके ।

आध्वर्यवं युद्ध-मखे प्रतिप्र-स्थात्रा सुमित्रा-तनयेन साकम् ॥ 1-18 ॥

ಸುಗ್ರೀವನ ಯಜಮಾನಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಕಾಳಗವೆಂಬ ಮಾರಣಹೋಮದಲ್ಲಿ, ಜಗಜಿಸುವ ದಳ್ಳುರಿಯ ರಾಮನೆಂಬ ಹೋಮಾಗ್ನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವನೇ ಹೋಮಿಸಿದನು ಮುಖ್ಯಪುರೋಹಿತನಾಗಿ; ನೆರೆವಿಗೆ ನಿಂತ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನ ಜತೆಗೆ.

1-18. Hanuman was the Adhvaryu (the officiating priest) in the blazing sacrifice of war burning bright with the fire (anger of Lord Ramachandra), Sugriva the Yajamana (patron) and Lakshmana the Pratisprastatru (Rutvik).

रामार्चने यो नयतः प्रसूनं द्वाभ्यां कराभ्यामभवत् प्रयत्नः ।

एकेन दोष्णा नयतो गिरीन्द्रं सञ्जीवनाद्याश्रयमस्य नाभूत् ॥ 1-19 ॥

ರಾಮನ ಪೂಜೆಗೆಂದು ಬೊಗಸೆ ತುಂಬ ಹೂವನೊಯ್ಯುವಾಗ ಪಟ್ಟಿಷ್ಟು ಬವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಇವನು ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಮೂಲಿಕೆಗಳ ನೆಲೆಯಾದ ಹಿರಿಬೆಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಒಂದೆ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಕಿತ್ತು ತರುವಾಗ ಕೂಡ!

1-19. The fatigue felt in picking and conveying flowers to Lord Ramachandra with his two hands for his worship was not experienced by the indefatigable Hanuman when he extirpated and carried the majestic Gandhamadhana mountain (fifty thousand miles distant) on one arm.

स दारितारिं परमं पुमांसं समन्वयासीन्नर-देव-पुत्र्या ।

वह्नि-प्रवेशाधिगतात्म-शुद्धा विराजितं काञ्चन-मालयेव ॥ 1-20 ॥

ಅವನು ಬೆಂಬೆತ್ತಿ ನಡೆದನಲ್ಲ ಪರಮಪುರುಷನನ್ನು; ಅರಿಯ ತರಿದವನನ್ನು, ಬೆಂಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಟಕಿಟ್ಟು ಪುತ್ತಳಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಹಾರದಂತೆ ಜನಕತನಯೆಯೊಡನೆ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಿದವನನ್ನು.

1-20. Hanuman followed the Supreme Person, Lord Ramachandra (to Ayodhya) who put to death his dread foes Ravana and his ilk and was accompanied by Goddess Sita, the daughter of the king Janaka after her miraculous chastity-test by her (willing) entry into fire yet coming out unscathed, sparkling like a purified golden necklace.

श्यामं स्मितास्यं पृथु-दीर्घ-हस्तं सरोज-नेत्रं गजराज-यात्रम् ।

वपुर्जगन्मङ्गलमेष दृग्भ्यां चिरादयोध्याधिपतेः सिषेवे ॥ 1-21 ॥

ಇವನು ಬಹುಕಾಲ ಕಣ್ಣುಂಬ ಸವಿಯುತ್ತ ಸೇವಿಸಿದನು ಅಯೋಧ್ಯೆಯ ದೊರೆಯ ಚೆಲುರೂಪವನ್ನು; ಮುಗುಳು ಮೋರೆಯ, ತುಂಬುನಳಿದೊಳಿನ, ತಾವರೆಗೆಣ್ಣಿನ, ಮದ್ದಾನೆಯ ನಡೆಯ, ಜಗಕೆಲ್ಲ ಒಪ್ಪಾದ, ಎಣ್ಣೆಗಪ್ಪಾದ ಮುದ್ದುಮೈಯನ್ನು.

1-21. Hanuman served with devout devotion this embodiment of Lord Narayana, (Lord Ramachandra) with his lustrous blue colour, fascinating (lotus-like) eyes and pleasing smile, with long arms and imposing gait like that of the elephant-king Airavata, whose very sight brings good luck in diverse ways.

राज्याभिषेकेऽवसितेऽत्र सीता प्रेष्ठाय नस्तां भजतां दिशेति ।

रामस्य वाण्या मणि-मञ्जु-माला-व्याजेन दीर्घां करुणां बबन्ध ॥ 1-22 ॥

ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕದ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯದ ಸಮಯ, ಸೀತೆ ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಚೆಲುಮಾಲೆಯ ನೆಪದಿಂದ ನಿಡಿದಾದ ಕರುಣೆಯನೆ ನೀಡಿದಳು ಇವನಿಗೆ; 'ನಮ್ಮ ಭಕ್ತರಲ್ಲೆ ಮಿಗಿಲಾದವನಿಗೆ ನೀಡು ಆ ಒಡವೆಯನ್ನು' ಎಂಬ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನ ಮಾತಿನಿಂದ.

1-22. After Lord Ramachandra was coronated as king of Ayodhya, Goddess Sita under the pretext of presenting a precious pearl-necklace to Hanuman with the mandate of her consort to dower it to their dearest devotee, blessed Hanuman with ever-lasting mercy.

हृदोरु-सौहार्द-भृताऽधिमौलि न्यस्तेन हस्तेन दयार्द्र-दृष्ट्या ।

सेवा-प्रसन्नोऽमृत-कल्प-वाचा दिदेश रामः सह-भोगमस्मै ॥ 1-23 ॥

ಇವನ ಸೇವೆಗೊಲಿದ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಕರುಣಿಸಿದನಿವನಿಗೆ ಜತೆಗುಣ್ಣುವ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಪದವಿಯನ್ನು; ಹಿರಿಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆ ತುಂಬಿದ ಬಗೆಯಿಂದ; ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿದ ಕೈಯಿಂದ; ಕರುಣಗೆ ನಾಂದ ನೋಟದಿಂದ; ಸೊದೆಯಂಥ ಸವಿಮಾತಿನಿಂದ.

1-23. Lord Ramachandra intensely pleased with the unstinted service and unflinching devotion of Hanuman, with a heart overwhelmed with deep affection, with eyes overflowing with mercy lauded him with sweet (nectar-like) words placing his blessed hand on his head and granted him (the highest boon) Sahabhoga ('a consummation devoutly to be wished').
प्रेष्ठो न रामस्य बभूव तस्मात् न राम-राज्येऽसुलभं च किञ्चित् । तत्-पाद-सेवा-रतिरेष नैच्छत् तथाऽपि भोगान् ननु सा विरक्तिः ॥ 1-24 ॥
ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಇವನಿಗಿಂತಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಚ್ಚುಮೆಚ್ಚಿನವನು; ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ರಾಮರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೂ ದೊರಕದ್ದು, ಆದರೂ ಬಯಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಭೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಅವನ ಪಾದಸೇವೆಯ ಸವಿಯುಂಡ ಇವನು! ಅದಲ್ಲವೆ ವಿರಕ್ತಿ ಎಂದರೆ?
1-24. There was none other than Hanuman who was so dear to Rama, nor anything scarce in the realm of Ramachandra; even then Hanuman craved not for earthly pleasures but earnestly sought an ardent attachment to His blissful feet: Really Hanuman is renunciation personified.
नमो-नमो नाथ नमो-नमस्ते नमो-नमो राम नमो-नमस्ते । पुनः-पुनस्ते चरणारविन्दं नमामि नाथेति नमन् स रेमे ॥ 1-25 ॥
'ನಮನಗಳು ನಮನಗಳು ಓ ದೊರೆಯೆ, ನಮನಗಳು ನಮನಗಳು ನಿನಗೆ. ನಮನಗಳು ನಮನಗಳು ಓ ರಾಮ, ನಮನಗಳು ನಮನಗಳು ನಿನಗೆ. ಮರಳಿಮರಳಿ ಮಣಿದೆರಗುವೆನು ನಿನ್ನ ಅಡಿದಾರವೆಗೆ ಓ ನನ್ನ ದೊರೆಯೆ', ರಮಸಿದನು ಅವನು ಹೀಗೆ ನಮಿಸುತ್ತ.
1-25. 'Oh Lord; accept my respectful salutations: oh master; I reverently bow to your feet time and again: what a pleasure to kneel before you?'so exclaimed Hanuman in ecstasy.
किं वर्णयामः परमं प्रसादं सीतापतेस्तत्र हरि-प्रबर्है । मुञ्चन् महीं नित्य-निषेवणार्थं स्वात्मानमेवैष ददौ यदस्मै ॥ 1-26 ॥
ಏನೆಂದು ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಲಿ ಆ ಕಪಿಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠನಲಿ ಸೀತೆಯ ನಲ್ಲನ ಹಿರಿಯ ನಲಮೆಯನ್ನು? ತಾನು ಈ ನೆಲವನ್ನು ತೊರೆದು ತೆರಳುವಾಗ ತನ್ನನ್ನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡನಿವನಿಗೆ, ಅನುಗಾಲ ಸೇವಿಸುತ್ತಿರಲೆಂದು.
1-26. Who can depict the paramount grace of Lord Ramachandra the consort of Goddess Sita that rained on Hanuman the foremost of the

monkeys? While departing to Vaikunta, leaving the earth, He gave Himself (remained with him in one Rupa) (Form) to his devout disciple for his daily worship.

स्वानन्द-हेतौ भजतां जनानां मग्नः सदा राम-कथा-सुधायाम् ।
असाविदानीं च निषेवमाणो रामं पतिं किम्पुरुषे किलाऽस्ते ॥ 1-27 ॥

ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಇವನು ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವನಲ್ಲವೇ ಕಿಂಪುರುಷಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ; ಆರಾಧಿಸುತ್ತ ದಣಿ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನನ್ನು; ನಿರಂತರ ಮುಳುಗಿ ಮೀಯುತ್ತ ಭಜಿಸುವ ಮಂದಿಗೆ ನಿಜದ ಆನಂದವನ್ನೀವ ರಾಮಕಥೆಯ ಸೊಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ.

1-27. This Hanuman, even now abides in Kimpurushakhanda respectfully adoring Lord Ramachandra, the consort of Goddess Sita, deeply immersed in the sacred recital of his life-glories that enable the earnest devotees to secure their innate bliss.

तस्यैव वायोरवतारमेनं सन्तो द्वितीयं प्रवदन्ति भीमम् ।
स्पृष्टैव यं प्रीतिमाताऽनिलेन नरेन्द्र-कान्ता सुषुवेऽत्र कुन्ती ॥ 1-28 ॥

ಆ ವಾಯುದೇವನದ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಅವತಾರ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ಬಲ್ಲವರು ಈ ಭೀಮಸೇನನನ್ನು; ಪ್ರಾಣದೇವನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಮುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆಯೆ ಪಾಂಡುರಾಜನ ಮಡದಿ ಕುಂತಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹಡೆದವನನ್ನು.

1-28. Bhimsena proclaimed by the wise to be the second incarnation of the same Lord Vayu (the first being Hanuman) was born to Kunti, the consort of Panduraja with the mere affectionate touch of Lord Vayu.

इन्द्रायुधं हीन्द्र-कराभिनुन्नं चिच्छेद पक्षान् क्षितिधारिणां प्राक् ।
बिभेद भूभृद्-वपुरङ्ग-सङ्गात् चित्रं स पन्नो जननी-कराग्रात् ॥ 1-29 ॥

ಹಿಂದೆ ದೇವೇಂದ್ರ ಕೈಬೀಸಿ ಎಸದಾಗ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿತ್ತಲ್ಲವೆ ಅವನ ಸಿಡಿಲಾಯುಧ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳ ಗರಿಗಳನ್ನು? ತಾಯಿ ಕೈಯ ತುದಿಯಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಬಿದ್ದ ಇವನೋ ತನ್ನ ಮೈಯ ಸೋಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಮುರಿದುಬಿಟ್ಟನಲ್ಲ ಬೆಟ್ಟವನ್ನೆ. ಎಂಥ ಅಚ್ಚರಿ!

1-29. It is really surprising that in days of yore, Devendra had to use deliberately his thunderbolt to prune the wings of the mountains because the child Bhimsena accidentally falling down from the hands of his mother Kunti on the (Shatasringa) mountain could cleave it with the mere contact of his body. (More powerful than Indra's thunderbolt).

पुरे कुमारानलसान् विहारात् निरीक्ष्य सर्वानपि मन्द-लीलः ।

कैशोर-लीलां हत-सिंह-सङ्घां वृत्तां वने प्राक् स्मरति स्म सूक्तः ॥ 1-30 ॥

ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಟವಾಡುತ್ತ ಸೋತು ಸುಣ್ಣಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸೋಮಾರಿ ರಾಜಕುಮಾರರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ನೆನೆಸಿಕೊಂಡನಿವನು ಬಗೆಯುಕ್ಕಿ: ಹಿಂದೆ ಕಾಡಲ್ಲಿ ತಾನಾಡಿದ, ಸಿಂಹಗಳ ಪಡೆಯನ್ನೆ ಸದೆಬಡಿದ ಎಳೆವರೆಯದಾಟವನ್ನು.

1-30. In the bygone days Bhimasena seeing the princely lads wearied during their light games at Hastinapura, recollected with great curiosity his juvenile games when he sported with lions and slayed them too.

भुक्तं च जीर्णं परिपन्थि-दत्तं विषं विषण्णो विष-भृद्-गणोऽतः ।

प्रमाण-कोटेः स हि हेळयाऽगात् नेदं जगज्जीवन-देऽत्र चित्रम् ॥ 1-31 ॥

ಉಂಡರೂ ಕರಗಿತ್ತು ಹಗೆಗಳಿಕ್ಕಿದ ನಂಜು; ಕಂಗೆಟ್ಟಿತಿವನಿಂದ ನಂಜು ಕಾರುವ ನಾಗರಗಳ ಗುಂಪು; ಆಡುತ್ತ ಮೇಲೆದ್ದು ಬಂದನವ ಕೋಟಿಗಾವುದದಾಳ ಮಡುವಿನಿಂದ. ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯಲ್ಲವಿದು ಜಗಕೆಲ್ಲ ಬದುಕಿತ್ತ ಇವನಲ್ಲಿ.

1-31. Bhimasena consciously enough consumed and digested the poisoned fare ministered to him by his foes Duryodhana and others, destroyed the cluster of venomous serpents arranged to kill him and easily came out of the perilous eddy called Pramanakoti: of course nothing strange with him, who is the very life-breath of (all beings).

दग्ध्वापुरं योग-बलात् स निर्यन् धर्मानिव स्वान् सहजान् दधानः ।

अदारि-भावेन जगत्सु पूज्यो योगीव नारायणमाससाद् ॥ 1-32 ॥

ಉಪಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸುಟ್ಟು ಅರಗಿನರಮನೆಯನ್ನು, ಹೊತ್ತು ಒಡಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಸುಕೃತಗಳಂತೆ, ಹೊರಬಂದು, ಕೊಂದು ನರಹಂತಕನ, ಪಡೆದು ಮೂಜಗದ ಮನ್ನಣೆಯ, ಎದುರುಗೊಂಡನವನು ನಾರಾಯಣನ ವ್ಯಾಸರೂಪವನ್ನು; ಉಪಾಯಬಲದಿಂದ ಸುಟ್ಟು ಹಗೆಯ ನಾಡನ್ನು, ಗಾಯಗೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಹಾಯಾಗಿ ಹೊರಬಂದು, ತನ್ನ ಸಂಗಡಿಗರೊಡನೆ ನೆಲೆಸೇರಿ ಜಗದಿ ಸೈ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಗೂಢಚರನಂತೆ; ಯೋಗಾಗ್ನಿಯ ಬಲದಿಂದ ಸುಟ್ಟು ಕಾಯವನ್ನು, ಹೊತ್ತು ಸುಕೃತಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಒಡಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರಂತೆ, ಮೇಲೇರಿ ಬಂದು, ಮೂಜಗದ ಪೂಜೆಗೊಂಡು, ಸಾವಿರದ ಇರವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾರಾಯಣನನ್ನು ಸೇರಿದ ಯೋಗಸಿದ್ಧನಂತೆ.

1-32. Seeing the lac-house on fire Bhimasena emerged out of the concealed den bearing his brothers on his shoulders and smothered his adversary the demon Hidambi, an accomplishment acclaimed by the deities and approached Lord Vedavyasa who manifested then to exhort him to accept Hidambi in marriage like a mystic incinerating his physical frame with his intense spiritual strength and reaching the Supreme with the fruit of meritorious deeds, like a spy escaping the enemy's camp with some contrivance and joining his master in safety.

समर्प्य कृत्यानि कृती कृतानि व्यासाय भूम्ने सुकृतानि यावत् ।

करिष्यमाणानि च तस्य पूजां सङ्कल्पयामास स शुद्ध-बुद्धिः ॥ 1-33 ॥

ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿದನು ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ತಿಳಿವಿನ ಜಾಣ ಭೀಮಸೇನ ತಾನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪುಣ್ಯಕರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣನಾದ ವ್ಯಾಸದೇವನಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದನು ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾಡಲಿರುವವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಅವನ ಪೂಜೆಯೆಂದು.

1-33. The wise Bhimasena of immaculate mind, in a spirit of deep devotion dedicated all the virtuous valiant deeds done so far to Lord Vedavyasa and resolved to consign all the meritorious feats to be accomplished as worship at the feet of his master.

विष्णोः-पद्-श्रिद् बक-सन्निरासी क्षिप्तान्य-पक्षि-प्रकरः सु-पक्षः ।

स-सोदरोऽथाऽदित राज-हंसः स राज-हंसीमिव राज-कन्याम् ॥ 1-34 ॥

ಹರಿಚರಣ[ಆಕಾಶ]ದ ಆಸರೆ ಪಡೆದು ಬಕನ[ಕೊಕ್ಕರೆಗಳ]ನು ಗೆಲಿದ, ಎದುರಾಳಿ [ಬೇರೆ ಹಕ್ಕಿ]ಗಳ ಪಡೆಯನ್ನು ಸದೆ ಬಡಿದ, ಕಡು ನಿಜದ ಕಡೆಗೊಲಿದ [ಚಂದದ ಗರಿಗಳ] ಈ 'ರಾಜಹಂಸ' ತನ್ನ ಸೋದರರ ಜತೆಗೆ ವರಿಸಿದನು ರಾಜಹಂಸಿಯಂತಿರುವ ದ್ರುಪದರಾಜಕುಮಾರಿಯನ್ನು.

1-34. Then, Bhimasena sheltered in Lord Vishnu slaughtered the demon Baka and defeated the inimical kings and strictly sticking to his own tenets secured Droupadi like the king-swan flying in the sky with its fascinating wings, winning the queen-swan, (killing the crane and putting other rival birds to flight).

इन्दीवर-श्री-जयि-सुन्दराभं स्मेराननेन्दुं दयितं मुकुन्दम् ।

स्व-मातुलेयं कमलायताक्षं समभ्यनन्दत् सु-चिराय भीमः ॥ 1-35 ॥

ಬಹಳ ದಿನಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಡಾಗ ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸಿದನು ಭೀಮಸೇನನು ತನ್ನ ಸೋದರಳಿಯನನ್ನು, ಕನ್ನೆದಿಲೆಯ ಚೆಲುವನ್ನು ಗೆಲಿದ ಚಂದದ ಮೈಬಣ್ಣದವನನ್ನು, ಚಂದ್ರನಂಥ ಮುದ್ದುಮುಗುಳು ಮೋರೆಯವನನ್ನು, ಅರಳುದಾವರೆಕಣ್ಣನನ್ನು, ತನ್ನ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಣ್ಣನನ್ನು.

1-35. Bhimasena was greatly gratified to behold Lord Krishna, the beloved son of his maternal uncle Vasudeva beaming with his radiant (moon-like) face excelling the beauty of the blue lotus, with his fascinating eyes and pleasing smile, whom he saw after a long interval in Droupadi's choice-marriage.

महा-गदं चण्ड-रणं पृथिव्यां बार्हद्रथं मञ्जु निरस्य वीरः ।

राजानमत्युज्ज्वल-राज-सूयं चकार गोविन्द-सुरेन्द्रजाभ्याम् ॥ 1-36 ॥

ಕೃಷ್ಣ-ಅರ್ಜುನರ ಜತೆಗೆ ತೆರಳಿ ಒಡನೆ ಕೆಡಹಿದನು ಜರಾಸಂಧನನ್ನು; ಹಿರಿಗದೆಯ ಹೊತ್ತ ವೀರನನ್ನು, ಈ ನೆಲದ ದಿಟ್ಟ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರನನ್ನು; ಒಡನೆ ಗೆಲಿದನು ಹಿರಿಗದೆಗಳಿಂದ, ಹೆದ್ದೇರುಗಳಿಂದ, ಈ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ದಿಟ್ಟ ಕದನಗಳನ್ನು; ಕೃಷ್ಣಾರ್ಜುನರ ಜತೆಗೆ ತಾನೂ ನಿಂತು ಮಾಡಿಸಿದನು ಧರ್ಮಜನಿಂದ ಸಡಗರದ ರಾಜಸೂಯವನ್ನು.

1-36. Not long hence, Bhimasena accompanied by his brother Arjuna (son of Indra) and Lord Krishna slayed Jarasandha, Brahadratha's son a fierce fighter on earth with his mighty mace and vanquished Kichaka and other felons having big chariots who were brave enough to split great mountains and thus, enabled king Dharmaraja to perform the celebrated Rajasuya Sacrifice.

दुःशासनेनाऽकुलितान् प्रियायाः सूक्ष्मानराळानसितांश्च केशान् ।

जिघांसया वैरि-जनस्य तीक्ष्णः स कृष्ण-सर्पानिव सज्-चिकाय ॥ 1-37 ॥

ಹೆಣೆದನವನು ದುರುಳ ದುಃಶಾಸನನು ಕೆದರಿಸಿದ, ತನ್ನ ನಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೆರಳ ನವುರಾದ ಕಪ್ಪು ಗುಂಗುರುಕೂದಲುಗಳನ್ನು; ದಿಟ್ಟನೊಬ್ಬ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸುವೆಂತೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಕೇಡಿಗನೊಬ್ಬ ಕೆದಕಿಬಿಟ್ಟ ಪುಟ್ಟ, ಸೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹರಿದಾಡುವ ಕರಿನಾಗರಗಳನ್ನು!

1-37. Bhimasena gathered together the dishevelled soft, black and curly hair of his wife Panchali roughly pulled by Dusshasana (brother of Duryodhana) intending to kill his rival Kouravas, like an expert collecting the pliable, winding and sable serpents agonized by a relentless rogue specialized in

incantations (like Garuda Mantra etc.) wishing to use them to smother his enemies.

जाज्वल्यमानस्य वने-वनेऽलं दिघक्षतः पार्थिव-सार्थमुग्रम् ।

सत्त्वानि पुंसां भयदानि नाशं वृकोदराग्नेर्गुरु-तेजसाऽऽपुः ॥ 1-38 ॥

ಕಾಡು-ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಬ್ಬಿ ಅಬ್ಬರಿಸಿದ, ಕಾಡುವ ನೆಲದೊಡೆಯರ ಪಡೆಯ[ಮರಗಳ ಗುಂಪ]ನ್ನು ಬುಡಸಹಿತ ಸುಟ್ಟುರಿದ ಭೀಮನೆಂಬ ಬೆಂಕಿಯ ದಳುರಿಯಿಂದ ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾದವು ಜನರನ್ನು ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕೆಡುಜಂತುಗಳು.

1-38. The demons Kirmira and his ilk, dreadful to the human beings dwelling in the forest succumbed to the righteous indignation of the wolf-bellied Bhimasena in exile, scintillating in all effulgence (intending to lighten the burden of mother earth) like the bright wild-fire burning the wood with its trees, thickets and ruthless animals like lions and tigers.

भोगाधिकाभोग-वतोऽरुणाक्षान् इतस्ततः संवलतो धरेन्द्रे ।

बहून् द्विजिह्वान् मणिमत्-पुरोगान् असौ कटून् क्रोध-वशान् जघान ॥ 1-39 ॥

ಕೊಂದನಿವನು ಮಣಿಮಂತ ಮುಂತಾದ 'ಕ್ರೋಧವಶ'ರೆಂಬ ಹಲವು ಕೇಡಿಗಳನ್ನು; ಅತ್ತಿಂದಿತ್ತ ಅಲೆಯುತ್ತ ಬೆಟ್ಟದಲಿ ಕಿಡಿಕಾರುವ ಕೆಂಗಣ್ಣರನ್ನು; ಭೋಗದಲಿ ಮೈಮರೆತ ಮಳ್ಳರನ್ನು; ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಕಿಚ್ಚಿನ ಸುಳ್ಳರನ್ನು; ಬೆಟ್ಟದಲಿ ಅತ್ತಿತ್ತ ಹರಿದಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ, ಮೊರಹೆಡೆಯ, ಕೆಂಗಣ್ಣ, ಹೆಡೆಮಣಿಯ ಬಸುಗುಡುವ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಹಲವಾರು ಬಿರುಹಾವುಗಳನ್ನು, ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ.

1-39. Bhimasena massacred the numerous red-eyed, mighty, jealous demons known as Krodhavashas voicing untruth and indulging in excessive pleasures strolling in the Gandhamadhana Mountain torturing the virtuous with Maniman as their leader, like the forest-fire that burns the **sinewy**, merciless double-tongued serpents with jewels in their hoods, crawling in the hills to the dread of the innocents.

अथैष वेषान्तर-भस्म-लीनः क्रमेण वायु-प्रभवः सु-तेजाः ।

रुद्धाखिलाशं मुखरं प्रचण्डं भस्मी-चकाराखिल-कीचकौघम् ॥ 1-40 ॥

ಎಲ್ಲರ ಆಸೆಗಳಿಗಡ್ಡನಿಂತು [ಎಲ್ಲ ದಿಸೆಗಳಲ್ಲ ಕವಿದು ನಿಂತು] ಬಡಾಯಿ ಕೊಚ್ಚುತ್ತ [ಗಿಜಿಗುಡುತ್ತ] ಎದೆಗೆಡೆಸಿದ ಕಿಚಕರ ಪಡೆಯ[ಬಿದಿರ ಪೊದರ]ನೆಲ್ಲ ಬೂದಿಗೈದನು ಮತ್ತೆ

ಮಾರುವೇಷದ ಬೂದಿ ಮುಚ್ಚಿದ ಕೆಂಡ ಈ ಗಾಳಿಯ ಮಗ [ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ಪುಟಗೊಂಡು]
ಮೆಲಮೆಲನೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ದಳುರಿಯಾಗಿ!

1-40. Like the smouldering fire burning ablaze with the blowing wind and incinerating the vociferous cluster of reeds standing stretched in all directions, Bhimasena (son of Lord Vayu) came out of his non-cognition period where he lay concealed as a cook and manifested his extraordinary might by destroying the impregnable, vile-tongued multitude of one hundred and six fierce felons known as Kichakas that had blocked the aspirations of the righteous.

स कृष्ण-वर्त्मा विजयेन युक्तो मुहुर्महा-हेति-धरोऽप्रघृष्यः ।

भीष्म-द्विजाद्यैरति-भीषणामं विपक्ष-कक्षं क्षपयन् विरेजे ॥ 1-41 ॥

ಅರ್ಜುನನ ಜತೆ ಪಡೆದು, ಕೃಷ್ಣನ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದು, ಮತ್ತೆ ಹೇರಾಯುಧಗಳ ಹಿಡಿದು, ತಡೆಯಿರದ ಬೀರದಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಬೆಳಗಿದನು ಅವನು ಭೀಷ್ಮ-ದ್ರೋಣಾದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಎದೆಗೆಡಿಸುವ ಎದುರಾಳಿಗಳ ಪಡೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡೆದು; ಕಡೆವಂತೆ ಕಪ್ಪು ಹೊಗೆಕಾರುವ ಕಾಳಿಚ್ಚು, ಬೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಹಕ್ಕಿ-ಹಾವು ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳಿಂದ ಕಂಗೆಡಿಸುವ ಕಾಡನ್ನು, ಗಾಳಿಯೊಡಗೂಡಿ, ಮತ್ತೆ ದಳುರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಡೆಯಿರದೆ ಹಬ್ಬುತ್ತ!

1-41. The invincible Bhimasena bearing his big mace, accompanied by Arjuna towing the path shown by Sri Krishna, dazzled by demolishing time and gain the enemy forces glowing with the terrific resplendence of mighty warriors like Bhismacharya, Dronacharya and others like the intolerable fire with its fiery flames razing the dreadful forest full of fierce animals.

तरस्विनः प्रोच्चलितानधीरान् निर्दग्ध-पक्षानतितीक्ष्ण-कोपान् ।

स धार्तराष्ट्रान् बहु-हेति-लीलो विनाश्य विश्वान् परया श्रियाऽभात् ॥ 1-42 ॥

ದಾರಿಗೆಟ್ಟು ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗುತ್ತಿರುವ, ಕಂಗೆಟ್ಟು ತನ್ನವರ ಕಳಕೊಂಡು [ಗರಿ ಸುಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು] ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಸಿಡಿಯಾದ ಧೃತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ [ಕರಿ-ಕೊಕ್ಕು-ಕಾಲುಗಳ ಹಂಸಗಳ]ನೆಲ್ಲ ಸುಟ್ಟುರಿದು ಬೆಳೆಬೆಳಗಿದನವನು ಹಿರಿಯ ಸಿರಿಯಿಂದ; ಆಟವಾಡುತ್ತ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಆಯುಧ [ದಳುರಿ]ಗಳಿಂದ.

1-42. Bhimasena, sporting with varied arms, exterminating the brave enemy camps that had stayed from the path of righteousness, burning with anger and hate and grown timid having lost the support of mighty warriors (like

Bhishma and Drona), glistened with the glory of his conquest like the wild fire blazing with its rapid spreading flames, destroying the wood replete with wild animals and birds grown nervous with their nests charred and their wings burnt in their effort to cross the rising flames.

कृष्णाङ्घ्रि-पङ्केरुह-भृङ्ग-राजः कृष्णा-मुखाम्भोरुह-हंस-राजः ।

प्रजा-सरोजावलि-रश्मि-राजः स-सोदरोऽराजत वीर-राजः ॥ 1-43 ॥

ಮೆರೆದನು ವೀರರ ದೊರೆ ಒಡಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರೊಡನೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣನಡಿದಾವರೆಗಳಲಿ
ಹೆದ್ದುಂಬಿಯಾಗಿ; ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ತಾವರೆಯ ಮೋರೆಯನು ಸವಿವ ಅರಸಂಚೆಯಾಗಿ;
ಜನತೆಯೆಂಬ ತಾವರೆಕೆರೆಗೆ ಕಿರಣಗಳ ದೊರೆ ಸೂರ್ಯನಾಗಿ.

1-43. The dauntless Bhimasena devoted to the blissful feet of Sri Krishna (an ideal Bhakta), the beloved consort of Panchali (an Ideal husband), the supreme benevolent ruler delighting his subjects (an Ideal king) shone along with his brothers as a luminary, like the bee attached to the flowers, like the King-Swan loving the lotus and like the Sun blooming the row of lotuses (respectively).

पौत्रे पवित्राह्वय-जामि-पौत्रे धरां निघायासुर-धीषु तापम् ।

कीर्तिं त्रिलोक्यां हृदयं मुकुन्दे भजे पदं स्वं सहजैः स भीमः ॥ 1-44 ॥

ಸೇರಿದನು ಸೊದರರೊಡನೆ ಆ ಭೀಮಸೇನ ತನ್ನ ತಾಣವನ್ನು; ಇರಿಸಿ ಮೊಮ್ಮಗನಲ್ಲಿ,
ಪುಣ್ಯಸ್ಮರಣನಾದ ಹರಿಯ ತಂಗಿಯ ಮಗನ ಮಗನಲ್ಲಿ ಧರೆಯ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು; ಬರಿಸಿ
ಅಸುರರ ಬಗೆಯಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಗುದಿಯ ಬಿಸಿಯನ್ನು; ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸಿ ಮೂರು ಲೋಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
ಜನವನ್ನು; ಮತ್ತಿರಿಸಿ ಭಗವಂತನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗೆಯನ್ನು.

1-44. Bhimasena and his brothers gathering world-wide fame entrusted their extensive empire to their grandson and also the grandson of Subhadra the sister of Sri Krishna Parikshitraja, a sanctifying name (Pavitra) afflicting the minds of their adversaries and attained their true states (Mularupa) bearing Lord Mukunda in their hearts.

विष्णोः पदान्तं भजताऽनिलेन घोर-प्रघातैरिति नाशितास्ते ।

रसोज्झिताश्चञ्चल-वृत्तयोऽलं शोभां न भेजुः सुर-वैरि-मेघाः ॥ 1-45 ॥

ಕಂಗೆಟ್ಟವು ಆ ಅಸುರರೆಂಬ ಮೊಡಗಳು ಹರಿಯ ಚರಣಗಳಲಿ ಬಗೆನೆಟ್ಟ [ಮುಗಿಲ
ಮೂಲೆಮೂಲೆಗೆ ಹಬ್ಬಿದ] ವಾಯುದೇವನ [ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿಯ] ಹಿರಿ ಹೊಡೆತಗಳಿಂದ ಹೀಗೆ

ಗಾಸಿಗೊಂಡು; ಕಸುವು ಕಳಕೊಂಡು [ನೀರು ಸುರಿದು ಪೊಳ್ಯಾಗಿ], ಅತ್ತಿತ್ತ ಚದರಿ ಚಲ್ಲಾಪಿಲ್ಲಿಯಾಗಿ.

1-45. Hammered by Bhimasena (Lord Vayu) serving devotedly (the feet of) Lord Krishna, the horde of demons perished in the battle being rendered-lustreless and unsteady like a cluster of clouds in the middle of the sky losing their density and direction being scattered by the fierce wind.

एतत्-प्रतीपं किल कर्तुकामाः नष्टौजसः सङ्कटमेवमाप्य ।

मुकुन्द-वैगुण्य-कथां स्व-योग्यां काले कलावाकलयन्त तेऽलम् ॥ 1-46 ॥

ಇಂತ ಸಂಕಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ, ಎದುರಿಸುವ ಎಂಟೆದೆಯ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡವರು, ಆದರೂ ಇದಕೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿ ಏನಾದರೂ, ಎಸಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಯಸಿಯೇ ಅಲ್ಲವೆ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮಳವಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ, ಕಲಿಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ, ಭಗವಂತ ನಿರ್ಗುಣನೆಂಬ ಕಥೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಹಬ್ಬಿಸಿದ್ದು?

1-46. These (vindictive) demons shorn of sheen, so vexed and smothered (being born again to take revenge on him) but incompetent to confront Bhimasena with physical force, cleverly (decided to) compose a formidable rival-Shastra condign to their nature denying auspicious qualities to Lord Narayana, to tease him out of thought (to distress his mind).

यो भूरि-वैरो मणिमान् मृतः प्राग् वाग्मि बुभूषुः परितोषितेषः ।

स सङ्करारख्योऽङ्घ्रि-तलेषु जज्ञे स्पृधा परेऽप्यासुरिहासुरेन्द्राः ॥ 1-47 ॥

ಹಿಂದೆ ಸತ್ತವನು, ಹಗೆಯ ಧಗೆಯ ಹೊತ್ತವನು, ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲ್ಲನಾಗಬಯಸಿ ಶಿವನನೊಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವನು, ಮಣಿಮಂತನೆಂಬುವನು, ಹುಟ್ಟಿದನವನು ಕಾಲಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಸಂಕರ'ನೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ; ಹುಟ್ಟಿದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನಿತರರೂ ಅಸುರರ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಜಿಡ್ಡಿನಿಂದ.

1-47. The depraved knave with his deep ingrained ill-will against Bhimasena, slain in the past (Dwapara Age) by him in the Sougandhika flower venture, was born again as Mayavada-pravarthaka at Kaladi propitiating Maheshwara by penance and earning the boon of eloquence: likewise were other demons reborn out of sheer rivalry.

सान्नाय्यमव्यक्त-हृदाखु-भुग् वा श्वा वा पुरोडाशमसार-कामः ।

मणिस्रजं वा प्लवगोऽव्यवस्थो जग्राह वेदादिकमेष पापः ॥ 1-48 ॥

ಪಡೆಯಬಯಸಿದನು ಈ ಪಾಪಿ ವೇದಗಳು ಮೊದಲಾದುದನ್ನು; ಬಯಸುವಂತೆ
ಕಳ್ಳಬುದ್ಧಿಯ ಬೆಕ್ಕು ಹವಿಯ ಹಾಲನ್ನು; ಹೊಲಸನೆಳಸುವ ನಾಯಿ ಹೋಮದ
ಚರುವನ್ನು; ಚಪಲಬುದ್ಧಿಯ ಕೋತಿ ಮಣಿಯ ಮಾಲೆಯನ್ನು!

1-48. The Sinful Mayavada-Pravarthaka took to the study of scriptures like a
cat with suppressed intentions stealing the sacrificial offering like a dog
intent on impious stuff snatching the sacred oblation and like a fickle monkey
mis-managing a necklace of pearls.

जनो नमेन्नापरथेति मत्वा शठश्चतुर्थाश्रममेष भेजे ।

पद्माकरं वा कलुषी-चिकीर्षुः सु-दुर्दमो दुष्ट-गजो विशुद्धम् ॥ 1-49 ॥

ಮೊರೆಹೊಕ್ಕನೀ ರಕ್ಕ ನಾಕನೆಯ ಆಶ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ - 'ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಮಂದಿ ಕಾಲಿಗರಗರು'
ಎಂದು ಬಗೆದು; ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಜಗ್ಗದ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಸಲಗ ಕದಡಿಸಲೆಂದೆ ಹೊಕ್ಕಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಯಾದ
ತಾವರೆಯ ಕೆರೆಯನ್ನು.

1-49. 'Otherwise (If I do not take to the fourth order) the people will not pay
their homage to me,'so thinking the perfidious Mayavada-Pravarthaka
accepted asceticism like an intoxicated elephant profaning the pure waters
of a lotus-lake. (Embarrassing those who want to have a plunge in it).

अवैदिकं माध्यमिकं निरस्तं निरीक्ष्य तत्-पक्ष-सुपक्ष-पाती ।

तमेव पक्षं प्रति-पादुकोऽसौ न्यरूपन्मार्गमिहानुरूपम् ॥ 1-50 ॥

ವೇದವಿರೋಧಿಯಾದ ಬೌದ್ಧರ ಶೂನ್ಯವಾದ ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು, ಆ
ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲೆ ಹಿರಿಯೊಲವ ತಳೆದವನಾಗಿ, ಆ ಪಕ್ಷವನ್ನೆ ಸಾದಿಸಲು ಹೊರಟ ಅವನು
ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡನು ಅದಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು.

1-50. Discerning that the (Mahayana) Buddhist doctrine was controverted
and declared as hostile to the Vedas by the Vedantins and desiring to
propagate the same principles being himself its willing partisan, he
(Mayavada-Pravarthaka) devised a proper plan.

असत्-पदेऽसन् सदसद्-विविक्तं मायाख्यया संवृतिमभ्यधत्त ।

ब्रह्माप्यखण्डं बत शून्य-सिद्धौ प्र-च्छन्न-बौद्धोऽयमतः प्र-सिद्धः ॥ 1-51 ॥

ದುರ್ಜನನಿವನು, 'ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದು' ಎನ್ನಬೇಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಇದ್ದದ್ದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ; ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದ!
ಅವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು 'ಮಾಯೆ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆದ! ಶೂನ್ಯವಾದದ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ 'ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಗುಣಶೂನ್ಯ'
ಎಂದು ಸಾರಿದ! ಅದಕೆಂದೆ ಇವನು 'ಮುಖವಾಡ ಹೊದ್ದ ಬೌದ್ಧ' ಎಂದೆ ಹೆಸರಾದ!

1-51. As the wicked Mayavada-Pravarthaka under a different terminology disseminated the same principles, his doctrine came to be designated as disguised Buddhism: He termed the Asat and (Agnana) Samvriti of the Buddhists as Sadasad Vilakshana and Maya respectively and named the Shunya as Akhanda Brahma.

यद् ब्रह्म-सूत्रोत्कर-भास्करं च प्रकाशयन्तं सकलं स्व-गोभिः ।

अचूचुरद् वेद-समूह-वाहं ततो महा-तस्करमेनमाहुः ॥1-52 ॥

ಸಕಲವನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತ ತನ್ನ ನುಡಿಗಳಿಂದ [ಕಿರಣಗಳಿಂದ] ವೇದಗಳ ಗಡಣವನ್ನು
ನಮ್ಮೆಡೆಗೆ ತರುವ [ವೈದಿಕ ಛಂದಸ್ಸುಗಳ ಕುದುರೆಯೇರಿ ಬರುವ] ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರಗಳ
ಸಮೂಹವೆಂಬ ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನೇ ಕದ್ದವನಿವನು; ಅದಕೆಂದೆ 'ಮಹಾಮೋಸಗಾರ'
ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇವನನ್ನು.

1-52. As Mayavada-Pravarthaka filched the cluster of Brahmasutras that determine the nature of Brahman by their critical correct scrutiny of the Vedas and illumine their cardinal principles and distorted them with his own canons at will, he came to be reckoned as a renowned robber. A venture similar to one stealing the resplendent Sun with radiant rays, (and with his chariot drawn by swift horses) illuming the universe.

स्व-सूत्र-जातस्य विरुद्ध-भाषी तद्-भाष्य-कारोऽहमिति ब्रुवन् यः ।

तं तत्-क्षणाद् यो न दिग्क्षति स्म स व्यास-रूपो भगवान् क्षमाब्धिः ॥1-53 ॥

ತನ್ನ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳ ಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದುದನ್ನೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತ, ಆದರೂ 'ನಾನು ಅದರ
ಭಾಷ್ಯಕಾರ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವನನ್ನು ತಕ್ಷಣವೆ ಸುಡಬಯಸದವನು, ತಾಳ್ಮೆಯ
ಕಡಲಲ್ಲವೆ ಆ ವ್ಯಾಸರೂಪಿ ಭಗವಂತ!

1-53. Really Lord Narayana, in his embodiment as Lord Vedavyasa is endurance incarnate who did not intend to incinerate Mayavad-Pravarthaka parading himself as a commentator providing an adverse commentary to his bunch of Brahmasutras.

निगम-सन्मणि-दीप-गणोऽभवत् तदुरु-वाग्-गण-पङ्क-निगूढ-भाः ।

अविदुषामिति सङ्करता-करः स किल सङ्कर इत्यभि-शुश्रुवे ॥ 1-54 ॥

ಕಳೆಗುಂದಿತು ಅವನ ಬಲು ಕಂತೆ-ಮಾತುಗಳ ಕೊಂಪೆಕೆಸರಲಿ ಹೂತು ವೇದಗಳೆಂಬ ಚೆಲುಮಣಿಗಳ ದೀಪಮಾಲೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಅರಿವೆಗಟ್ಟವರ ತಲೆಗೆಡಿಸಿದವನೆಂದೆ ಅವನು 'ಸಂಕರ' ನೆಂದೆ ಹೆಸರಾದನಲ್ಲವೆ?

1-54. The illumination of the immaculate Vedas came to be shadowed by the Wizardry of words marshalled in the unscrupulous commentary of Mayavada-Pravarthaka like the glow of a group of gems concealed in the slough: as a result he was named as Mayavada-Pravarthaka, as he had corrupted the Vedic meanings that can easily beguile (even today) the unenlightened.

विश्वं मिथ्या विभुरगुणवानात्मनां नास्ति भेदो

दैत्या इत्थं व्यदधत गिरां दिक्षु भूयः प्रसिद्धिम् ।

आनन्दाद्यैर्गुरु-गुण-गणैः पूरितो वासुदेवो

मन्दं-मन्दं मनसि च सतां हन्त नूनं तिरोऽभूत् ॥ 1-55 ॥

'ಜಗವೆಲ್ಲ ಸುಳ್ಳು; ಗುಣವಂತನಲ್ಲ ಭಗವಂತ; ಇಲ್ಲ ಜೀವಾತ್ಮರಿಗೆ ಭೇದ' ಇಂಥ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಹಬ್ಬಿಸಿದರು ಅಸುರರು ಮರಳಿಮರಳಿ. ಆಹ! ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಮನದಲ್ಲು ಮೆಲಮೆಲನೆ ಮರೆಯಾಗಿಯೇಬಿಟ್ಟು ಆನಂದ ಮುಂತಾದ ಹಿರಿಯಗುಣಗಳ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ನೆಲೆಯಾದ ವಾಸುದೇವ!

1-55. The Asuras on earth publicized their doctrine in all directions highlighting that the world is an illusion, Brahman is without attributes and there is no difference between Jiva and Paramatma and as a consequence, alas! The Supreme Narayana replete with distinguished qualities like bliss and knowledge became slowly masked in the minds of the virtuous.

इति श्रीमत्कवि-कुल-तिलक-त्रिविक्रम-पण्डिताचार्य-सुत श्री नारायण-पण्डिताचार्य-विरचिते

श्री-मध्व-विजये महा-काव्ये आनन्दाङ्किते प्रथमः सर्गः

द्वितीयः सर्गः - [2-54]

विज्ञान-भानुमति काल-बलेन लीने
 दुर्भाष्य-सन्तमस-सन्तति-तो जनेन्दे ।
 मार्गात् सतां स्वलति खिन्न-हृदो मुकुन्दं
 देवाश्चतुर्मुख-मुखाः शरणं प्र-जग्मुः ॥ 2-1 ॥

ಕಾಲದ ಕೆಚ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಕಂತಿರಲು ಅರಿವಿನ ಸೂರ್ಯ, ಜಾರತೊಡಗಿರಲು ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಭಾಷ್ಯದ ಕತ್ತಲ ಮೊತ್ತದಿಂದ ಕುರುಡಾದ ಮಂದಿ ಸಜ್ಜನರ ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ, ಮನನೊಂದು ಶರಣು ಬಂದರು ಮಕುಂದನಿಗೆ ನಾಯ್ಕೋಗನೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ದೇವತೆಗಳು.

2-1. With the setting of the spiritual sun due to the influence of the Kali age and the dire darkness of the hostile doctrines shrouding the eligibles and deviating them from the traditional tracks, the distressed deities led by Brahmaji approached Lord Vishnu for protection.

नाथः कलौ त्रि-युग-हृतिरनुद्-बुभूषुः ब्रह्माणमप्यनवतारमनादिदिक्षुः ।
 सर्वज्ञमन्यमनवेक्ष्य स कार्य-वीर्यं स्मेराननो भुवन-जीवनमाबभाषे ॥ 2-2 ॥

‘ತ್ರಿಯುಗ’ನೆಂದೆ ಹೆಸರಾದ ಭಗವಂತ ಕಲಿಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವತರಿಸಬಯಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವತಾರವಿರದ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನನ್ನೂ ಕಳಿಸಬಯಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲವನು ಬಲ್ಲ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲ್ಲನಿನ್ನೊಬ್ಬನಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮನಗಂಡ ನಗುಮೊಗದ ಭಗವಂತ ಕರೆದು ಒರೆದನು ಜಗದ ಉಸಿರಾದ ಮುಖ್ಯಪ್ರಾಣನನ್ನು:

2-2. The supreme Lord known as Trihuti (descending on earth only in Krita, Treta and Dwapara ages) not desirous of incarnating in the Kali age, and with Brahmaji having no manifestation on earth and finding no other all-knowing competent deity capable of discharging the assigned deed, commanded with a pleasant smile Lord Vayu, the very life-breath of all human beings.

वेदान्त-मार्ग-परिमार्गण-दीन-दूनाः दैवीः प्रजा विशरणाः करुणा-पदं नः ।
 आनन्दयेः सु-मुख भूषित-भूमि-भागो रूपान्तरेण मम सद्-गुण-निर्णयेन ॥ 2-3 ॥

‘ವೇದಗಳ ಪರಿಯನರಿಯುವ ದಾರಿ ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತ ಗುರಿ ಸಿಗದೆ ಕಂಗೆಟ್ಟವರು; ನೆಲೆಗಾಣದವರು; ನಾವು ಕನಿಕರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾತ್ವಿಕಜನರು. ಸಂತಸ ಪಡಿಸು ಅವರನ್ನು ಓ ನುರಿತ ನುಡಿಗಾರನೆ, ನನ್ನ ನಲ್ಲಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾರುವ ರೂಪವೊಂದರಿಂದ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲಸಿ, ನೆಲವನಂದಗೊಳಿಸಿ’.

2-3. Oh auspicious one! Embellish the earth with your embodiment as Acharya Madhwa and delight the divine society of eligible souls rendered pathetic, devoid of defence, deserving our mercy, being distressed not to discern the definite import of the scriptures, with the correct interpretation of the Brahmasutras full of merits and destitute of defects.

आदेश-मौलि-मणिमुज्वल-वर्णमेनं बद्धाञ्जलिर्मरुदनर्घमघत्त मूर्ध्ना ।

हारावळीमिव हृदा विभुदेन्द्र-याञ्चां बिभ्रन्निजाननु-जिघृक्षुरवातितीर्षत् ॥ 2-4 ॥

ಹೊತ್ತನು ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಮುಗಿದು ಪವಮಾನ ಚೆಲನುಡಿಯ, [ಮಣಿ: ಬೆಳಗುವ ಬಣ್ಣಗಳ], ಬೆಲೆಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗದ, ಭಗವಂತನ ಆಣತಿಯೆಂಬ ಮುಕುಟಮಣಿಯನ್ನು; ಅವತರಿಸಲೆಳಸಿದನು ತನ್ನವರನೆತ್ತ ಬಯಸುತ್ತ; ಮಣಿಮಾಲೆಯಂತೆ ಎದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊತ್ತು ಸುರರೊಡೆಯರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು.

2-4. Mukhyaprana, with folded hands, carrying with reverence on his head the precious crown of command of his master consisting of priceless words, bearing the plea of the Gods Mahadeva and others in mind like a necklace of pearls desired to incarnate on earth to bless his dear devotees.

कालः स एव समवर्तत नाम यावत् चिन्ताकुलं विविध-साधु-कुलं बभूव ।

वेदान्त-सन्तत-कृतान्त-रसं न विद्मः श्रेयो लभेमहि कथं नु वयं बतेति ॥ 2-5 ॥

ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಅಂಥ ಘಟನೆ ನಡೆದ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಂತೆಗೊಳಗಾಯಿತೆಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಗುಂಪು: 'ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ ನಾವು ಹರಿದು ಬಂದ ವೇದಾಂತದ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ಸಾರವನ್ನು. ಹಾಯ್! ಹೇಗೆ ಪಡೆದೇವು ನಾವು ಬಾಳಿನೊಳಿತನ್ನು?' - ಎಂದು.

2-5. At the same time (when the Gods entreated the Supreme Lord) the assemblage of the eligibles on earth belonging to different orders in dire distress, unable to comprehend the distilled essence of the traditional doctrine, expressed in anguish 'alas! How can we attain salvation'?

तत्-प्रीतये रजत-पीठ-पुराधिवासी देवो विवेश पुरुषं शुभ-सूचनाय ।

प्राप्ते महाय महिताय महा-जनौघे कोलाहलेन स-कुतूहलिनि प्रवृत्ते ॥ 2-6 ॥

ಅಂತವರ ಸಂತಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಶುಭದ ಸೂಚನೆಗಾಗಿ, ಹೊಕ್ಕು ಬಂದನೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಡುಪಿಯಲಿ ನೆಲೆನಿಂತ ಅನಂತಾಸನ; ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ತೇರಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಜನಸಂದಣಿ ನೆರೆದಾಗ; ಗುಲ್ಲಿನಿಂದ ಬೆರಗುಗೊಂಡ ಮಂದಿ ಮುಕುರಿದ ತೇರ ಹಬ್ಬ ತೊಡಗಿದಾಗ!

2-6. To please the virtuous and to convey the happy news of the descent of Lord Vayu on earth, Ananteshwara entered the body of a person in the huge crowd moving in great merriment, (collected on this significant festive occasion at Udupi).

आविष्टवानकुशलं पुरुषं प्रकृत्या प्रत्याययन्निह जनान् नितरामनृत्यत्।

उत्तुङ्ग-केतु-शिखरे स कृताङ्ग-हारो रङ्गान्तरे नट इवाखिल-विस्मयात्मा ॥ 2-7 ॥

ಕುಣಿಯತೊಡಗಿದನವನು ಹುಟ್ಟುಹುಂಬನೊಬ್ಬನೊಳಹೊಕ್ಕು; ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ ಜನಕೆ ಭರವಸೆಯನೀಯಲೆಂದೆ; ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬೆರಗುಬರಿಸುತ್ತ; ಎತ್ತರದ ಕೊಡಿಮರದ ತುತ್ತತುದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಯಾಡಿಸುತ್ತ ರಂಗದಲಿ ನಲಿವ ನಟನಂತೆ!

2-7. To convince his devotes, Lord Ananteshwara (deliberately) possessed a person, by nature a dunce who climbed to the top of the high flag-post and began to dance with graceful bodily gestures like an actor on the stage, to the admiration of the audience.

आभाष्य सोऽत्र जनतां शपथानुविद्धं उच्चैरिदं वचनमुद्धृत-दोर्बभाषे।

उत्पत्स्यते जगति विश्व-जनीन-वृत्तिः विश्वज्ञ एव भगवानचिरादिहेति ॥ 2-8 ॥

ನುಡಿದನವನೀ ಮಾತನಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರೆದ ಮಂದಿಯನು ಕೂಗಿ ಕರೆದು, ಆಣೆಯಿಟ್ಟು ತೋಳೆತ್ತಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿದನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರಿಗೂ ಹಿತವ ತರಬಲ್ಲವನು; ಎಲ್ಲವನು ಬಲ್ಲವನು; ಸದ್ಯದಲ್ಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬರಲಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಅಂಥ ಮಹನೀಯ' - ಎಂದು!

2-8. Addressing the public, Lord Ananteshwara (through the person he had entered into) voiced on oath in a sonorous prophetic tone: 'Presently, an illustrious, pre-eminent, omniscient person beneficent in behaviour will be born on earth (to oblige the virtuous)'

स-द्वीप-वारि-निधि-सप्तक-भूत-धात्र्या मध्येऽपि कर्म-भुवि भारत-नाम-खण्डे।

काले कलौ सु-विमलान्वय-लब्ध-जन्मा सन्मध्यगेह-कुल-मौलि-मणिर्द्विजोऽभूत् ॥ 2-9 ॥

ವಿಪ್ರನೊಬ್ಬನಿದ್ದನು; ಏಳು ದ್ವೀಪಗಳ, ಏಳು ಕಡಲುಗಳ ಭೂಮಿತಾಯ ಒಡಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಅದರಲ್ಲು ಕರ್ಮಭೂಮಿಯಾದ ಭಾರತವೆಂಬ ಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಲಿಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲು ಚೊಕ್ಕಕುಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಬಂದವನು; 'ನಡಿಲ್ಲಾಯ' ಮನೆತನದ ಮಕುಟ ಮಣಿಯಂತಿದ್ದವನು.

2-9. There lived a Brahmin born in the pure Madhyageha family, embellishing it as its crest-gem in the Kali age in Bharatadesha, the land of

fulfilment, in Jambudwipa in the middle of the earth consisting of seven islands and seven seas.

वेदाद्रि-सद्रजत-पीठ-पुरेश्वराभ्यां ग्रामो विभूषित-तरः शिव-रूप्य-नामा ।

हेमाद्रि-राज-विभु-राजदिका-वृताभः तस्याभवद् गुरु-गुणः खलु मूल-भूमिः ॥ 10 ॥

ಅವನ ಹುಟ್ಟೂರು ತುಂಬುಗಣಗಳದೊಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿ: ವೇದಾಚಲದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಅನಂತೇಶ್ವರನಿಂದ ಚಲುಗೊಂಡ ಶಿವಬೆಳ್ಳಿ! ಗಿರಿರಾಜ ಮೇರು ಮತ್ತು ನೆಲದೊಡೆಯ ಶಿವನಿಂದ ಕೊಂಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಇಳಾವ್ಯತದಂಥ ನಾಡು.

2-10. The village Shivalli, highly embellished by both Vedachala hill and Lord Ananteshwara, scintillating like the resplendent Ilavrita region beautified by Mahadeva and the Meru Mountain was the birth-place of this Brahmin.

रामाधिवेशित-हरि-स्वसृ-मौलि-माला-राजद्-विमान-गिरि-शोभितमध्यवास ।

क्षेत्रं स पाजक-पदत्रि-कुलैक-केतुः कं यद् दधाति सततं खलु विश्व-पाजात् ॥ 11 ॥

ಕೊಡಲಿರಾಮನಿಂದ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡ ಹರಿಯ ತಂಗಿ ದುರ್ಗೆಯ ಗುಡಿಯೆಂಬ ಮುಡಿಮಾಲೆ ಮುಡಿದು ಕಳೆಗೊಂಡ ವಿಮಾನಗಿರಿಯಿಂದ ಬೆಳಗುವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಪಾಜಕ! ವಿಶ್ವವನು ಪಾಲಿಸುವ, ಹುಟ್ಟಿರದ [ಪ+ಅಜ=ಪಾಜ] ಹರಿಯಿಂದ ನೀರು [ಕಂ] ಕಂಡ [ಪಾಜ+ಕ=ಪಾಜಕ] ನೆಲವಲ್ಲವೆ ಅದು! ಮೂರು ಕುಲಗಳ ಮುಖಂಡನಾದ ಆ ದ್ವಿಜನು ನೆಲಸಿದ್ದನಲ್ಲ.

2-11. This Brahmin the foremost in the three famous families Parpadane, Vadappe and Kabekude did abide in the pure place called Pajaka, having a perennial source of water with the blessing of the Supreme Lord, where Lord Parashurama installed Goddess Durga, the sister of Lord Sri Krishna, who glistens like a wreath on the majestic Vimanagiri Hill, the summit (head) of Pajaka (Kshetra).

अर्थ कमप्यनवमं पुरुषार्थ-हेतुं पुंसां प्रदातुमुचितामुचित-स्वरूपाम् ।

कन्यां सुवर्ण-लसितामिव वेद-विद्यां जग्राह विप्र-वृषभ-प्रतिपादितां सः ॥ 2-12 ॥

ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದನವನು ಹಿರಿಯ ಹಾರುವನಿತ್ತ ವೇದವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನೆಯನ್ನು, ಕನ್ನೆಯೂ ವೇದವಿದ್ಯೆಯೆಂತೆ ಪುರುಷಾರ್ಥಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಸೊತ್ತೊಂದನ್ನು ಜನರಿಗೀಯತಕ್ಕವಳು; ವರಿಸಲು ತಕ್ಕವಳು; ಬಂಗಾರ [ವೇದವಿದ್ಯೆ:ಚೆಲನುಡಿ]ಗಳಿಂದ ಸಿಂಗಾರಗೊಂಡವಳು.

2-12. This Brahmin, who learnt under the guidance of an able preceptor the Veda-Vidya consisting of imperishable words propagating the Supremacy of

Lord Narayana, dispensing deliverance to deserving souls, was given in marriage by another Brahmin a beautiful bride decked with golden ornaments befitting in age, conduct and family dignity, chaste enough to bear the precious issue (Madhwacharya) capable of yielding salvation, the main objective of life.

रेमेऽच्छयोपनिषदेव महा-विवेको भक्त्येव शुद्ध-करणः परम-श्रिताऽलम् ।

मिथ्याभिमान-रहितः परयेव मुक्त्या स्वानन्द-सन्तति-कृता स तथा द्विजेन्द्रः ॥2-13 ॥

ನಲಿದನಾ ಹಿರಿಯ ಹಾರುವನವಳಿಂದ; ನಲಿವಂತೆ ಒಳಿತುಕೆಡಕುಗಳ ತಿಳಿಯ ಬಲ್ಲವನು ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ಉಪನಿಷದ್ಯಾಣಿಯಿಂದ; ನಲಿವಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಕೊಂಡ ಬಗೆಯವನು ಭಗವಂತನಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ; ನಲಿವಂತೆ ತಾನು ತನ್ನದೆಂಬ ಪೊಳ್ಳು ಬಿಗುಮಾನ ತೊರೆದವನು ಚಂದದ ಆನಂದದ ಸಂತತಿಯನೀವ ಪರಾಮುಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ.

2-13. The extremely discreet, eminent Brahmin, immensely devoted to Lord Vishnu, of pure mind and senses and devoid of arrogance sported with his innocent, chaste and devout wife, well suited to give birth to the son Anandatirtha like the judicious obtaining joy from the holy Upanishads, like the sacred soul securing intense happiness with his devotion to Lord Hari and like the philosopher deriving immense pleasure in his innate bliss in salvation.

तस्य प्रभोश्चरणयोः कुल-देवतायाः भक्तिं बबन्ध निज-धर्म-रतः स धीरः ।

विज्ञात-भारत-पुराण-महा-रहस्यं यं भट्ट इत्यभिवदन्ति जना विनीतम् ॥2-14 ॥

ಭಕ್ತಿಯನಿಟ್ಟನವನು ನಿಜಧರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತನಾದ ಆ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗನು, ಕುಲದೈವವಾದ ಆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅನಂತಾಸನನ ಅಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ. ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಮಂದಿ 'ಭಟ್ಟರು' ಎಂದು ಆತನನ್ನು, ಭಾರತ-ಪುರಾಣಗಳ ಒಳಗುಟ್ಟು ತಿಳಿದ ವಿನೀತನನ್ನು.

2-14. The highly religious Brahmin of a stead-fast mind and subdued senses who had known the secrets of Mahabharata and the Puranas, serving with great devotion the feet of his family God Lord Anantasana, was called as 'Bhatta' by the people.

गोविन्द-सुन्दर-कथा-सुधया स नृणां आनन्दयन्न किल केवलमिन्द्रियाणि ।

किन्तु प्रभो रजत-पीठ-पुरे पदाब्जं श्री-वल्लभस्य भजतामपि दैवतानाम् ॥2-15 ॥

ತಣಿಸಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲವೇ ಆ ಭಟರು ಗೋವಿಂದನ ಚಂದದ ಕತೆಗಳ ಸೊದೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾನವರ ಮೈಮನಗಳನ್ನು! ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ; ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ರಮೆಯರಸನ ಅಡಿದಾವರೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸಲೆಂದು ಬಂದ ಸಗ್ಗಿಗರ ಮೈಮನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ!

2-15. Madhyagehabhatta not only pleased the ear and senses of the devotees by his sweet (nectar-like) charming narration of stories of Lord Narayana but also gratified the Gods who served the blessed feet of Lord Ananteshwara (consort of Goddess Mahalakshmi) at Udupi.

इत्थं हरेर्गुण-कथा-सुधया- सु-तप्तो नैर्गुण्य-वादिषु जनेष्वपि साग्रहेषु।

तत्वे स काल-चल-धीरति-संशयालुः धीमान् धिया श्रवण-शोधितया प्रदध्यौ ॥2-16

ತಣಿದರವರು ಹೀಗೆ ಹರಿಯ ಗುಣಗಾನದ ಸೊದೆಯಿಂದ; ಭಗವಂತ ನಿರ್ಗುಣನೆಂದು ವಾದಿಸುವ ಜನರ ಒತ್ತಡ ಬಲವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ! ವಿಚಲವಾಯಿತು, ಗೊಂದಲಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಯಿತು ಕಲಿಕಾಲದಿಂದಾಗಿ ತತ್ವದ ಕುರಿತು ಅವರ ಬಗೆ ಕೂಡ! ಯೋಚಿಸಿದರು ಪಂಡಿತರಾದ ಭಟ್ಟರು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿದ ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ಬಗೆಯಿಂದ:

2-16. Though being contented with the telling of the interesting stories of Lord Narayana, the prudent Madhyagehabhatta, with his intellect refined and sharpened by the study (listenings) of the scriptures, yet under the evil influence of the Kali age, and the Mayavadins persisting in the propagation of the attributeless Brahman with a vacillated mind regarding the real nature of supreme cogitated thus:

त्राता य एव नरकात् स हि पुत्र-नामा मुख्यावनं न सुलभं पुरुषादपूर्णात्।

तस्मात् समस्त-विदपत्यमवद्य-हीनं विद्याकराकृति लभेमहि कैरुपायैः ॥2-17॥

‘ನರಕದಿಂದ ಪಾರು ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲವನಿಗೇ [ಪುತ್ = ನರಕದಿಂದ ತ್ರ = ಕಾಪಾಡುವವನು] ‘ಪುತ್ರ’ನೆಂದು ಹೆಸರಲ್ಲವೆ? ಹುಲುಮನುಜನಿಂದ ಸಿಗದು ನಿಜವಾದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಉಪಾಯಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆದೇವು ನಾವಂಥ ಮಗನನ್ನು? ಎಲ್ಲವನು ಬಲ್ಲವನನ್ನು; ಕುಂದು ಇರದವನನ್ನು; ವಿದ್ಯೆಯೆ ಗಣಿಯಾದವನನ್ನು?

2-17. ‘By what means can we beget an omniscient offspring the very embodiment of knowledge, shorn of all short-comings since a putra (Son) worth the name can protect his parents from Punnama hell and one who is not perfect can hardly do so (provide full protection)’?

पूर्वेऽपि कर्दम-पराशर-पाण्डु-मुख्याः यत्-सेवया गुण-गणाढ्यमपत्यमापुः ।
तं पूर्ण-षड्गुण-तनुं करुणामृताब्धिं नारायणं कुल-पतिं शरणं ब्रजेम ॥2-18 ॥

‘ಹಿಂದಿನವರು ಕೂಡ ಕರ್ಮ, ಪರಾಶರ, ಪಾಂಡು ಮೊದಲಾದವರು ಅವನ ಸೇವೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಪಡೆದರು ಗುಣಗಳ ಗಡಣಕೆ ನೆಲೆಯಾದ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು. ಶರಣಾಗೋಣ ಅಂಥವನಿಗೆ: ಷಡ್ಗುಣಗಳ ಮೊತ್ತವೆ ಮೈವೆತ್ತಿ ಬಂದವನಿಗೆ; ಕರುಣೆಯ ಸೊದೆಕಡಲಾದವನಿಗೆ; ಕುಲದೈವವಾದ ನಾರಾಯಣನಿಗೆ’

2-18. ‘Let us fully surrender to Lord Narayana, our family God, an embodiment of pure-knowledge and bliss, abounding in mercy as was done in days of yore by Kardama Prajapati, sage Parasara and Panduraja to procure a meritorious son, rich in precious qualities.’

इत्थं विचिन्त्य स विचिन्त्यमनन्य-बन्धुः प्रेष्ठ-प्रदं रजत-पीठ-पुराधिवासम् ।

भक्त्या भवब्धि-भय-भङ्ग-दया शुभात्मा भेजे भुजङ्ग-शयनं द्वि-षडब्द-कालम् ॥ 19 ॥

ಬೇರೆ ಬಂಧುವನ್ನರಿಯದ ಚೆಲುವನದ ಆತ, ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿ, ಬಾಳ ಕಡಲ ಭಯವನ್ನು ನೀಗಿಸುವ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಸೇವಿಸಿದರು ಹನ್ನೆರಡುವರುಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ, ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಿರಿಬಯಕೆಗಳನೀವ ಶೇಷಶಯನನನ್ನು.

2-19. Deeming so, relying on God as his only relative (with none other to rely on except the divine), Madhyagehabhatta of immaculate mind, with immense devotion that can extinguish the evil of existence incessantly served Lord Anantasana, the giver of cherished gifts, for a (full) period of twelve years.

पत्न्य समं भगवतः स भजन् पदाब्जं भोगान् लघूनपि पुनर्लघयाञ्चकार ।

दान्तं स्वयं च हृदयं दमयाञ्चकार स्वच्छं च देहमधिकं विमलीचकार ॥2-20 ॥

ಮಡದಿಯೊಡನೆ ಭಗವಂತನ ಅಡಿದಾವರೆಯನಾರಾಧಿಸುತ್ತ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿದರಾತ ಮೊದಲೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಭೋಗಗಳನ್ನು; ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲರಿಸಿದರು ಮೊದಲೆ ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಬಗೆಯನ್ನು; ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಮಡಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು ಮೊದಲೆ ಮಡಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಮೈಯನ್ನು!

2-20. Thus they served the salutary feet of Sri Hari (Lord Anantasana) with their scant joys of life made scantier, their subdued senses still more subdued and sanctifying still more their sacred selves (by observing rigorous religious rites).

तीव्रैः पयो-व्रत-मुखैर्विविध-व्रताग्र्यैः जाया-पती गुण-गणार्णव-पुत्र-कामौ ।

सम्पूर्ण-पूरुषमतोषयतां नितान्तं देवेरिताविव पुराऽदितिकाश्यपौ तौ ॥ 2-21 ॥

ಅತಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಲಿಸಿದರು ಗಂಡ-ಹೆಂಡಿರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಪರಮಪುರುಷನನ್ನು, ಗುಣಗಳ ಕಡಲಾದ ಮಗನೊಬ್ಬ ಬೇಕೆಂದು, 'ಪಯೋವ್ರತ' ಮುಂತಾದ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಹಿರಿಯಕಡುನೇಮಗಳಿಂದ; ಚತುರ್ಮುಖನ ಆಣತಿಯಂತೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹರಿಯನ್ನು ಒಲಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಆ ಅದಿತಿ-ಕಾಶ್ಯಪರು.

2-21. The blessed couple desirous of begetting a meritorious son replete with rich qualities pleased intensely Lord Anantasana full of auspicious attributes, observing varied vows like fasting on milk as did sage Kasyapa and Aditi in ancient days propelled by Brahmaji, to obtain an (omniscient) offspring.

नाथस्य भूरि-करुणा-सुधयाऽभिषिक्तौ श्री-श्रीधर-प्रतति-शार-शरीर-यष्टी ।

भूरि-व्रत-प्रभव-दिव्य-सु-कान्तिमन्तौ तौ देह-शुद्धिमति-मात्रमथालभेताम् ॥ 2-22 ॥

ಮತ್ತೆ ಪಡೆದರು ಅವರು ಅತಿಯಾದ ದೇಹಶುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು, ಭಗವಂತನ ಹಿರಿಕರುಣೆಯ ಸೊದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಂದವರು; ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ-ನಾರಾಯಣರು ತುಂಬಿ ಚೆಲುಗೊಂಡ ದೇಹದಂಡದವರು; ಹಿರಿನೇಮಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದ ದಿವ್ಯಕಳೆಯಿಂದ ಚಂದವಾದವರು.

2-22. The satisfied Lord showered mercy on the couple and their desicrated physical frames, beaming with great glow with the growing presence of Lord Narayana and Goddess Mahalakshmi, attained great bodily purity with the severity of their penance.

कान्तादृतौ समुचितेऽथ बभार गर्भं सा भू-सुरेन्द्र-दुहिता जगतां हिताय ।

अच्छाम्बरेव रजनी परिपूरिताशा भाविन्यपास्त-तमसं विधुमाद्य-पक्षात् ॥ 2-23 ॥

ಆ ಹಿರಿಯ ಹಾರುವನ ಮಗಳು, ತಿಳಿಬಟ್ಟೆಯುಟ್ಟವಳು, ಕನಸ ನೆನೆಸಾಗಿಸಲು ಹೊರಟವಳು ಭರಿಸಿದಳು ಬಸಿರನ್ನು ನಲ್ಲನಿಂದ, ತಕ್ಕ ಋತುಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ಜಗದ ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ; ಬೆಳುದಿಂಗಳನು ದಿಸೆ ತುಂಬ ತುಂಬಹೊರಟ ತಿಳಿಬಾನಿನ ಇರುಳು ಭರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಶುಕ್ಲಪಕ್ಷದಿಂದ ಕತ್ತಲು ಕಳೆವ ಚಂದಿರನನ್ನು!

2-23. The contented and chaste wife conceived during her fertile period with her eminent consort devoted to Lord Vishnu, a child (Madhwacharya) bereft of blemishes for the welfare of the world, like the night begetting the moon in

autumn that dispels the darkness and floods the directions with light in the clear sky (in the first half of the month).

तं पूर्व-पक्ष-सित-बिम्बमिव प्रवृद्धं यावद् द्विजेन्द्र-वनिता सुषुवेऽत्र तावत् ।

अंशेन वायुरवतीर्य स रूप्य-पीठे विष्णुं प्रणम्य भवनं प्रययौ तदीयम् ॥ 2-24 ॥

ಶುಕ್ಲಪಕ್ಷದ ಚಂದಿರನಂತೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ನಿಂತ ಆ ಬಸಿರನ್ನು ಹಿರಿಯ ವಿಷ್ಣುನ ಮಡದಿ ಹೆತ್ತಾಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ, ತೆರಳಿದನು ಪ್ರಾಣದೇವನು ಅವರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಒಂದಂಶದಿಂದ ಭುವಿಗಿಳಿದು, ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹರಿಗೆ ಮಣಿದು.

2-24. While the consort of the distinguished Brahmin was about to give birth to a child full-grown like the disc of the moon during the bright half of the month, Mukhyaprana, in one form descended on earth and bowing to Lord Narayana at Udipi, hied to the house of Madhyagehabhatta.

सम्पूर्ण-लक्षण-चणं नव-राजमान-द्वारान्तरं परम-सुन्दर-मन्दिरं तत् ।

राजेव सत्-पुर-वरं भुवनाधि-राजो निष्कासयन् परमसौ भगवान् विवेश ॥ 2-25 ॥

ಜಗದ ದೊರೆ ಪೂಜ್ಯನೀ ಪವಮಾನ ಹೊಕ್ಕನಾ ದೇಹವನ್ನು; ಎಲ್ಲ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿಂದ ಹೆಸರಾಂತ, ಹೊಳೆವ ಒಂಭತ್ತು ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳ, ಭಗವಂತನ ಚೆಲನೆಲೆಯಾದ ಆ ಬಸಿರ ಕುಡಿಯನ್ನು; ಹೊರಗಟ್ಟಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಬೇರೊಂದು ಜೀವವನ್ನು! ವಾಸ್ತುಲಕ್ಷಣ ಭರಿತವಾದ, ಹೊಳೆವ ಹೊಸ ಬಾಗಿಲುಗಳ, ಚಂದಚಂದದ ಮನೆಗಳ ಚೆಲರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗುವಂತೆ ದೊರೆಯೊಬ್ಬ, ಹಗೆಯ ಹೊಡೆದೋಡಿಸಿ!

2-25. The illustrious Mukhyaprana, the master of the three Worlds entered the pure embryo in the bright body of the wife of Madhyagehabhatta with its nine glowing gates bearing all the (thirty-two) excellent marks, the abode of Lord Vishnu, ousting the erstwhile abiding jiva like a victorious monarch expelling a reigning ruler and making way through the lovely city with beautiful mansions garnished with gates and charming doors (in all pomp and splendour).

सन्तुष्यतां सकल-सन्निकरैरसद्भिः खिद्येत वायुरयमाविरभूत् पृथिव्याम् ।

अख्यानितीव सुर-दुन्दुभि-मन्द्र-नादः प्राश्रावि कौतुक-वशैरिह मानुषैश्च ॥ 2-26 ॥

‘ಸಂತಸಗೊಳ್ಳಲಿ ಸಕಲ ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಗುಂಪು; ದುಃಖಿಸಲಿ ದುರ್ಜನರು; ಇದೋ ಮೈದಾಳಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಭುವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಯುದೇವ’ – ಕೇಳಿಸಿತು ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾರುವಂತೆ ದೇವಲೋಕದ ದುಂದುಭಿಯ ಗಂಭೀರ ಮೊಳಗು, ಕುತೂಹಲ ತುಂಬಿದ ಈ ನೆಲದ ಮನುಜರಿಗೆ ಕೂಡ!

2-26. The solemn sound of the divine drums was heard by the gay people on the globe as though relating: 'Lord Vayu has incarnated on earth: Let the righteous regale and the wicked wail.'

नाथं निषेव्य भवनानति-दूरमासः प्राज्ञो मह-प्रकृत-दुन्दुभि-नाद-पूर्वात्।

पुत्रोद्भव-श्रवणतो महदाप्य सौख्यं ज्ञानं परोक्ष-पदमप्यमतेष्ट-हेतुम् ॥ 2-27 ॥

ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯನ್ನು ಆರಾಧಿಸಿ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮೀಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಬಲ್ಲಿದರಾದ ಭಟ್ಟರು, ಯಾರದೋ ಮದುವೆಯ ನಗಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ದೇವಲೋಕದ ನಗಾರಿಯ ಬೆನ್ನಿಗೆಯೆ, ಮಗ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಕೇಳಿ, ಹಿರಿಹಿರಿ ಹಿಗ್ಗಿದರು, 'ದೂರದ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಕೂಡ ಎಂಥ ಮೆಚ್ಚು' ಎಂದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ.

2-27. After serving Lord Anantasana at Udupi, just near his residence on his way back when the wise Madhyagehabhatta listened to the sonorous sound of the festive drum-beats and got the news of the birth of his son, his joy knew no bounds and he realized that even indirect knowledge of objects beyond the range of sight can be the source of satisfaction.

आविश्य वेश्म निज-नन्दनमिन्दु-वक्रं भूयोऽभिनन्द्य स मुकुन्द-दयां प्रवन्द्य।

जातस्य तस्य गुण-जात-वहस्य जात-कर्मादि-कर्म-निवहं विदधे सु-कर्मा ॥ 2-28 ॥

ಮನೆದೆ ಬಂದು, ಚಂದಿರನಂಥ ಚಂದದ ಮೋರೆಯ ತನ್ನ ಕಂದನನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮುದ್ದಿಸಿ, ಮುಕುಂದನ ಕರುಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡಾಡುತ್ತ, ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿದರು ಕರ್ಮದ ಮರ್ಮ ಬಲ್ಲ ಆ ಭಟ್ಟರು 'ಜಾತಕರ್ಮ' ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು, ಗುಣಗಳ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನೆ ಹೊತ್ತು ಬಂದ ಆ ಕಂದನಿಗೆ!

2-28. Entering the house, the religious Madhyagehabhatta intensely rejoiced to see the fascinating face of his son and praised the merciful Mukunda (Lord Narayana) and performed all the related birth-rites of his meritorious child.

ज्ञानार्थमेव यदभूदसु-देव एषः यद् वासुदेव-पद-भक्ति-रतः सदाऽसौ।

तद् वासुदेव-पदमन्ववदन् सुरेन्द्राः तातेन यन्निगदितं सुत-नाम-कर्त्रा ॥ 2-29 ॥

ಅರಿವನ್ನು ಹಂಚಲೆಂದೆ ಬಂದ 'ಅಸುದೇವ'ನಲ್ಲವೆ ಇವನು? [ವ=ಅರಿವು. ಅರಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಬಂದ, ಅಸುದೇವ = ಪ್ರಾಣದೇವ; ವ +ಅಸುದೇವ = ವಾಸುದೇವ]. ಸದಾ ವಾಸುದೇವನ ಅಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗೆ ನೆಟ್ಟವನಲ್ಲವೆ ಇವನು? ಅದರಿಂದ, ಹಿರಿಯ ಸಗ್ಗಿಗರು

ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿದರು ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರಿಡುತ್ತ ತಂದೆ ಕರೆದ 'ವಾಸುದೇವ' ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು.

2-29. The father Madhyagehabhatta performing the naming ceremony called the child, the embodiment of Lord Vayu incarnating for the enlightenment of the eligibles, as Vasudeva a befitting name applauded even by the Gods which connotes sound knowledge and deep devotion to the Supreme Lord.

पातुं पयांसि शिशवे किल गो-प्रदोस्मै पूर्वालयः स्व-सुत-सूनुतया प्रजातः ।
निर्वाण-हेतुमलभिष्ट परात्म-विद्यां दानं ध्रुवं फलति पात्र-गुणानुकूल्यात् ॥ 2-30 ॥

ಮೂಡಿಲ್ಲಾಯರು, ಈ ಕೂಸಿಗೆ ಹಾಲು ಕುಡಿಯಲೆಂದು ಹಸುವನಿತ್ತವರು, ಪಡೆದವರಲ್ಲವೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯನೀವ ಪರವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು, ತನ್ನ ಮಗನ ಮಗನಾಗಿ ಮರಳಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ! ಖಂಡಿತಕು ಕೊಂಡವರ ಗುಣವಂತಿಕೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಫಲಿಸುವುದು ದಾನ.

2-30. The gift of a cow by one named Madillaya for feeding Vasudeva (Acharya Madhwa) with milk led him to his deliverance, being born as an issue of his own son and schooled in the scriptures by the magnanimous Madhwacharya. Indeed, the worthier the recipient of a present the richer is the fruit. [This verse highlights the importance of Sat-Patra-Dana (gifted granted to the Vihias).]

अत्रस्तमेव सततं परि-पुल्ल-चक्षुः कान्त्या विडम्बित-नवेन्दु जगत्यनर्घम् ।
तत् पुत्र-रत्नमुप-गृह्य कदाचिदाप्तः स्व-स्वामिने बुध उपायनमार्पयत् सः ॥ 2-31 ॥

ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಪಂಡಿತರಾದ ಭಟ್ಟರು ಅಳುಕಿರದ [ಹುಳುಕಿರದ], ಅರಳುಗಣ್ಣಿನ [ಚೊಕ್ಕವಾಗಿ ತೂತುಕೊರೆದ], ಮೂಡುವ ಚಂದಿರನಂತೆ ಕಳೆಗೊಂಡು ಬೆಳಗುವ, ಜಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗದ ಆ ಮುದ್ದು ಮಗುವೆಂಬ ಮುತ್ತನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದವರು, ತನ್ನೊಡೆಯನಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿದರು ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ.

2-31. The wise Madhyagehabhatta once carried his precious son similar in brilliance to the bright moon and offered him as a present to his Lord Ananteshwara (at Udupi) like one giving a priceless, perfect glowing gem to one's own master.

नत्वा हरिं रजत-पीठ-पुरालयं तं बालस्य सम्पदमनापदमर्थयित्वा ।
साकं सुतेन परिवार-जनान्वितोऽसौ प्रायान्निशीथ-समये निजमेव धाम ॥ 2-32 ॥

ಎರಗಿದರವರು ಉಡುಪಿಯಲಿ ನಿಂತ ಭಗವಂತನಿಗೆ; ಬೇಡಿದರು ಕಂದನಿಗೆ ಕೇಡಿರದ ಸಿರಿಯನ್ನು; ಹೊರಟರು ತನ್ನ ಮನೆಯತ್ತ ಇರುಳ ಹೊತ್ತಲ್ಲೆ, ಕಂದನ ಜತೆಗೆ, ಪರಿವಾರದ ಮಂದಿಯೊಡಗೂಡಿ!

2-32. Kneeling before Lord Anantasana abiding at Udupi and praying for the all-round prosperity of his son untouched by evil returned even during midnight along with his child accompanied by relatives and others to his own residence.

दोषेयुषां सममनेन वनेऽतिभीमे तत्-क्रीडित-ग्रह इहैक-तमं तुतोद ।

उद्धान्त-रक्तमवलोक्य तमभ्यधायि केनाप्यहो न शिशु-तुत् कथमेष इत्थम् ॥ 2-33 ॥

ಇವನ ಜತೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ನಟ್ಟಿರುಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಭಯ ಬರಿಸುವ ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾಡಿಸಿತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ದೆವ್ವ ಈ ಗುಂಪಿನಲ್ಲೊಬ್ಬನನ್ನು! ಅವನ ನೆತ್ತರು ಕಾರತೊಡಗಿದ್ದನು ಕಂಡು ಯಾರೋ ಅಂದ: 'ಏನಚ್ಚರಿ! ಏಕೋ ಇದು ಕೂಸನ್ನು ಕಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ' – ಎಂದು!

2-33. While moving through the dreary forest during the darkness of the night when one among them being vexed by a spectre sporting there at ease vomited blood, someone exclaimed in horror 'God forbid! Some-how (as it is its wont) it did not hurt the child Vasudeva'.

आविश्य पूरुषमुवाच महा-ग्रहोऽसौ अस्मद्-विहार-समयोप-गतान् समस्तान् ।

यच्छक्ति-गुप्ति-रहितानलमस्मि हन्तुं लोकेश्वरः स बत बाल-तमः किलेति ॥ 2-34 ॥

ಆ ಹಿರಿದೆವ್ವ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿತು ಒಬ್ಬನ ಮೈಮೇಲೆ ಬಂದು; 'ನಾವಾಡುವ ಹೊತ್ತಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ಬಿಡಬಲ್ಲೆ ಈ ಮಗುವಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ರಕ್ಷೆ ಇರದಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ! ಜಗದೊಡೆಯನೀತಿ ಆಹಾ, ಪುಟ್ಟ ಕೂಸಲ್ಲವೆ?'

2-34. The apparition appearing in the person belching blood addressed: 'though capable of killing you all who are passing through this forest during midnight, our period of play, you are as yet safe and secure because of the mighty child in your company (whom I dare not attack): Be not astonished: Verily, he is the Lord of the universe.'

स्तन्येन बालमनु-तोष्य मुहुः स्व-धाम्नो माता कदाचन ययौ विरहासहाऽपि ।

विश्वस्य विश्व-परि-पालक-पालनाय कन्यां निजामनु-गुणां किल भीरुरेषा ॥ 2-35 ॥

ಮಗುವ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರಲಾರದವಳಾದರೂ ಹೊರಹೊದಳೊಮ್ಮೆ ತನ್ನ ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ತಾಯಿ ಮೊಲೆಹಾಲನೂಡಿ ಮರಳಿ ಮಗುವ ಸಂತೈಸಿ; ಒಳಗೊಳಗೆ ಬೆಚ್ಚಿ, ಜಗವ ಕಾಯುವನ ಕಾಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುವರ್ತಿಯಾದ ತನ್ನ ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚಿ.

2-35. The nervous mother, unable to part with her son even for a short period, once going out on some work entrusted him after feeding him to his content to her daughter deeming her fit to guard the guardian of the globe.

सा बालकं प्ररुदितं परि-सान्त्वयन्ती मुग्धाक्षरेण वचसाऽनु-निनाय मुग्धा ।
मा तात तात सुमुखेति पुनः प्ररोधीः माता तनोति रुचितं त्वरितं तवेति ॥ 2-36 ॥

ಓಲೈಸಿದಳು ಆ ಮುಗುದೆ ಸಂತೈಸುತ್ತ, ಅಳತೊಡಗಿದ ಮುಗುವನ್ನು ಮುದ್ದು ಮಾತುಗಳಿಂದ: 'ಅಪ್ಪ, ಕಂದ, ಮುದ್ದುಮೊರೆಯ ಚಂದ, ಮತ್ತೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಅಳಬೇಡಪ್ಪ; ತಡಮಾಡದೆ ತಂದುಕೊಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ' ಅಮ್ಮ ನಿನಗಿಷ್ಟವಾದುದನ್ನು' - ಎಂದು

2-36. The innocent girl tried to console with her indistinct artless words, the child screaming aloud: 'oh fair-faced one, your mummy will soon give you what you like most, as much as you like: so shriek not again'.

रोदे क्रिया-समभि-हारत एव वृत्ते पोतस्य मातरि चिरादपि नाऽगतायाम् ।
जग्राह बालमथ चैक्षत मातृ-मार्गं साऽपि क्रिया-समभि-हारत एव बाला ॥ 2-37 ॥

ಅಳು ನಡೆದೇ ನಡೆದಿತ್ತು; ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಮಗುವಿನ ತಾಯಿ ತುಂಬ ಹೊತ್ತಾದರೂ. ಆ ಹುಡುಗಿಯೂ ಮಗುವನ್ನೆತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡಳು; ಕಾದೇ ಕಾದಳು ತಾಯಿಯ ದಾರಿ!

2-37. With the child crying continuously and the mother not coming back for a pretty long time, the bewildered girl grew more anxious and bore the child in her arms looking out again and again for the arrival of her mother.

कर्तव्य-मौढ्यमभि-पद्य निरूप्य सा तं प्राभोजयत् खलु कुलस्थ-कुलं प्र-पक्वम् ।
शीतं पयोऽपि सततं परि-पाययन्ती यस्योष्ण-रोगमति-वेलमशङ्कताम्बा ॥ 2-38 ॥

ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದೆಂದು ತೋಚದೆ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ತಿನ್ನಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟಳು ಕಡೆಗವಳು ಕಂದನಿಗೆ ಬೆಂದ ಬಸಿ ಹುರುಳಿಯನ್ನು! ತುಂಬ ಹೆದರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು ಇವನಮ್ಮ ತಣಿದ ಹಾಲನ್ನೆ ಸದಾ ಗುಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಇವನಿಗುಷ್ಟವಾದೀತೆಂದು!

2-38. Not knowing what to do to comfort the crying child, the girl thought a while and gave well-boiled horse-gram to its content in place of cold milk that the mother always used to cater lest it would catch fever with hot stuff.

नूनं पिपासुरति-रोदिति हन्त बालो धिङ् मां दया-विरहितां पर-कृत्य-सक्ताम् ।
इत्याकुला गृहमुपेत्य तदा प्रसन्नं पूर्णोदरं सुतमवैक्षत विप्र-पत्नी ॥ 2-39 ॥

‘ಖಂಡಿತ ಅಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಬಾಯಾರಿದ ಕಂದ! ಅಯ್ಯೋ! ಎಂಥ ಪಾಪಿ ನಾನು;
ಕರುಣಿಯಿರದವಳು; ಬೇರೆ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದವಳು’ – ಹೀಗೆ ಗಾಬರಿ ಪಡುತ್ತ ಮನೆಗೆ
ಮರಳಿದ ಭಟ್ಟರ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಕಂಡಳಾಗ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ತುಂಬಿ ಹಾಯಾಗಿರುವ ಮಗುವನ್ನು!

2-39. The annoyed consort of the Brahmin accusing herself, ‘fie on me bereft
of mercy, busy in other’s duties: my child desirous of milk might be
ceaselessly crying for certain,’ reached her residence to see her son smiling
with his bulged belly.

पृष्ठाऽवगम्य सकलं च ततः प्र-वृत्तं यूनां च दुस्सहमिदं शिशुनोप-भुक्तम् ।

इत्थं विचिन्त्य तनयां बहु भत्सयन्त्या भीतं तयोत कुपितं मनसाऽनु-तप्तम् ॥ 2-40 ॥

ಅನಂತರ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿದು, ‘ತಿಂದುಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಮಗು ಜಕ್ಕಜವ್ಯನಿಗರೂ
ದಕ್ಕಿಸಲಾಗದ್ದನ್ನು’ – ಎಂದು ಬಗೆದು, ಹಳಿಹಳಿದು ಮಗಳನ್ನವಳು ಗದರಿದಳು;
ಹೆದರಿದಳು; ಸಿಟ್ಟಾದಳು; ಒಳಗೊಳಗೆ ಬೆಂದಳು.

2-40. Seeing the child calm and composed (to her surprise) the (anxious)
mother enquired and learnt all that had happened (during her absence) and
became greatly distressed being frightened of (the consequences) of the
(hot, hard) food swallowed by her son difficult to be digested even by adults
and sharply scolded her daughter (for her misdeed).

आरोग्य-शालिनि पुरेव तदाऽपि पुत्रे विस्मेरतामुप-जगाम जनन्यमुष्य ।

यस्य त्रिलोक-जननी जननी विषेऽपि पीते न विस्मयमवाप समस्त-शक्तेः ॥ 2-41 ॥

ಆಗಲೂ ಮೊದಲಿನಂತೆಯೇ ಮಗು ಹಾಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಪಟ್ಟಳು ಅವನ ತಾಯಿ!
ಅಚ್ಚರಿಪಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಮೂರು ಲೋಕದ ತಾಯಿಯಾದ ಇವನ ತಾಯಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಎಂಟೆದೆಯೆ
ಇವನು ವಿಷವನ್ನು ಕುಡಿದಾಗ ಕೂಡ!

2-41. His (Vasudeva’s) mother was startled to see her child safe and sound
as before (even when treated with hard food) much unlike his real mother
Mahalakshmi (he being Lord Vayu) who was not even slightly stunned when
her mighty son drank deadly poison.

स्तन्यं मुहुः किल ददौ जननी गृहीत्वा क्षेमाय तं किल दधजनको जजाप ।

अन्यो जनोऽपि किल लाळयति स्म किन्तु सर्वोऽपि तन्मुख-सु-हास-रसायनोत्कः ॥ 2-42 ॥

ಮೊಲೆಕಾಲನೂಡಿಸಿದಳಲ್ಲವೇ ತಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಹಿಡಿದೆತ್ತಿ? ಜಪಿಸಿದರಲ್ಲವೇ ತಂದೆ
ಒಳಿತಾಗಲೆಂದು ಅವನನೆತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು? ಮುದ್ದಾಡಿದರಲ್ಲವೇ ಬಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಮಂದಿ ಕೂಡ?
ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಆ ಮುದ್ದುಮೊರೆಯ ಮುಗುಳ ಸೊದೆಯನ್ನು ಸವಿವ ಹುಚ್ಚು ಹಿಡಿದವರು!

2-42. His mother, receiving the child fed him with milk again and again and his father fondling him (with great affection) recited mantras that safeguard from evil and the rest being pleased with his pleasant smile embraced him in all earnestness.

देवादि-सद्भिरनु-पालितयाऽऽदरेण देव्याऽऽत्मनेव विलसत्-पदया नितान्तम् ।
अव्यक्तया प्रथमतो वदनेऽस्य वाण्या शालीनयेव भुवनार्चितया विजहे ॥ 2-43 ॥

ಸುರರೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸಜ್ಜನರು ಆದರದಿ ಕಾದಿದ್ದ, ಜಗದಿ ಪೂಜೆಯ ಕೊಳುವ ವಾಗ್-
ದೇವಿ ತಾನೆ ಮೆಲ್ಲಡಿಯಿಡುತ್ತ ಮೈದಾಳಿ ಬಂದಂತೆ ನಲ್ಲುಡಿಗೊಡುತ್ತ, ಮೊದಲು
ತೊದಲುತೊದಲಾಗಿ [ಮಸುಕುಮಸುಕಾಗಿ], ಮತ್ತೆ ನಸೆಯಾಗಿ [ನಾಚುತ್ತ]
ಕುಣಿದಾಡಿದಳಂದದಲಿ ಅವನ ಮುಖರಂಗದಲ್ಲೆ.

2-43. The deity of Speech (worshipped by the world) shining with her sparkling words commenced to sport on his (Vasudeva's) tongue with great delight in the form of indistinct prattle to start with, to the contentment of the Gods and the virtuous long awaiting it, like Goddess Sarasvati getting into the assembly of the expectant Gods initially unseen and then appearing bashfully before Brahmaji.

प्राग् रिङ्खणं स्वयमथ स्थितिमेष चक्रे पश्चाद् गतिं परि-चयेन किल क्रमेण ।
विश्वस्य चेष्टितमहो यदनु-ग्रहेण सर्वं तदस्य पवनस्य विडम्बनं हि ॥ 2-44 ॥

ಅಂಬೆಗಾಲಿಟ್ಟನು ಮೊದಲು, ಎದ್ದು ನಿಂತನು ಇವನು ಮತ್ತೆ ತಾನೆ.
ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಿಡತೊಡಗಿದನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮೆಲಮೆಲನೆ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿ. ಆಹಾ! ಇಡಿಯ ಜಗದ
ಚಲನೆ ಇವನ ಕರುಣೆಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆ, ಅಂಥ ಪವಮಾನನದೊಂದು ಕಣ್ಣುಮುಚ್ಚಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲವೆ
ಇದೆಲ್ಲ?

2-44. The child Vasudeva, the incarnation of Mukhyaprana with whose grace all activities in the universe are regulated began to crawl land tried to stand up on his own and afterwards slowly stepped ahead by practice, only to imitate the human beings.

पुच्छान्तमच्छमव-लम्ब्य कदा-चिदेषः प्रातर्व्रजाद् व्रजत एव निजर्षभस्य ।
प्रायात् प्रियस्य सहसा स्व-जनैरदृष्टो नाना-वनेषु चरतश्चरतस्तृणानि ॥ 2-45 ॥

ಅನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದನಿವನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಮುಂಜಾನೆ, ತಮ್ಮವರ ಕಣ್ಣಿಟ್ಟು, ಹಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಟು ಕಾಡುಮೇಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಮೆಲ್ಲುತ್ತ ಅಲೆವ, ತನ್ನ ನೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಎತ್ತಿನ ಬಾಲದ ಚೆಲುಗೊಂಡೆಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು!

2-45. One day, at day-break, Vasudeva walked out unseen by his people holding the tail of his bull coming out of the cow-farm, wandering at will in the woods grazing on green grass.

उत्तुङ्ग-शृङ्ग-लसितस्य महिष्ठ-मूर्तेः पादावृतावनि-तळस्य सु-रन्ध्रकस्य ।

आश्रित्य तस्य शुशुभेऽवयवैक-देशं बालो दिवा-कर इवोदय-पर्वतस्य ॥ 2-46 ॥

ಎತ್ತರದೇರಡು ಕೊಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಕಣ್ಣೆಳೆವ, ಮೈತುಂಬಿದ, ಗೊರಸುಗಳಿಂದ ನೆಲವನೊತ್ತಿ ನಡೆವ, ಹೊಳೆವ ಹೊರಳೆಯ ಅದರ ಮೈಯ ಒಂದು ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಈ ಹುಡುಗ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಿದನು ಮುಗಿಲೆತ್ತರದ ಕೋಡುಗಳಿಂದೆಸೆವ, ಮುಗಿಲ ಮುತ್ತಿಡುವ ಮೈಯ, ಬುಡದ ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳಿಂದ ನೆಲವ ಕವಿದು ನಿಂತ, ಚೆಲುಗವಿಗಳ ಉದಯಗಿರಿಯ ಒಂದೆಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿ ಬರುವ ಬಾಲಸೂರ್ಯನಂತೆ!

2-46. Vasudeva holding the tail of the beaming, big-bodied bull with its high horns and fine apertures treading the earth with its broad feet, shone like the early rising sun sheltered in some eastern part of the majestic mountain with many dens and lofty peaks covering enough space.

लीलां करोति नु गृहान्तर-गो नु बालः कूपान्तरे नु पतितः प्रकृति-स्वतन्त्रः ।

इत्थं वि-चिन्त्य स मुहुः स्व-जनो विमृग्य हन्तानवेक्ष्य तनयं हृदि तापमाप ॥ 2-47 ॥

ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಕೇಳದ ಜಾಯಮಾನದ ಈ ಹುಡುಗ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡುತ್ತಿರುವನೋ? ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಯೊಳಗಡಗಿರುವನೋ? ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾವಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಜಾರಿ ಬಿದ್ದನೋ? ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ಯೋಚಿಸಿದ ಆ ತಾಯಿತಂದೆ ಬಗೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಬೆಂದರು, ಆಹಾ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಹುಡುಕಿ ಮಗನನ್ನು ಕಾಣದೆ.

2-47. The parents and relatives seeing not the lad in their midst and even after a hectic search not finding him, being aggrieved in mind considered thus: 'Is the boy who rambles at will, playing somewhere in the house? Has he fallen in some well?'

बालस्य बाल-परि-लम्बन-गोचरं तद् व्यश्वस्यतापि वचनं वन-गोचरोक्तम् ।

यत् सायमैक्षत जनः शिशुमा-ब्रजन्तम् एकाब्दकं वृषभ-बाल-कृताव-लम्बम् ॥ 2-48 ॥

<p>ಕಾಡಾಡಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ನುಡಿದ: 'ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹುಡುಗ ಎತ್ತಿನ ಬಾಲ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ!' ನಂಬಲಾಗದ ಮಾತು. ಆದರೂ ನಂಬಬೇಕಾಯಿತು: ಸಂಜೆ ತಾವು ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ಕಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ವರುಷದ ಕೂಸು ಹಿಡಿದು ಎತ್ತಿನ ಬಾಲ ಮರಳಿ ಬರುವುದನ್ನು!</p>
<p>2-48. When his kindred beheld the one year old boy coming back holding the tail of the bull in the evening, then they believed the report of the cowherd of the lad strolling in the forest (with the support of the bull's tail).</p>
<p>चिन्ता-मणीन्द्रमिव चिन्तित-दं दरिद्रो विज्ञान-मार्गमिव विष्णु-परं ममुक्षुः । नष्टं च नन्दनमिति स्व-जनोऽस्य लब्ध्वा नाथस्य तस्य तमनु-ग्रहमेव मेने ॥2-49 ॥</p>
<p>ಪಡೆವಂತೆ ಬಡವ ಬಯಸಿದ್ದನ್ನೀವ ಮಣಿರಾಜ ಚಿಂತಾಮಣಿಯನ್ನು; ಮುಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವವನು ಪಡೆವಂತೆ ಹರಿಯ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಅರಿವಿನ ಪರಿಯನ್ನು; ಹೀಗೆ ಕಳೆದುಹೋದ ಕಂದನನ್ನು ಮರಳಿ ಪಡೆದ ಮನೆಯ ಮಂದಿ ಭಾವಿಸಿದರು; ಇದು ಆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯ ಕರುಣೆ ಎಂದೆ.</p>
<p>2-49. The kith and kin who had missed the kid were exhilarated when they got him back and considered it to be the blessings of Lord Anantasana. Their pleasure was similar to a penniless person procuring the precious chintamani pearl that bestows what one solicits and analogous to one devoted to Lord Vishnu seeking liberation securing the spiritual path of salvation.</p>
<p>लीनावसान-समये सहसा कदाचिद् आर्योऽमुनाऽभ्यव-हृतिं प्रति चोद्यमानः । रोद्धैष नोऽस्ति धनिको वृष-विक्रीयीति प्रोवाच नन्दन-मुखेन्दुमवेक्ष्य मन्दम् ॥2-50 ॥</p>
<p>ಆಟ ಮುಗಿದ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಈತನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಇದ್ದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದಂತೆ ತಂದೆಯನ್ನು ಕರೆಯಬಂದ ಉಟಕೆಂದು. ಮೆಲನೆ ಹೇಳಿದರಾತ ಮಗನ ಮುಖ ಚಂದಿರವ ದಿಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತ: 'ಉಣಬಿಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ನಮಗೆ ಎತ್ತು ಮಾರಿದ ಈ ಸಿರಿವಂತ ಸೆಟ್ಟ' ಎಂದು.</p>
<p>2-50. One day after play when the (hungry) Vasudeva persuaded his venerable father for the mid-day meal, he said slowly seeing his shining face, 'This creditor permits not me to partake food till the ox-sale-price is paid'.</p>
<p>लीला-करेण स करेण सु-कोमलेन बीजान्तराणि किल कानि-चिदाशु तस्मै । स्मित्वाऽर्भकोऽभिमत-निष्क-पदे यदाऽदाद् आदत्त तानि धनिको बहुमान-पूर्वम् ॥2-51 ॥</p>

ಆಟವಾಡುವ ನಸಗೆಯಿಂದ ತಿಂದಿತ್ತನಾ ಮಗು ನಗುತ ಒಡನೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಹುಣಸೆಯ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನಷ್ಟು, ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಿದ್ದ ಸಾಲದ ಬದಲಿಗೆಂದು; ಆಗ ಆದರದಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡನಾ ಧನಿಕ ಸೆಟ್ಟ.

2-51. Then the son soon gave as many tamarind seeds in lieu of coins (due to the creditor) with his soft playful hand with a pleasing smile and the rich man respectfully received them and passed on saying that the price of the ox was paid.

लब्धं सुतादिति वदन् द्विज-पुङ्गवेन कालान्तरे निजधने प्रतिदित्सितेऽपि ।

साक्षादमानव-नवाकृति-तः स लेभे बीज-च्छलेन पुरुशार्थमहो विशिष्टम् ॥ 2-52 ॥

ಮುಂದೊಂದು ದಿನ ಅವನ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡ ಬಂದಾಗ ಭಟ್ಟರು ನುಡಿದನವನು; 'ಆಗಲೇ ಬಂತು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಗನಿಂದ'. ಆಹಾ! ಮನುಜನಲ್ಲದ ಈ ಪುಟ್ಟರೂಪದಿಂದ ಪಡೆದನವನು ಬೀಜಗಳ ನೆಪದಿಂದ ನೇರ ಹಿರಿಯ ಪುರುಷಾರ್ಥವನ್ನು.

2-52. When the pick of Brahmins, after a few days, desired to pay the price of the ox in real coins, the affluent (creditor) again affirmed 'your son has already paid'. It is amazing that Vasudeva, Lord Vayu in infant-form delighted with the devotion of the dealer (ox-seller) under the pretext (of having taken tamarind seeds in lieu of hard coins) favoured him with eternal felicity – the supreme objective of life.

[The ox-seller who accepted the tamarind seeds with high esteem in fulfilment of his payment became the recipient of Vasudeva's favour, hard to be attained. He was the divine touch that turned the tamarind seeds into gold. Moved by his majesty that instilled deep- devotion in him (ox-seller) (being a soul, noble by nature) and (gradually) with greater knowledge, he attained eternal release. Such is the munificence of Acharya's grace! This is the explanation handed down by traditions, so stated Sri Sri Vidyamanyatirth Swamiji, pontiff of Bhandarkeri and Phalimaru Mutts)

वासु-देवमिह वाऽसु-देवता-सत्-कलामभि-ननन्द तं जनः ।

वासु-देवमिति वासु-देव-सन्-नामकं विविध-लीलमर्भकम् ॥ 2-53 ॥

ಅಸುದೇವನ ಚೆಲರೂಪ; 'ವಾಸುದೇವ' ಎಂಬ ಚೆಲಹೆಸರು ಹೊತ್ತ ರೂಪ; ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಆಟವಾಡಿದ ಈ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಕೂಸನ್ನು ವಸುದೇವನ ಮಗನಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ವಾಸುದೇವ ಹರಿಯಂತೆ ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿದರು ಜನ.

2-53. Thus this lad, the embodiment of Lord Vayu, the regulator of all lives, like Sri Krishna, under the auspicious name of Vasudeva indulged in varied playful deeds delighting the virtuous who were fortunate enough to discern and listen to him.

इति विहरति मद्यां विष्णु-दासेऽपि गूढे समजनि सु-जनानां चित्तमानन्द-पूर्णम् ।

उदयति घनमाला-लीन-भानौ च भानौ ननु जन-नयनाञ्जैर्लभ्यतेऽलं विकासः ॥2-54 ॥

ಶ್ರೀಹರಿಯ ದಾಸ ನಿಜರೂಪ ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಲಿದರೂ ತುಂಬಿತಾನಂದ ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಬಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಸೂರ್ಯ ಮೂಡಿದಾಗ ಅರಳಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತವೆ ಅಲ್ಲವೆ ಜನರ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಾವರೆಗಳು, ಮೋಡಗಳ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿರಣಗಳು ಮರೆಯಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ!

2-54. So, this stripling, the incarnation of Lord Vayu, even in his concealed form as Vasudeva, with his might unmanifest sported on earth to the happiness of the virtuous like the rising sun even under the rows of clouds blooming the curious eyes of the righteous.

इति श्रीमत्कवि-कुल-तिलक-त्रिविक्रम-पण्डिताचार्य-सुत श्री नारायण-पण्डिताचार्य-विरचिते

श्री-मध्व-विजये महा-काव्ये आनन्दाङ्किते द्वितीयः सर्गः ॥

तृतीयः सर्गः - [3-52]

अथ कदाचन सुन्दर-नन्दन-स्मित-मुखेन्दु-दृशां दयितौ नृणाम् ।

महमतो निज-बन्धु-मुदे मुदा प्रययतुः स्व-जनैः सह दम्पती ॥3-1 ॥

ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ನಡಿಲ್ಲಾಯ ದಂಪತಿಗಳು, ತಮ್ಮ ಮುದ್ದುಕಂದನ ನಗುಮೊಗವೆಂಬ ಚಂದಿರನನ್ನು ಕಂಡ ಮಂದಿಗೆ ಅಚ್ಚು ಮೆಚ್ಚಾದವರು, ತಮ್ಮ ಬಂಧುಗಳ ಸಂತಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆವ ಒಂದು ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ತಮ್ಮ ಬಳಗದವರೊಡನೆ ಹಿಗ್ಗುತ್ತಾ, ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ನಡೆದರು.

3-1. Some years rolling by, one day, the couple (Madhyagehabhatta and his wife) adored by the people as the parents of an admirable child, feasting their eyes on his fascinating (moon-like) face, proceeded with pleasure from their residence to please their relatives with participation in their festival.

स्व-जनतापगमागम-सङ्गम-प्रति-सभाजित-पूर्वक-सम्भ्रमे ।

अविदुषी जननीति स बालकः शरणतो रणतो निरगान्त्रभिः ॥3-2 ॥

ತಮ್ಮ ಬಳಗದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಟವರನ್ನು ಬೀಳ್ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಎದರುಗೊಂಡು ಆದರಿಸುವುದು - ಇಂಥ ಸಡಗರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ತಾಯಿ ಕಣ್ಣಿಟ್ಟು ಬಾಲಕ ವಾಸುದೇವ ಗಿಜಿಗುಡುವ ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಿದ್ದ.

3-2. In the midst of hectic activities of the assembled multitude moving in and out meeting and greeting one another, the boy slipped from the house divining that his mother would hardly be aware of his absence in that din and haste.

क नु यियाससि तात न साम्प्रतं स्व-जन सन्त्यजनं तव साम्प्रतम् ।
इति विभुः पथिकैरुदितो ब्रजन् स्मितमनाकुलमुत्तरमातनोत् ॥ 3-3 ॥

'ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವೆ ಮಗೂ? ನೀನೀಗ ಅಪ್ಪ-ಅಮ್ಮನನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು ತರವಲ್ಲ' - ಹೀಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ ದಾರಿಗರಿಗೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಜಗದೊಡೆಯನಾದ ಈ ಹುಡುಗನ ನಿರಂಬಳವಾದ ಮುಗುಳುನಗೆಯೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಯಿತು.

3-3. Queried and advised by the passers-by 'Oh lovable child, whither you list to go? this straying from your people at this juncture unattended is not salutary,' the fearless boy moved ahead replying them with his disarming smile.

त्वरितमेत्य स कानन-देवता-सदनमत्र ननाम रमापतिम् ।
अपि ततः प्रगतो लघु नाळिके-र्युपपदान्तर-सद्म-गतं च तम् ॥ 3-4 ॥

ಅವನು ದುಡುಡು ನಡೆದು ಕೊಡವೂರ ದೇವರ ಗುಡಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಮಿಸಿದನು ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರಮೆಯರಸನಿಗೆ; ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದಲೂ ಮುಂದೆ ನಡೆದು ತಾಳಕುಡೆಯ ದೇವರ ಗುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹರಿಗೆ ಕೂಡ!

3-4. Soon, having arrived at the temple in Kudavoor in the forest he paid his obeisance to Lord Narayana (consort of Goddess Mahalakshmi) and from there went speedily to salute Lord Hari in the temple situated in Tale-Kude.

नळिननाभ-निभालन-संमदा-गम-विकस्वर-भास्वर-लोचनः ।
जन-मनो-नयनाम्बुज-भास्करो रजत-पीठपुरं प्रययावसौ ॥ 3-5 ॥

ಉಡುಪಿಗೆ ತೆರಳಿದವನಿವನು; ತಾವರೆ-ಹೊಕ್ಕಳಿನ ಭಗವಂತನನ್ನು ಕಂಡ ಸಂತಸದಿಂದ ಅರಳಿದ ಚೆಲುಗಣ್ಣುಗಳವನು; ಜನರ ಮನಸು-ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳೆಂಬ ತಾವರೆಯನರಳಿಸುವ ಸೂರ್ಯನಂಥವನು.

3-5. Vasudeva possessing sparkling eyes bloomed with the exhilarating sight of the lotus-marvelled Narayana, delighted the curious eyes of his onlookers like the glistening Sun blossoming the charming lotuses.

सु-हय-मेघ-गणाति-शयालवो हरि-नमस्कृतयः सु-कृता इमाः ।

इति सुरैरपि भू-सुर-मण्डलैः समनमत् स स-विस्मयमीक्षितः ॥3-6 ॥

ಹರಿಗೆರಗಿದನವನು ಸುರರೂ ಭೂಸುರರೂ ನೆರೆದು ಬೆರಗಾಗಿ 'ಶೃದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದೆಸಗಿದ ಈ ಹರಿನಮನಗಳು ಹತ್ತಾರು ಅಶ್ವಮೇಧಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲು ಮಿಗಿಲು' ಎಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ, ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ!

3-6. The Gods and Brahmins who saw Vasudeva saluting Lord Narayana with intense devotion being startled lauded him thus: 'Every such systematic Sashtanga (head-long prostration) excels in merit many Ashwamedha yagnas'.

[This verse stresses the significance of Sashtanga Namaskara respectful obeisance to the Almighty. In this connection Vidyamanyatirth Swamiji highlighted its importance by quoting the example of the eminent Bhisnacharya who paid his reverential salutations to Parameshwara and also to his devotees who earnestly pray: नमो ब्रह्मण्य देवाय गोब्राह्मण हिताय च जगद्धिताय कृष्णाय गोनिन्दाय नमो नमः:]

न हि हरिं सततं न नमत्यसौ न च न पश्यति नापि न वन्दते ।

अपि तथेति विधाय विशेषतः स ननु साधु-जनान् समशिक्षयत् ॥3-7 ॥

ಅಲ್ಲ ಅವನೆಂದಿಗೂ ಹರಿಗೆ ಮಣಿಯದವನು; ಅಲ್ಲ ಹರಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣದವನು; ಅಲ್ಲ ಹಾಡಿ ಹೊಗಳದವನು; ಆದರೂ ಅವನು ಹೀಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮಣಿದು ಸಾಧುಜನರಿಗೊಂದು ದಾರಿ ತೋರಿದನಲ್ಲವೆ?

3-7. Vasudeva (Lord Vayu in embodiment) always bows before Lord Narayana sees Him and extols Him with great devotion: (this is his wont). Now he observed all these devotional formalities to set an example for the virtuous to imitate.

अनवलोक्य सुतं सुत-वत्सलो मृगयते स्म मही-सुर-पुङ्गवः ।

मुहुरपृच्छदमुष्य गतिं नरान् पथि-पथि प्रगतोऽनुपदं द्रुतम् ॥3-8 ॥

ತನ್ನ ಮುದ್ದಿನ ಮಗ ಕಾಣದಾದಾಗ ಹುಡುಕಾಡಿದರು ಹಿರಿಯರಾದ ಭಟ್ಟರು.
ದಾಪುಗಾಲಿಂದ ಸಾಗುತ್ತ, ಹಾದಿಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗೆ, ಮತ್ತೆಮತ್ತೆ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದರು
ಜನರನ್ನು ಮಗನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ!

3-8. Noting the absence of his darling son in the crowd, the eminent Brahmin
Madhyagehabhatta forthwith rushed in search of him closely following his
foot-prints, eagerly enquiring with the wayfarers his whereabouts in every
path time and again.

जन-सदा-गति-सूचित-वर्त्मना प्रति-पदं व्रजता परया तृषा ।

द्विज-महा-मधु-पेन मनो-हरं स्मितमलाभि सुतानन-वारि-जम् ॥ 3-9 ॥

ಮಂದಿಯೆಂಬ ಬೀಸುಗಾಳಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗೆ ಬಾಯೊಣಗಿ ಹಾರುವ
ತುಂಬಿಯಾದರು ಭಟ್ಟರು. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ದೊರಕಿತೇ ತುಂಬಿಗೆ ಮಗನ ಮೆಲನಗೆಯ
ಚೆಲುವೊರೆಯೆಂಬ ತಾವರೆ!

3-9. The anxious Madhyagehabhatta plodding the path pointed by the
people, moving up and down at every step with increasing hope saw at last
the smiling charming countenance of his missing son like the impatient big-
bee carried away by the scent-bearing breeze to the lovely lotus.

विरह-दून-तयोद्-गमनोन्मुखं न्यरुणदश्रु पुरा स ययोर्दृशोः ।

अथ तयोः प्र-मदोत्थितमप्यदः प्रति-निरुद्ध गिरं गुरुरब्रवीत् ॥ 3-10 ॥

ಹಿಂದೆ ಅಗಲಿಕೆಯ ನೋವಿಂದ ಕಣ್ಣಳಿಂದ ಉಕ್ಕಿ ಬಂದ ಕಂಬನಿಯ ತಡೆಹಿಡಿದ ತಂದೆ
ಈಗ ಅವುಗಳಿಂದ ಚಿಮ್ಮಿಬಂದ ಆನಂದದೊಸರನ್ನು ತಡೆಹಿಡಿದು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು:

3-10. The father who checked his gushing ears of parting pains with an
uplifted face (deeming it inauspicious) now (after recovery) like-wise withheld
shedding tears of joy and uttered these words:

अयि सुतेदमुदा-हर तत्वतो ननु समा-गतवानसि साम्प्रतम् ।

स्व-जनता-रहितस्य तु कोऽत्र ते सह-चरोऽर्भक दीर्घ-तमे पथि ॥ 3-11 ॥

'ಅಪ್ಪಾ ಮಗು, ನಿಜ ಹೇಳು, ಇತ್ತ ಬಂದೆಯಲ್ಲ? ಇಷ್ಟು ದೂರದ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ತಮ್ಮವರು
ಯಾರೂ ಜತೆಗಿರದ ನಿನಗಿಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಜತೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದವರು ಕಂದ?'

3-11. 'Oh dear son; well, you have now arrived: Tell us truly who
accompanied you, a lad moving all alone on your distant journey (as your
associate).

जनक-वाचमिमामव-धारयन् कळमुदाहरदम्बु-रुहेक्षणः ।

स्व-पदमा-व्रजतो व्रजतोऽप्यतो ननु सखा मम कानन-गो विभुः ॥3-12 ॥

ತಾವರೆಗಣ್ಣಿನ ವಾಸುದೇವ ಅಪ್ಪನೀ ನುಡಿಯನಾಲಿಸಿ ನುಡಿದ ಮುದ್ದಾಗಿ:
'ಕೊಡವೊರಿನೊಡೆಯ ಹರಿ ನನ್ನ ಜತೆಗಿದ್ದ, ಅವನತ್ತ ಬರುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ
ಹೊರಟಾಗ ಕೂಡ.'

3-12. Hearing heedfully the words of his father, Vasudeva with fascinating eyes muttered in a faltering tone 'Verily, the supreme Lord Narayana was my companion on my way to his place in the forest and then during my travel to Talekude temple'.

तदितरायतनात्तु यदाऽगमं कृत-रतिः खलु तत्र हरिः सखा ।

अहमिहापि महेन्द्र-दिगालयं प्रणतवानुत यावदधीश्वरम् ॥3-13 ॥

'ಮತ್ತೆ ತಾಳೆಕುಡೆಯ ಗುಡಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಹರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹರಿಯ ಜತೆಗಿದ್ದ,
ಇಲ್ಲ ಮೂಡುದೇವಾಲಯದ ಜಗದೊಡೆಯನಿಗೆ ಪೊಡಮಡುವ ತನಕ.'

3-13. During my tour from the Talekude temple to Chandramouleshwara sanctuary where I saluted the immanent Lord Hari, the Talekude supreme Lord escorted me.

अपि ततोऽहमुपेत्य सहामुना भगवतेत्र सते प्रणतिं व्यधाम् ।

इति निगद्य विभाति शिशुः स्म वि-स्मित-सभा-जन-चीर्ण-सभाजनः ॥3-14 ॥

'ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಅವನ ಜತೆಗಿತ್ತ ಬಂದೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭಗವಂತನಿಗಡ್ಡ ಬಿದ್ದೆ.' ಹೀಗೆ ನುಡಿಯುತ್ತ
ಬೆಳಗಿದನು ಕಂದ, ಪೂಜೆಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ ಬೆರಗಾದ ಮಂದಿರದ ಮಂದಿಯಿಂದ!

3-14. 'From there Lord Chandramouleshwara gave me company to the Ananteshwara temple where I paid my obeisance to Lord Narayana', so prattled the lustrous child Vasudeva, fondled by the amazed assembly.

विरहित-स्व-जनं चरण-प्रियं विविध-भूत-भयङ्कर-वर्त्मनि ।

अयि कृपालय पालय बालकं लघु-शुभस्य ममेत्यनमद् द्विजः ॥3-15 ॥

'ಕಾಪಾಡು ಓ ಕರುಣೆಯ ನೆಲೆಯೆ, ಹಲವು ದೆವ್ವಗಳು ಬೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ತನ್ನವರ
ತೊರೆದು ಒಬ್ಬಂಟಿ ಓಡಾಡಲೆಳೆಸುವೀ ದಿಟ್ಟನನ್ನು, ಭಾಗ್ಯಹೀನನಾದ ನನ್ನೀ ಪುಟ್ಟನನ್ನು'
- ಎಂದು ಹರಿಗೆರಗಿದರು ಭಟ್ಟರು.

3-15. The Brahmin (Madhyagehabhatta) in all devotion bowed to Lord Ananteshwara and earnestly prayed 'oh merciful Lord: unlucky as I am,

protect my son fond of straying free from familiars, in fearful foot-ways full of fierce fiends and animals’.

तमुप-गृह्य सुतं सु-तपो-निधिः गृहमसौ गृहिणी-सहितो ययौ ।

उदयतीति हि बाल-दिवाकरे स्मितमभूत् सु-जनानन-वारि-जम् ॥3-16 ॥

ತಪದ ನೆಲೆಯಾದ ಭಟ್ಟರು ಆ ಮಗನನ್ನೆತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ಮನೆಗೆ ಮರಳಿದರು ಮಡದಿಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ಬಾಲಸೂರ್ಯ ಮೂಡಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅರಳಿ ನಿಂತಿತು ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಮೋರೆಯೆಂಬ ತಾವರೆ.

3-16. This eminent pious Brahmin hied to his house with his wife following his son: thus the child grew up gladdening the righteous like the Sun delighting the lotuses.

वर-विमान-गिरावपि चण्डिका शिशुमहो जननी तमलाळयत् ।

अपरथा परितुष्ट-मनाः कथं चिरमिहैष वसेद् वि-सहायकः ॥3-17 ॥

ಹಿರಿಯ ಕುಂಜಾರು ಗಿರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತಾಯಿ ದುರ್ಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಲಲ್ಲಯಿಸಿದಳು ಆಹ, ಈ ಮಗುವನ್ನು! ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಹೇಗಿಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲಸಿದ್ದಾನು, ಹಾಯಾಗಿ ಬಹುಕಾಲ, ಯಾರ ನೆರವಿಲ್ಲದೆ?

3-17. Likewise Goddess Durga in the majestic Vimana-hill guarded him so long: otherwise how could this stripling strolling in isolation be safe and be so happy, so long?

सकल-शब्द-मयी च सरस्वती सततमा-नमति स्वयमेव यम् ।

द्विज-वरोऽथ कदा-चन मातृकाः किल सुतं परि-चाययति स्म तम् ॥3-18 ॥

ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಭಟ್ಟರು ತೊಡಗಿದರು ಅಕ್ಷರಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನ ಈ ಮಗನಿಗೆ; ಸ್ವತಃ ನುಡಿವೆಣ್ಣು ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಕೂಡ ನಿರಂತರ ನಮಿಸುವಂಥವನಿಗೆ!

3-18. Then this learned Brahmin, on one auspicious day commenced to teach the alphabets to his son, the embodied Lord Mukhyaprana who is always saluted by Saraswati, the Presiding deity of speech.

लिपि-कुलं ननु तात गते दिने लिखितमेव पुनर्लिखितं कुतः ।

इति निज-प्रतिभा-गुण-भावितं हरि-पदस्य वचस्तमनन्दयत् ॥3-19 ॥

‘ನಿನ್ನ ಬರೆದ ಅಕ್ಷರಮಾಲೆಯನ್ನೇ ಮರಳಿ ಏಕೆ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತೀರಪ್ಪ?’ - ಎಂದು ಸಹಜ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯಿಂದ ಮೂಡಿ ಬಂದ ವಾಸುದೇವನ ನುಡಿ ಸಂತಸಗೊಳಿಸಿತು ತಂದೆಯನ್ನು.

3-19. During his lesson on the following day when the father as usual repeated the same letters, the omniscient lad asked 'papa, (why not proceed ahead) why repeat the same letters tutored the other day?' to the surprise of his father who admired his innate intelligence.

शिशुरसौ प्रतिभाम्बुधिरित्यलं जन-मनो-वचन-ग्रह-पीडना ।

न भवतादिति तं विजन-स्थले स्व-तनयं समशिक्षयदेषकः ॥ 3-20 ॥

'ಈ ಮಗು ತುಂಬು-ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯ ಕಡಲು! ಅದರಿಂದ ಉರ ಮಂದಿಯ ಮನಸ್ಸು-ಮಾತುಗಳ ಗರ ಬಡಿಯದಿರಲಿ' - ಎಂದು ಈ ತಂದೆ ತನ್ನ ಕಂದನಿಗೆ ಕಲಿಸತೊಡಗಿದರು ಯಾರು ಇರದ ಏಕಾಂತದ ತಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ!

3-20. Madhyagehabhatta then began to school the boy in secrecy so thinking, 'this boy is a genius: Let not the evil forces and jealous minds affect him'.

महवता स्व-जनेन समीरित-स्व-जननी सहितेन कदाचन ।

रुचिर-वाचनयाऽर्चित-वाक्छ्रिया प्रति-यये प्रभुणा घृत-वल्ल्यपि ॥ 3-21 ॥

ಮುದ್ದಾದ ವಾಚನಕಲೆಯಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲರ ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಿದ ಮಾತಿನ ಮೋಡಿಯ ನಮ್ಮೊಡೆಯ ತೆರಳಿದನೊಮ್ಮೆ ನೆಯ್ಯಂಬಳಿಗೆ; ತಮ್ಮ ಬಳಗದವರೊಂದು ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆದರೆಂದು ಅತ್ತ ಹೊರಟ ತಾಯ ಜತೆಗೆ!

3-21. The talented Vasudeva commanding a wealth of words, appreciated by the people for his dexterous and charming reading went with his mother to the village Nayampalli being invited to attend a festival.

परि-षदा नितरां परि-वारितः शिव-पदः किल धौत-पटोद्भवः ।

इह कथां कथयन् ददृशे ततः पृथु-धिया पृथुकाकृतिनाऽमुना ॥ 3-22 ॥

ಮತ್ತೆ ಕಂಡನಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಬಾಲಕನಂತಿರುವ ದಿಟ್ಟ ಧೀಮಂತನಿವನು, ಸುತ್ತನೆರೆದ ಜನರ ನಡುವೆ ಪುರಾಣ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರವ ಶಿವ ಮಡಿನ್ನಾಯನನ್ನು.

3-22. The wise Vasudeva (Mukhyaprana) in his boy-form noticed a narrator of sacred stories by name Shiva belonging to the Mudinaya family in a congregation encircled by many listeners.

इदमुवाच विचार-विचक्षणः शुचि वचः शनकैः स जनान्तरे ।

अपरथाकथितं कथक त्वया ननु मतान्महतामिति स-स्मितम् ॥ 3-23 ॥

ಜನರ ಗುಂಪಿನ ನಡುವೆ, ನಸುನಗುತ ಮೆಲನೆ ಹೀಗೊಂದು ತಿಳಿನುಡಿಯ ನುಡಿದನವನು, ವಿಷಯವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಣನಾದವನು: 'ತಪ್ಪು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಲ್ಲ ನೀವು, ಓ ಪುರಾಣಿಕರೆ, ದೊಡ್ಡವರ ಆಶಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗಿ?'

3-23. This wary (Vasudeva) slowly but distinctly said these words with a smile in the midst of the assembled folk 'oh Mythologist, your narration goes against the version approved by the great masters (like Sage Shuka).

अगणयन्न शिवं जनता तदा स-वचने वसुदेव-सुताह्वये ।

मुखरमिच्छति को मृग-धूर्तकं प्रकृत-हुङ्कृत-सिंह-शिशौ सति ॥ 3-24 ॥

ಆಗ, ವಸುದೇವನ ಮಗನ ಹೆಸರು ಹೊತ್ತ ಈ ಬಾಲಕ ಮಾತನಾಡತೊಡಗಿದಾಗ, ನೆರೆದ ಮಂದಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಶಿವಮಡಿನ್ನಾಯನನ್ನು. ಹುಂಕರಿಸತೊಡಗಿರಲು ಸಿಂಹದ ಮರಿ ಯಾರು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಉಳಿಡುವ ನರಿಯನ್ನು?

3-24. When the people gathered there listened to the words of Vasudeva, named after Lord Krishna son of Vasudeva, they did not heed Shiva, the sacred story-teller. Who will listen to the howls of a jackal when the lion-cut begins to roar?

अथ कथं कथयेति तदा जने गदितवत्युचितार्थमुदाहरन् ।

स समलाळ्यत विस्मयिभिर्नरैः अपि सुरैर्विजयाङ्कुर-पूजकैः ॥ 3-25 ॥

'ಮತ್ತೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ನೀನೆ ಹೇಳು' - ಎಂದು ಜನ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ನಿಜದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದ ವಾಸುದೇವನನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡಾದರು, ನಿಬ್ಬೆರಗಾದ ನರರಷ್ಟೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, ವಿಶ್ವವಿಜಯದ ಮೊಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸಿದ ಸುರರು ಕೂಡ!

3-25. 'If not so', said the people collected there, 'You tell us the story'. Vasudeva so entreated (by the listeners) narrated the correct import in the said context and the assembly taken aback, immensely appreciated him and the Gods too hailed this victory as a prelude to his future conquests.

स जननी-सहितो जनकं गृहे प्रगतवांस्तमुदन्तमवेदयत् ।

निगद तात शिवः कथकः स किं वितथ-गीरथवाऽहमितीरयन् ॥ 3-26 ॥

ತಾಯಿ ಜತೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಮರಳಿದ ಅವನು ಮುಟ್ಟಿಸಿದನು ತಂದೆಗಾ ಸುದ್ದಿಯನ್ನು: 'ಹೇಳಿ ಅಪ್ಪಾ, ಆ ಶಿವಪುರಾಣಿಕ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ತಪ್ಪೋ? ಅಥವಾ ನಾನೋ?' ಎನ್ನುತ್ತ!

3-26. Vasudeva after returning to his residence with his mother related the entire incident and asked his father 'Tell me, Dad, Is Siva's narration faulty or mine?'

ननु सुतावितथं कथितं त्वये-त्यमुमुदीर्य स-विस्मयमस्मरत् ।

प्रकृतितः कृतिता खलु मे शिशोः मदधि-नाथ-दयोदय-जेत्यसौ ॥ 3-27 ॥

'ನೀನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆ ನಿಜ ಮಗು' ಎಂದು ಮಗನಿಗುತ್ತರಿಸಿದ ಭಟ್ಟರು ಬೆರಗಿನಿಂದ ನೆನೆಸಿಕೊಂಡರು: 'ಹುಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಬಂದ ನನ್ನ ಕಂದನ ಈ ಜಾಣತನ ನನ್ನ ಅಧಿದೈವದ ಕರುಣೆಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯಲ್ಲವೆ?' - ಎಂದು.

3-27. 'Verily dear lad, your version is accurate', said the startled father, admiring the inborn talent of his son manifesting with the profuse grace of Lord Anantasana whom he ever remembered.

कथयतां प्रथमे कथयत्यलं स्व-जनके जन-सङ्घ-वृते कथाम् ।

सकल-लोक-मनो-नयनोत्सवः चतुरधीः स कदाचिदवाचयत् ॥ 3-28 ॥

ಒಮ್ಮೆ, ಪೌರಾಣಿಕರಲ್ಲೆ ಮೊದಲಿಗರೆಂದು ಹೆಸರಾದ ತನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯ ನೆರೆದ ಜನರ ನಡುವೆ ಪುರಾಣ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ, ವಾಚನ ಮಾಡಿದನು ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಂದಿಯ ಕಣ್ಮನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಬ್ಬವಾದ ಈ ಜಾಣ ವಾಸುದೇವ.

3-28. One day, his own father renowned in narration was relating a sacred story to a congregation gathered round him while the ingenious Vasudeva, the delight of the minds and eyes of the people (with his lovely look) was reading the text.

विविध-शाखि-पदार्थ-निवेदने लिक्च-नाम्नी तदाऽनुदितार्थके ।

किमिति तात तदर्थमवर्णयन् कथयसीति शनैरयमब्रवीत् ॥ 3-29 ॥

ಆಗ, ಹಲವು ಮರಗಳ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದ ತಂದೆ, 'ಲಿಕ್ಚ' ಎಂಬ ಪದವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ವಿವರಿಸದೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಾಗ ಪಿಸುಗುಟ್ಟಿದನಿವನು: ಏಕೆ ಅಪ್ಪ, ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥ ಹೇಳದೆಯೆ ಮುಂದವರಿಸಬಿಟ್ಟಿರಿ?'

3-29. In a certain context, when his father was elucidating the names of the various trees, noticing him slurring over the meaning of term Likucha, he gently asked, 'Dear father why proceed ahead without giving the meaning of this term?'

अवदतीति पितर्यपि चोदिते प्रति-बुभुत्सुषु तत्र जनेष्वपि ।

अयमुदीर्य तदर्थमवाप्तवान् परिषदो ह्यसमान-समाननाम् ॥3-30 ॥

ಹೀಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದರೂ ತಂದೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರೆದ ಜನರೂ ಆದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬಯಸಿದಾಗ, ಪಡೆದನಿವನು, ಅದರರ್ಥ ತಿಳಿಸಿ, ನೆರೆದ ಸಭೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾಟಿಯಿರದ ಸಮ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು.

3-30. When the narrator-father though entreated did not come out with the meaning and the assembly was equally curious to know it, Vasudeva as desired, declared it to connote 'a lime tree' and received rich tributes.

बहु-विधैश्वरितैरिति चारुभिः सकल-लोक-कुतूहल-कारिणम् ।

द्विज-वरेण वयस्युचिते स्थितं तमुपनेतुमनेन दधे मनः ॥3-31 ॥

ತಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಇವನಿಗೆ, ಹೀಗೆ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಚಲುಚರಿತೆಗಳಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರನ್ನೂ ಬೆರಗುಗೊಳಿಸಿದವನಿಗೆ, ಉಪನಯನದೀಕ್ಷೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ್ದರು ಭಟ್ಟರು.

3-31. While Vasudeva enhanced the curiosity of the people by his miraculous sportive activities, the eminent Brahmin (Madhyagehabhatta) decided to perform his Upanayana ceremony, seeing that his son had attained the proper age.

समुचित-ग्रह-योग-गुणान्वितं समवाधार्य मुहूर्तमदूषणम् ।

प्रणय-बन्धुर-बान्धववानसौ द्विज-कुलाकुलमुत्सवमातनोत् ॥3-32 ॥

ತಕ್ಕ ಗ್ರಹಗಳು ಕೂಡಿ ಬಂದ, ಕುಂದಿರದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮುಹೂರ್ತವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ ಭಟ್ಟರು ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು ವಿಪ್ರರ ಗುಂಪು ನೆರೆದ ಹಬ್ಬವನ್ನು, ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಬಂಧುಜನರೊಡನೆ.

3-32. Madhyagehabhatta celebrated with pomp and fervour the thread ceremony of Vasudeva in the midst of a concourse of Brahmins, dear relatives and well-wishers on the appointed lucky day (free from all blemishes) favoured by auspicious planets.

विविध-वेद-तया विजिहीर्षवो वदन-रङ्ग-पदेऽस्य चिराय याः ।

सुर-वर-प्रमदा अपि स-प्रिया अभिननन्दुरहो वियतो महम् ॥3-33 ॥

ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ವೇದಮಂತ್ರಗಳಾಗಿ ಇವನ ಮೊರೆಯಂಬ ರಂಗಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಲಿದಾಡಬಯಸಿದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಸಗ್ಗಿಗರ ಹೆಂಗಳೆಯರೂ ಆಹಾ, ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿದರು ಈ ಹಬ್ಬವನ್ನು, ತಮ್ಮ ಇನಿಯರೊಡನೆ ಮುಗಿಲಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರೆದು!

3-33. The several presiding deities of the Vedas long awaiting this auspicious moment to sport on the stage of his tongue (to come out of his month) heartily felicitated Vasudeva on this festive occasion from the sky, along with their life-partners.

विहित-साधन-साधित-सत्-क्रियो ज्वलनमुज्वल-धीर्ज्वलयन्नयम्।

उप-निनाय सुतं सुकुमारकं कुशलिनं कुशलीकृत-शीर्षकम् ॥ 3-34 ॥

ತಕ್ಕ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಸತ್ ಕರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು, ಬೆಳಗಿಸಿ ಬೆಂಕಿಯನ್ನು, ತಿಳಿಬಗೆಯ ಭಟ್ಟರು ಗೈದರುಪನಯನವನ್ನು, ಕೂದಲು ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಕಳೆಯಿಂದ ನಳನಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ತನ್ನೆಳೆಯ ಮಗನಿಗೆ!

3-34. The brilliant Madhyagehabhatta conducted the thread ceremony of the clever Vasudeva, duly adorned with his shaved head in the prescribed Vedic procedure complete in all respects, (with necessary things) with the sacrificial fire blazing with the oblations.

परिचराग्नि-गुरू चरित-व्रतः सु-चरणः पठ साधु सदागमान्।

इति गुरोस्त्रि-जगद्-गुरु-शिक्षणे स्फुटमहासि सुरैः कृत-साक्षिभिः ॥ 3-35 ॥

‘ನೇಮದಿಂದಿರುತ್ತ ಆರಾಧಿಸು ಅಗ್ನಿಯನ್ನು, ಆಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನು; ಆಚಾರವಂತನಾಗಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದು ಸಚ್ಛಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು.’ ಮೂರು ಲೋಕದ ತಂದೆಗೆ ಹೀಗೆ ತಿಳಿಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ತಂದೆ, ಗಕ್ಕನೆ ನಕ್ಕರೇನೋ ಕರ್ಮಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳಾದ ದೇವತೆಗಳು!

3-35. The Gods, like the Sun and the Moon, witnessing the father initiating and instructing Vasudeva the preceptor of the three worlds thus: (with these words) ‘dear lad, serve with devotion the Lord of Fire and your teacher; observe the vow of celibacy; let thy conduct be exemplary: Study in earnest the spotless Vedas’, laughed aloud.

जित-कुमार-गुणं सु-कुमारकं निज-कुमारमवेक्ष्य निरन्तरम्।

समुचिताचरणे चतुरं स्वतः क्षिति-सुरो मुदमायत शिक्षयन् ॥ 3-36 ॥

ಖುಶಿಪಟ್ಟರು ಭಟ್ಟರು, ತೀರ ಎಳವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಣವಂತಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸನತ್ತುಮಾರನನ್ನೂ ಮೀರಿನಿಂತ, ಆಚಾರವಂತಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಾ ತಾನಾಗಿಯೆ ತುಂಬ ಚುರುಕಾದ ತನ್ನ ಮಗನನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತ.

3-36. Madhyagehabhatta (his instructor) felt intensely elated to see his own soft son surpassing in virtues even Shanmukha, ever observing by himself the prescribed code of conduct like Sandhya-Vandana with great devotion.

स-पट-खण्डमकिञ्चन-वत् क्वचित् स्व-विभवानुचितं चरणादिकम् ।

भुवन-भर्तुरहो स्व-निगूहनं सुर-सभासु कुतूहलमातनोत् ॥ 3-37 ॥

ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕಡುಬಡವನಂತೆ ತುಂಡ ಲಂಗೋಟಿಯುಡಿಗೆ, ಬರಿಗಾಲ ನಡಿಗೆ! ಮೂಲರೂಪದ ವೈಭವಕ್ಕೊಗ್ಗದ ಇವನ ಇಂಥ ನಡೆ, ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಜಗದೊಡೆಯನೇ ಕಣ್ಣುಮುಚ್ಚಾಲೆ, ಆಹಾ, ಬೆರಗು ಬರಿಸಿತು ಸಗ್ಗಿಗರ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲ!

3-37. Vasudeva strolling with a strip of cloth (Koupin) like a poor mendicant hiding his glory as the Lord of the three Worlds (being Lord Vayu) afforded a curious sight for the Gods in the divine assemblies to see and exult.

अविरळैर्गळोष्मभिराकुली-कृत-समस्त-जनो वि-चचार यः ।

क्वचिदमुं नि-जिघांसुरशान्ति-मान् उप-ससर्प स सर्प-मयोऽसुरः ॥ 3-38 ॥

ಒಮ್ಮೆ ತುಂಬಿದ ನಂಜಿನ ಬೇಗೆಯಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಂದಿಯನ್ನೂ ಗಾಬರಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತ ನಾಗರಹಾವಿನ ರೂಪ ತೊಟ್ಟು ಸುತ್ತಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ತಾಳ್ಮೆಗಟ್ಟ ಅಸುರನೊಬ್ಬ ಇವನನೊಂದೆಡೆ ಕೊಲ್ಲಬಂದ!

3-38. A dread evil in serpent-form moving at will, frightening the passers-by with his poisonous fumes incurable by medicines or incantation approached Vasudeva with an intention to kill him.

त्वरितमुद्यत-विस्तृत-मस्तकः प्रति-ददंश यदै नमविक्षतम् ।

प्रभु-पदारुण-चारु-तराङ्गुली-विहृति-पिष्ट-तनुः प्र-तताम सः ॥ 3-39 ॥

ಒಮ್ಮೆಲೆ ಎತ್ತಿ ಹೆಡೆ ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಕಚ್ಚಿದನವನು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಖತಿಗೊಳದ ಇವನನ್ನು; ಮತ್ತೆ ಒದ್ದಾಡಿದನು ನಜ್ಜುಗುಜ್ಜಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯ ಪಾದದ ಚಂದದ ನಸುಕೆಂಬೆರಳಿನ ಕಿರುತುಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ.

3-39. Forthwith, (the demon in serpent-shape) with his uplifted head fully spread-out stunt the impregnable Vasudeva. He (Vasudeva) lightly pressed with the fingers of his reddish charming foot and the serpent with its body crushed helplessly struggled.

गरुड-तुण्डमिव प्रति-पन्नवान् द्विज-कुमार-पदं स ममार च ।

समुचितं चरितं महतामिदं सुमनसो मनसेष्टमपूजयन् ॥ 3-40 ॥

ಗರುಡನ ಕೊಕ್ಕಿನೆಡೆಯಂಥ ಭಟ್ಟರ ಮಗನ ಕಾಲಿನಡಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಸತ್ತನವನು! ಮಹಾತ್ಮರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕುದಾದ, ತಮಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಈ ನಡೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿದರು ಸುರರು ಬಗೆತುಂಬಿ!

3-40. An attempt by the serpent to cut into the foot of the Brahmin-boy Vasudeva was as good as being gripped by Garuda and was battered to death. This was a (befitting) deed: the (eminent) ones also liked it and the Gods extolled the same.

ಗಿರಿಶ-ಗುರ್ಮರೇಂದ್ರ-ಮುಖೈಶ್ಚ ಯ-ಚ್ಚರಣ-ರೇಣುರಧಾರಿ ಸುರೇಶ್ವರೈಃ ।

ಕ್ಷಿತಿ-ಸುರಾಘ್ರಭಿ-ವಂದನ-ಪೂರ್ವಕಂ ಸ ವಿ-ದಧೇಽಧ್ಯಯನಂ ಛಲ-ಮಾನುಷಃ ॥3-41 ॥

ಶಿವ, ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿ, ಇಂದ್ರ ಮುಂತಾದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಸುರರೂ ಧರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇವನ ಪಾದಧೂಳಿಯನ್ನು. ಅಂಥ ಕಪಟಮಾನುಷನಿವನು ತೊಡಗಿದನು ಪಾಠಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರುಗಳ ಕಾಲಿಗಂಗೆ!

3-41. Mukhyaprana, embodied in human form as Vasudeva, the dust of whose feet is borne with devotion by the eminent gods like Mahadeva, Brihaspati, Devendra and others, saluted the feet of the Brahmins and commenced his study of the Vedas and scriptures.

ಕರ-ತಲೆ ಖಲು ಕನ್ದುಕ-ವತ್ ಸದಾ ಸಕಲಯಾ ಕಲಯಾ ಸಹ ವಿಧಯಾ ।

ಅರಿ-ಧರಣ ಸಮಂ ಸ್ಫುರಿತಂ ಗುರೋಃ ಮನಸಿ ತಸ್ಯ ವಿಡಂಬಯತೋ ಜನಾನ್ ॥3-42 ॥

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಜನರಂತೆಯೆ ನಡೆದುತೋರುವ ಲೋಕಗುರುವಾದಿವನ ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಗವಂತನ ಜತೆಗೆ ಸದಾ ಹೊಳೆಯುತ್ತವೆ ಅಂಗೈ ಚಂಡಿನಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯೆಗಳೊಡನೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಕೂಡ.

3-42. Mukhyaprana, descended in human form as Vasudeva behaving like the common man, indulged in the study of scriptures even though the ever-present knowledge of the Vedas and the varied arts along with the supreme Lord Narayana the chief import of all learning in its prime sense glowed crystal-clear in his enriched mind like a ball in the palm.

ಅನಧಿಕೈರಧಿಕೈಶ್ಚ ವಯಸ್ಯಥೋ ಬಹುಭಿರಧ್ಯಯನೋಪ-ರಮಾಂತರೇ ।

ಅನಿಕಟೇ ವೃಟಿಭಿಃ ಪೃಠಿಭಿರ್ಗುರೋಃ ಸ ವಿ-ಜಹಾರ ಸುಖೀ ಸಖಿಭಿಃ ಸಮಮ್ ॥3-43 ॥

ಪಾಠದ ಬಿಡುವಿನ ವೇಳೆ, ಆರಾಮ ಆಟವಾಡಿದನಿವನು, ಗುರುಗಳ ಕಣ್ಣಿಷ್ಟಿಸಿ, ತನಗಿಂತ ವಯಸಿನಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣವರು, ದೊಡ್ಡವರು - ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲ ಮಂದಿ ಗೆಳೆತನದ ಚುರುಕು ಹುಡುಗರೊಡನೆ.

3-43. The cheerful Vasudeva indulged in sports during the recess after the classes with his clever celibate chums younger and elder, a little away from the teacher.

पदमुदीर्य जवेन यियासितं द्रुत-सखिष्वभवत् स पुरस्सरः ।

अयमयत्न-तयेति न विस्मयो ननु मनो-जव-जित् पवनोऽसकौ ॥3-44 ॥

ಓಡಿ ತಲುಪಬೇಕಾದ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ಓಟ ಕಿತ್ತ ಗೆಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲೀಸಾಗಿ ಇವನೇ ಮುಂದಾದದ್ದು ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯೇನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಮನೋವೇಗವನ್ನೂ ಮೀರಿ ನಿಂತ ಪವನನಲ್ಲವೆ ಇವನು?

3-44. He was the fore-runner with extreme ease in the running race arranged among his friends to reach a fixed place. Verily, it is no wonder for Vasudeva, Lord Vayu as he was himself in human form who had worsted the speed of the mind.

प्लवन-तेजसि हन्त न केवलं विजितवान् स तदा सकलान् जनान् ।

प्रभु-निदेश-करो हनुमत्-तनौ ननु जीगाय स वालि-सुतादिकान् ॥3-45 ॥

ಓಹ್! ಈಜುವ ಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನು ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದದ್ದು ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರವೆ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಅವನೇ ಹನುಮಂತನಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ದೊರೆ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನ ಆಣತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಲೆಂದು ವಾಲಿಸುತ ಅಂಗದ ಮುಂತಾದವರನ್ನೂ ಮೀರಿ ಹಾರಿದ್ದನಲ್ಲವೆ?

3-45. How happy it was that even in high-jump he excelled all his comrades in pluck. Did he not in his incarnation as Hanuman surpass Angada, son of Wali and others in crossing the ocean when in search of Sita at the command of Lord Ramachandra?

जल-विहार-पराजयिभिः स्पृधा सखिभिरीरित-वारि-परि-श्रितम् ।

वदनमाकुल-लोचनमा-दधे स्मितममुष्य हि कञ्चन विभ्रमम् ॥3-46 ॥

ನೀರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋತ ಗೆಳೆಯರು ಜಿದ್ದಿನಿಂದೆರೆಚಿದ ನೀರಹನಿ ಕವಿದ, ಚಪಲ ನೋಟದ ನೆಗೆ ಬೀರುವ ಇವನ ಮೋರೆ ಎಂಥದೋ ಹೇಳಲಾಗದ ಒಂದು ಸೊಬಗಿನ ಕಳೆಯಿಂದ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

3-46. In the swimming competition, even with his reddened and distracted eyes with the water splashed in righteous anger by his foiled friends, this lad's lovely face with its pleasing smile gathered a new glint.

स शनकैर्बलिनोऽयुगपद्-गतान् प्र-विहतेषु सखीन् निरपातयत् ।

अशनकैर्युगपत् प्रकृताहवान् स-हसितो द्विज-सूनुरयत्नवान् ॥ 3-47 ॥

ಜಚ್ಚಿ ಕಾಳಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗರಾದ ಗೆಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಕೆಡವಿದನು ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಈ ಹಾರುವರ ಹುಡುಗು! ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಹೋರಬಂದಾಗ ಕೆಡವಿದನು ನಗುತ್ತ, ಒಮ್ಮೆಲೆ ಅನಾಯಾಸವಾಗಿ!

3-47. Even in the wrestling match, the valiant Vasudeva felled with a smile, with great ease his strong friends who dared to face him both severally and collectively.

ग्रहण-निग्रहणे ग्रहणे दृढे गुरु-भरोद्धरणादि-विधौ पटौ ।

इह विभावुपचार-धिया नृणां ऋतमयं ननु भीम इतीरितम् ॥ 3-48 ॥

ಹಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸುವುದು, ಬಿಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದು, ಭಾರವನ್ನೆತ್ತುವುದು ಮುಂತಾದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚುರುಕಾದ ಈ ಲೋಕಗುರುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾಯಿತಲ್ಲವೆ ಉಪಚಾರಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಮಂದಿಯಾಡಿದ ಮಾತು: 'ಇವನು ಭೀಮನೇ ಇರಬೇಕು' - ಎಂದು.

The people who witnessed Vasudeva, the champion in close-gripping game, not allowing his dear mates to escape, and easily gliding from their firm grasp when seized, lifting heavy weights with the least exertion, exclaimed in wonder: Indeed he is Bhimasena and surprisingly enough even this secondary denotation turned true in his case.

वि-हरतीति पठत्यपि न स्फुटं स्व-गृह-गामिनि चाद्रुतमायति ।

परि-तुतोष न तत्र जगद्-गुरौ स किल पूग-वनान्वय-जो द्विजः ॥ 3-49 ॥

ಹೀಗೆ ಸದಾ ಆಟವಾಡುವ, ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಾಠ ಓದದ, ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ ತಡ ಮಾಡಿ ಬರುವ ಈ ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ಶಿಷ್ಯನ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಅಸಮಾಧಾನಗೊಂಡರು ಗುರು ತೋಟಂತಿಲ್ಲಾಯರು!

3-49. The teacher of Vasudeva belonging to the Totantillaya family expressed his dissatisfaction with his poor progress thus: '(Vasudeva) heavily indulges in sports and takes his studies lightly. He is brisk in frequent visits to his house and returns at leisure'.

अथ कदा-चन सोऽद्ययनान्तरे तमवदत् कुपितोऽन्य-मनस्विनम् ।

पठसि नो शठ ते सखभिः समं किमिति नित्यमुदासित-धीरिति ॥ 3-50 ॥

ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ, ಅವನು ಪಾಠದ ನಡುವೆ ಬೇರೇನನ್ನೋ ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ನುಡಿದರವರು ಕೋಪಗೊಂಡು: 'ಏ ತುಂಟ, ಏಕೆ ಓದೋಲ್ಲ ಗೆಳೆಯರ ಜತೆಗೆ? ಏಕೆ ಸದಾ ಸೋಮಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುವೆ?' - ಎಂದು

3-50. The teacher, once during the time of instruction finding Vasudeva inattentive in indignation banged him: 'You naughty boy, why would not you mind your studies like other students? Why always this indifference to your lessons?'

ಗುಣನಿಕಾ ಚರಣಾದಿಕ-ಗೋಚರಾ ನ ಮಮ ಹೃದ್-ದಯಿತೇತ್ಯುದಿತೇಽಮುನಾ ।

ವದ್ ವಿಶಾರದ-ವಾದ ಯಥೇಪ್ಸಿತಂ ತ್ವಮುಪರೀತ್ಯವದದ್ ಧರಣಿ-ಸುರಃ ॥3-51 ॥

ಅವನೆಂದ: 'ವೇದದ ಸಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು, ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಉರುಹೊಡೆಯೋದು ಹಿಡಿಸೋಲ್ಲ ನನಗೆ.' ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರೆಂದರು: 'ಭಾರಿಜಾಣನಂತೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತೀಯಲ್ಲ; ಹೇಳು ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ನಿನಗಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮುಂದಿನ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು'.

3-51. When Vasudeva replied, 'To learn by rote the Vedic pada part by part, is not dear to my heart': the enraged Brahmin said 'then, you talking like a great talent, recite any later hymn of your own liking'.

ಸಕಲ-ಲಕ್ಷಣ-ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ-ಮೂಲ-ಭೂಃ ಶ್ರುತಿ-ಸಮಾಮನನಂ ಸ್ವಲನೋಜ್ಜಿತಮ್ ।

ನ ಖಲು ಕೇವಲಮಸ್ಯ ಗುರೋರ್ವ್ಯಧಾತ್ ಸುಮನಸಾಮಪಿ ತತ್ರ ಕುತೂಹಲಮ್ ॥3-52 ॥

ಆಗ ತಡವರಿಸದೆ ಅವನೊಂದೆ ಮಂತ್ರಪಾಠ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಉಚ್ಚಾರನಿಯಮಗಳ ಕಲಿಕೆಗೆ ತವರಾದ ಆ ಉಚ್ಚಾರಣೆ ಅವನ ಗುರುವಿಗಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ; ಅಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವತೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಬೆರಗು ಬರಿಸಿತು.

3-52. The faultless recital of the hymn, with its immaculate pronunciation of the Vedic Words, providing a model for learning Vedic intonation won admiration not only of the teacher but of the Gods in heaven.

ಪ್ರಿಯವಯಸ್ಯ-ಶಿರೋ-ಗುರು-ವೇದನಾಂ ಅಶಮಯತ್ ಸಹಜಾಮಪಿ ದುಸ್ಸಹಾಮ್ ।

ಸ ವಿಪಿಣೇ ವಿ-ಜನೇ ಮುಖ-ವಾಯುನಾ ಶ್ರವಣ-ಗೋಚರೀತೇನ ಕದಾ-ಚನ ॥3-53 ॥

ಒಮ್ಮೆ ನಿರ್ಜನವಾದ ಕಾಡಲ್ಲಿ, ತನ್ನ ನೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗೆಳೆಯನಿಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಅಂಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ, ತಡೆಯಲಾಗದ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ತಲೆನೋವನ್ನು ಗುಣಪಡಿಸಿದನವನು ಕಿವಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಬಾಯಿಂದ ಗಾಳಿಯುದುತ್ತ!

3-53. Once, in a lonely forest, with his mouth-blown wind into the ear of his dear friend, the beloved son of his preceptor, Vasudeva quietened his inborn and intolerable acute headache.

अधि-गतोपनिषच्छ सकृच्छ्रुता प्रकट-भागवतीति न विस्मयः ।

अधि-गता ननु जात्वपि न-श्रुताः प्रतिभया श्रुतयः शतशोऽमुना ॥3-54 ॥

ಒಂದು ಬಾರಿ ಕೇಳಿಯೆ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟನಿವ ನಾರಾಯಣೋಪನಿಷತ್ತನ್ನು. ಇದೇನೂ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಎಂದೂ ಕೇಳದ ನಾರಾಯ ಶ್ರುತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯಿಂದ ಅವನ ವಶವಾಗಿವೆಯಲ್ಲವೆ?

3-54. It is no wonder that Vasudeva could learn the whole Maha Narayanopanishad having listened to it only once: he could as well learn hundreds of Vedic hymns and texts with his innate genius not having heard even once.

साक्षादथोप-निषदो विभुरैतरेय्याः पाठ-च्छलेन वि-जनेर्थ-रसं ब्रुवाणः ।

अध्यापकाय वि-ततार वि-मोक्ष-बीजं गोविन्द-भक्तिमुचितां गुरु-दक्षिणां सः ॥3-55 ॥

ಮತ್ತೆ ಜಗದೊಡೆಯ ಈ ಹುಡುಗ ಐತರೇಯೋಪನಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಪಾಠದ ನೆಪದಿಂದ ಏಕಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುವಿಗೇ ನೇರ ಅದರ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ, ಮೋಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದ ಹರಿಭಕ್ತಿಯೆಂಬ ತಕ್ಕ ಗುರುಕಾಣಿಕೆಯನ್ನಿತ್ತನು.

3-55. The capable Vasudeva, under the pretext of taking lessons in Mahaitereyopanishad in a secluded place directly communicated to his preceptor the real nature of Lord Vishnu and engendered in him intense devotion, the real seed of salvation - this enlightenment being his preceptorial fee.

अयि स्वामिन् दुष्टान् दमय-दमय स्पष्टमचिराद्

गुणान् गूढान् विष्णोः कथय-कथय स्वान् प्र-मदयन् ।

तदाऽऽनन्दं तन्वन्निति सु मनसां सोऽनु-सरतराम्

अनुज्ञामादत्त त्रिभुवन-गुरुब्राह्मण-गुरोः ॥56 ॥

‘ಅಯ್ಯ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಕೆಡಕೆಡವಿಬಿಡು ಕೆಡುಕರನ್ನು; ತನ್ನವರಿಗೆ ಖುಶಿಯಿತ್ತು ತಳುವದೆ ತಿಳಿಹೇಳು ತಿಳಿಹೇಳು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾದ ಹರಿಯ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು’ - ಹೀಗೆ ಬೇಡುತ್ತ ಬೆಂಬತ್ತಿದ ಸುರರಿಗೆ ಆನಂದ ನೀಡುತ್ತ ಮೂರು ಲೋಕದ ಗುರು ತನ್ನ ಹಾರುವ ಗುರುವಿನಿಂದ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆದ.

3-56. Vasudeva, the Guru of the three worlds who secured the permission of his teacher (to launch his future programme of action) delighted the Gods who solicited him thus: 'oh Lord, punish the wicked. Refute the hostile doctrines. Expound early, clearly the cloaked attributes of Lord Vishnu and delight your devotees'.

**इति श्रीमत्कवि-कुल-तिलक-त्रिविक्रम-पण्डिताचार्य-सुत श्री नारायण-पण्डिताचार्य-विरचिते
श्री-मध्व-विजये महा-काव्ये आनन्दाङ्किते तृतीय सर्गः ॥56॥**

चतुर्थः सर्गः - [4-54]

अथैष सल्लोक-दया-सुधाद्रया सदागम-स्तेन-निरास-कामया ।

रमा-वरावास-भुवा विशारदो विशालयाऽचिन्तयदात्मनो धिया ॥4-1॥

ಅನಂತರ, ಚಿಂತಿಸಿದನು ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞನಾದ ವಾಸುದೇವ ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಮೇಲಣ ಕರುಣೆಯೆಂಬ ಸೊಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆನೆದ, ಸಚ್ಚಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಕದ್ದವನನೊದ್ದಬಯಸಿದಿ, ರಮೆಯ ನಲ್ಲನ ನೆಲೆಮನೆಯಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿದಾದ ತನ್ನ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಂದ.

4-1. After the period of study the wise Vasudeva, moved with intense mercy for the virtuous and keen to controvert the felons who had robbed the sacred Vedas and scriptures of their real import (and restore their real status) contemplated in his immaculate and spacious mind, the abode of Lord Narayana, the consort of Goddess Mahalakshmi, thus:

अनन्य-सङ्गाद् गुण-सङ्गिता हरेः जनस्यमानं तु विशिष्ट-चेष्टितम् ।

असङ्गमस्मात् प्रकटी-करोम्यहं निजं भजन् पारम-हंस्यमाश्रमम् ॥4-2॥

'ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನಂಟಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದಾಗ ಹರಿಯ ಗುಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ ಬಗೆ', ಜನರಿಗಂತು ದೊಡ್ಡವರು ನಡೆದದ್ದೆ ದಾರಿ. ಅದರಿಂದ, ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತ ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸಾಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಬಯಲುಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅಂಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳದ ನನ್ನ ಸಹಜಗುಣವನ್ನು.

4-2. Since total detachment with worldly objects alone can usher in adoration for the supreme (with his admired attributes) and the commoner copies (takes it as the norm) the conduct of the great, so will I accept the highest order of the ascetic and manifest my innate indifference to earthly attainments.

(The crowd believes in the saints: it is the sacred duty of sages to save the souls of the eligible by giving them supreme knowledge.)

मम प्रभोर्नापरथा हि शोभते द्विषत्सु विष्णुं यददण्ड-धारणम् ।

हरि-स्वसा नन्वचिरादसद्-भिदे भवेदतो नास्मि च दण्ड-धारकः ॥ 4-3 ॥

‘ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ, ಶೋಭೆ ತರದು ಸಮರ್ಥನಾದ ನನಗೆ ಹರಿಯ ಹಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ದಂಡಿಸದಿರುವುದು. ಬರಲಿದ್ದಾಳೆ ಸದ್ಯದಲ್ಲೇ ಹರಿಯ ತಂಗಿ ದುರ್ಗೆ ಕೇಡಿಗರನ್ನು ಕೆಡವಲು. ಅದಕೆಂದೆ ನಾನು ದಂಡಿಸುವ ಹೊಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ.’

4-3. Puissant as I am, it behoves me not if I do not punish the despisers of Lord Vishnu but I cannot take arms since Goddess Durga the direct sister of Lord Krishna is soon to incarnate to demolish the depraved; hence to accept asceticism is the only way out (to redeem the noble).

वि-चिन्तयन्नित्थमनन्त-चिन्तकः समस्त-संन्यास-निबद्ध-निश्चयः ।

असावनु-ज्ञार्थमथानमद्धरिं समस्त-सं-व्यापिनमात्म-दाय-गम् ॥ 4-4 ॥

ಹರಿಯನ್ನೆ ನೆನೆವ ಇವನು ಹೀಗೆ ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿ, ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ತೊರೆವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅನುಮತಿಗಾಗಿ ಎರಗಿದನು ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯು ತುಂಬಿರುವ, ತನ್ನ ಸೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲು ಇರುವ ಹರಿಗೆ.

4-4. Vasudeva ever contemplating on Lord Narayana in his Ananta form and thinking thus resolved to renunciate all worldly things like one's own residence and bowed to Lord Hari, immanent in all these things he was attached to again and again to seek his permission (to detach himself from the objects he loved, to accept asceticism).

निजे जने किं नमसीति पृच्छति ब्रुवन् स्व-वस्तु-प्रणतिं व्यधामिति ।

गुरोः किलान्वेषणवान् जगद्-गुरुः तदा जगामाखिल-लोक-शिक्षकः ॥ 4-5 ॥

‘ಏನಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಗುತ್ತಿ?’ ಎಂದಾಗ ಮನೆಯ ಮಂದಿ, ‘ಎರಗಿದೆ ನನ್ನ ಸೊತ್ತಿಗೆ’ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತ, ನಡೆದನಾಗ ಗುರವನರಸುತ್ತ, ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲ ಜಗದ್ಗುರು!

4.5. Being questioned by his father and his other near relatives as to why and to whom he was saluting often, Vasudeva answered that he was bowing to the all-pervading Lord Narayana present in all the things he was connected with till then and even though the preceptor of the world, he moved in search of teacher to set a norm for the common man.

यतिर्यतात्मा भुवि कश्चनाभवद् विभूषणो भूरि-विरक्ति-भूषणः ।

न नाम-मात्राच्छुचिमर्थतोऽपि यं जनोऽच्युत-प्रेक्षमुदाहरत् स्फुटम् ॥ 4-6 ॥

ಇದ್ದರೊಬ್ಬ ಯತಿ ಈ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಗೆಯ ಗೆದ್ದವರು; ಒಡವೆ ತೊಡದವರು; ವೈರಾಗ್ಯದ ಒಡವೆ ತೊಟ್ಟವರು; ಮೈಮನಗಳಿಂದ ಮಡಿಯಾದ ಇವರನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಜನ ಬರಿಯ ಹೆಸರಿಗಷ್ಟೆ ಅಲ್ಲ; ಅರ್ಥದಿಂದಲೂ ತುಂಬ ಸಾರ್ಥಕವಾದ 'ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞ' ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ.

4-6. There dwelt an ascetic on earth then who had subdued his senses, embellished with detachment even though undecked by earthly ornaments, befittingly named (not only in its literal sense) Achuthapreksha, the knower of Brahman.

पुरैष कृष्णा-कर-सिद्ध-शुद्धिमद्-वरान्न-भुक्त्या किल पाण्डवालये ।

वि-शोधितात्मा मधु-कृत्-प्रवृत्तिमान् चचार कांश्चित् परि-वत्सरान् मुदा ॥ 4-7 ॥

ಹಿಂದೆ ಇವರು, ಪಾಂಡವರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯು ತಾನೆ ಕೈಯಾರೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಮಡಿಯಾದ ಅಡಿಗೆಯನ್ನುಂಡು ಬಗೆ ಶುದ್ಧಿಕೊಂಡವರು; ಹಲವು ವರುಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಮಧುಕರವೃತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಗೆಲುವಿನಿಂದ ಬದುಕಿದವರು.

4.7. This ascetic Achuthapreksha in his previous birth living on alms was fortunate enough to receive holy rich food at the hands of divine Droupadi that had sanctified his body and mind and had moved about in the land of the Pandavas for a few years.

अभूत् कु-शास्त्राभ्यसनं न पातकं क्रमागताद् वि-प्रतिसारतो यतेः ।

यथा कु-शास्त्राभ्यसनं मुर-द्विषः पदाम्बुजे व्याध-वरस्य गर्हितम् ॥ 4-8 ॥

ಯತಿಗಳಾದ ಇವರಿಗೆ, ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿ ಬಂದ ಪಶ್ಚಾತ್ತಾಪದಿಂದ, ಪಾಪಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ. ಹಿರಿಯ ಬೇಡನಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಭೃಗುಮುನಿಗೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣನ ಕಾಲ್ ದಾವರೆಗೆಸೆದ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹೊಲೆ ಬಾಣ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ!

4-8. Being highly penitent, Achuthapreksha did not incur sin for having studied the evil Shastra like the contrite courageous hunter Jara absolved of his crime of aiming the arrow at the lovely feet of Lord Krishna.

विनीतमाम्नाय-शिरो-विशारदं सदैव तत्वं प्र-बुभुत्समादरात् ।

गुरुर्विदित्वोप-नतां निजां मृतिं कदा-चिदूचे तमुप-हरे गिरम् ॥ 4-9 ॥

ಇವರ ಗುರುಗಳೊಮ್ಮೆ, ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾವು ಸಮೀಪಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವದನ್ನರಿತು, ತುಂಬು ವಿನಯದ, ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳ ತಿರುಳು ತಿಳಿದ, ಸದಾ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನರಿಯಬಯಸುವ ಇವರನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಒರೆದರು ಗುಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ:

4-9. Once the preceptor of Achuthapreksha realizing the approach of his final release advised in secrecy his disciple (Achuthapreksha) unassuming in nature, well-versed in the Vedas and Upanishads and ever curious to know the true nature of Brahman, thus:

अहं स्वयं ब्रह्म न किञ्चिदस्ति मत्-परं विजृम्भेत यदा स्फुटं चितिः ।

इतीह माया-समयोप-पादितं निरन्वयात् सु-व्रत मा स्म विश्वसीः ॥4-10 ॥

‘ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಅರಿವು ಅರಳಿದಾಗ ನಾನೆ ಸ್ವತಃ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ; ನನಗಿಂತ ಬೇರೆಯಾದದ್ದು ಯಾವುದೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ’ - ಎಂದು ಸಾರುತ್ತದೆ ತತ್ವದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಮಾಯವಾದ. ಓ ನಲ್ಲೇಮದವರೆ, ನಂಬಬೇಡಿ ಈ ಅಸಂಗತವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು.

4-10. ‘Oh Achuthapreksha, the close observer of rigorous vows, never believed in the baseless and irrational doctrine propagated by the Mayavadins: ‘I am Parabrahma: there is nothing else other than me: I can realise this (perfect identity) after the dawn of real knowledge.’

यदेतदात्मैक्यमुपास्ति-चोदितं न मे गुरोरप्यपरोक्ष-तां गतम् ।

पुरा-तनानामपि सौम्य कुत्र चित् ततो मुकुन्दं भज संविदे मुदा ॥4-11 ॥

‘ಉಪಾಸನೆಗೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಈ ಜೀವ-ಬ್ರಹ್ಮರ ಏಕತೆ ಇದೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಇದರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕಾರ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ನನ್ನ ಗುರುಗಳಿಗೂ, ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅವರ ಹಿಂದಿನವರಿಗೂ. ಆದರಿಂದ ಓ ಚೆನ್ನಿಗರೆ, ಅರಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಆನಂದದಿಂದ ಆರಾಧಿಸಿರಿ ಹರಿಯನ್ನು.’

4-11. Since the identity of Jiva and Paramatma decreed by the Mayavadins for contemplation of their followers was experienced neither by my preceptor nor his predecessors, abjure this abject doctrine, ‘Oh! Gentle natured Achuthapreksha serve with great delight Lord Mukunda, the bestower of bliss for the attainment of supreme knowledge’.

इतीदमादिश्य वचो वचस्विनि स्वके गुरौ लोकमथान्यमीयुषि ।

असेवताऽऽलोच्य मुहुर्गुरोर्गिरं स रूप्य-पीठालयमिन्दिरा-वरम् ॥4-12 ॥

ಮಾತುಗಾರರಾದ ತನ್ನ ಗುರು ಹೀಗೆ ತಿಳಿಹೇಳಿ ಪರಲೋಕ ಸೇರಿದಾಗ, ಗುರುಗಳ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಮರಮರಳಿ ಯೇಚಿಸಿ, ಆರಾಧಿಸಿದರಿವರು ಉಡುಪಿಯಲಿ ನೆಲನಿಂತ ರಮೆಯರಸನನ್ನು.

4-12. Directed thus with words of wisdom when the eloquent teacher journeyed to the other world, Achuthapreksha his devout disciple recollecting

often the preceptorial mandate served devotedly Lord Anantasana, consort of Goddess Mahalakshmi in the temple at Udupi.

सु-भक्तिना तेन स भक्त-वत्सलो नि-षेवितस्तत्र परं बुभुत्सुना ।

भविष्यतः शिष्य-वराद्धि विद्धि माम् इति प्रविष्टः पुरुषं तमभ्यधात् ॥ 4-13 ॥

ಪರತತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬಯಸಿದ, ಪರಮಭಕ್ತರಾದ ಅವರಿಂದ ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆಗೊಂಡ ಭಕ್ತವತ್ಸಲನಾದ ಭಗವಂತ ನುಡಿದನವರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನ ಒಳ ಹೊಕ್ಕು: 'ಮುಂದೆ ಬರಲಿರುವ ಹಿರಿಯ ಶಿಷ್ಯನಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಕೋ ನನ್ನನ್ನು' - ಎಂದು.

4-13. Lord Anantasana being served with ardent devotion by Achuthapreksha craving to understand the Supreme Truth entered a person and foretold 'you will know me through a would-be eminent disciple (the incarnation of Lord Vayu) of yours'.

प्रतीक्षमाणं तमनु-ग्रहं मुदा नि-षेवमाणं पुनरम्बुजेक्षणम् ।

सतां गुरुः कारण-मानुषाकृतिः यतिं प्रशान्तं तमुपा-ससाद् सः ॥ 4-14 ॥

ಆ ಹಸಾದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಾಯುತ್ತ, ಬಗೆ ತುಂಬಿ ತಾವರೆಗಣ್ಣಿನ ಹರಿಯನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಆರಾಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಯತಿ ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಬಳಿ ಸಾರಿದನೀ ವಾಸುದೇವ; ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮನುಜನಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಗುರು ವಾಯುದೇವ.

4-14. Vasudeva, the preceptor of the upright who descended on earth in human form for the dissemination of the Dwaita doctrine approached the placid Achuthapreksha who was anxiously awaiting the arrival of the disciple bringing the divine grace and serving with diligence Lord Anantasana with his charming eyes.

सुतं यतीन्द्रानु-चरं वि-रागिणं निशम्य संन्यास-निषण्ण-मानसम् ।

सु-वत्सलौ रूप्य-तळालया-स्थितं वियोग-तान्तौ पितरौ समीयतुः ॥ 4-15 ॥

'ಮಗ ವೈರಾಗ್ಯ ತಾಳಿ ಹಿರಿಯ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ ಜತೆಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ; ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸಿಯಾಗಲೂ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ' - ಎಂಬ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಕೇಳಿದ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿ ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಗನನರಸುತ್ತ ಬಂದರು, ಮಮತೆ ತುಂಬಿ, ಅಗಲಿಕೆಗೆ ನೊಂದು.

4-15. Having heard that their son Vasudeva had become the disciple of the eminent Saint Achuthapreksha and was (given to renunciation) bent upon accepting asceticism, the affectionate parents aggrieved by his intolerable parting approached him at Udupi.

वराश्रमस्ते जरतोरनाथयोः न जीवतोः स्यादयि नन्दनाऽवयोः ।

स याचनं वाक्यमुदीर्यताविदं परीत्य पुत्राय नर्ति वि-तेनतुः ॥4-16 ॥

'ಅಯ್ಯಾ ಕಂದ, ಬೇರೆ ಗತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಮುದಿಯರಾದ ನಾವು ಬದುಕಿದ್ದಾಗ ತರವಲ್ಲ ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸ ನಿನಗೆ!' ಬೇಡುತ್ತ ಹೀಗೆ ನುಡಿಯುತ್ತ ಸತ್ತುವರಿದು ಮಗನ ಕಾಲಿಗೆರಗಿದರು ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ!

4-16. 'Dear child, it does not behove you to accept that order of the monk when we two decrepit, with none to care, still survive,' thus earnestly entreating, they went round him and bowed.

नतिर्न शुश्रूषु-जनाय शस्यते नतं भवद्भ्यां स्फुटमत्र साम्प्रतम् ।

अहो विधात्रा स्वयमेव दापिता तदभ्यनुज्ञेति जगाद् स प्रभुः ॥4-17 ॥

'ತರವಲ್ಲ ಸೇವಕನಾದ ಸಣ್ಣವನ ಕಾಲಿಗೆರಗುವುದು; ಎರಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿರಿ ನೀವು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ದಿಟವಾಗಿ. ಆಹಾ! ಕರ್ತಾರನಾದ ಹರಿ ತಾನೆ ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟ - ಎಂದನಾ ಜಗದೊಡೆಯ ಹುಡುಗ!

4-17. 'Even though bowing by the elders to the youngsters is not commendable, both of you have bent down before me: it is surprising that the supreme Lord by his voluntary gesture of yours has propelled you both (my parents) to permit me to accept the order of the monk,'so said the able Vasudeva.

(The salutation of the father to his son is a silent assent to permit him to become an ascetic)

अनुत्तर-ज्ञः स तमर्थयन् पुनः यतीन्द्रमा-नम्य गतः प्रिया-युतः ।

गृहे वसन् कल्प-समान् क्षणान् नयन् सुताननेन्दोरनिशं ततोऽस्मरत् ॥4-18 ॥

ಉತ್ತರ ಹೊಳೆಯದೆ, ಭಟ್ಟರು ಮರಳಿದರು ಮಡದಿಯೊಡನೆ; ಮರಮರಳಿ ಬೇಡುತ್ತ, ನಮಿಸಿ ಹಿರಿಯತಿಗಳಿಗೆ! ಮತ್ತೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಯುಗಯುಗಗಳಂತೆ ಕಳೆಯುತ್ತ ಸದಾ ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಮಗನ ಮುಖ ಚಂದಿರನನ್ನು.

4-18. Madhyagehabhatta being disarmed solicited his son again not to do so and bowing to the eminent Saint Achuthapreksha returned with his wife and abided in his house with time hanging heavy, every moment appearing like the passage of a Kalpa, (a long duration) always remembering the radiant (moon-like) and lovely face of his son.

स चिन्तयन् पुत्रमनो-रथं शुचा पुनश्च तीर्त्वीप-गतो महा-नदीम् ।

यतीश्वरानु-व्रतमात्म-नन्दनं तमैक्षत ग्राम-वरे मठान्तरे ॥4-19 ॥

ಮಗನ ಬಯಕೆಯನ್ನು ನೆನೆದು ಕೊರಗುತ್ತ ಮರಳಿ ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿಯನ್ನು ದಾಟಿ ಕಾಣ ಬಂದರವರು ಹಿರಿಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಮಠವೊಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಯತಿಗಳ ಜತೆಗಿದ್ದ ತನ್ನ ಮಗನನ್ನು.

4-19. Madhyagehabhatta sad enough, musing over his son's aspirations crossed the Netravati river and saw his son staying at the Katyadi monastery in the Karyuru village serving his preceptor observing the regulated religious practice.

स जात-कोपाकुलितो धरा-सुरो महात्मनां लङ्घन-भीरुरप्यलम् ।

सुतस्य कौपीन-धृतौ हि साहस-प्रति-श्रवो मे दृढ इत्यभाषत ॥4-20 ॥

ಹಿರಿಯರನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ನಡೆಯಲು ತುಂಬ ಅಳುಕುವವರಾದರೂ ನುಡಿದುಬಿಟ್ಟರು ಭಟ್ಟರು ಮಗನ ಮೇಲಣ ಕೋಪದಿಂದ ತಾಳ್ಮೆಗಿಟ್ಟು: 'ಮಗ ಲಂಗೋಟಿ ತೊಡುವುದೇ ಆದರೆ ನಾನೂ ಕೂಡ ದುಡುಕಿ ಏನಾಮದರೂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಖಂಡಿತ' - ಎಂದು.

4-20. Though the Brahmin (Madhyagehabhatta) by nature timorous of transgressing the high-souled ones, out of righteous indignation born of deep affliction told his son of his firm resolve to fast unto death in case he wore the Koupina the mark of Sanyasa (renunciation).

क्षणेन कौपीन-धरो निजं पटं विदार्य हे तात कुरुष्व साहसम् ।

इतीममुक्त्वा प्रभुरब्रवीत् पुनः शुभान्तरायं न भवांश्चरेदिति ॥4-21 ॥

ಒಡನೆ ಒಡೆಯನೇ ಹುಡುಗ ನುಡಿದನವರ ಬಳಿ, ಉಟ್ಟ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯನು ಕಿತ್ತು ಲಂಗೋಟಿ ತೊಟ್ಟು: 'ಅಪ್ಪಾ, ನೀವು ದುಡುಕಿ ನೋಡೋಣ', ಹೀಗೆಂದು ಮತ್ತೆ ನುಡಿದ: 'ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗಬಾರದವ್ವ ನೀವು' - ಎಂದು.

4-21. Forthwith he tore a piece of cloth from his raiment and wearing it (as Koupina) asked his father to launch his venture if he could, still earnestly imploring him (not to incur sin) by impeding an auspicious act.

(He cannot give up his life since he is not ready to let go Mukhyaprana, Vasudeva his son.)

न पुत्र पित्रोरवनं विना शुभं वदन्ति सन्तो ननु तौ सुतौ मृतौ ।

नि-वर्तमाने न हि पालकोऽस्ति नौ त्वयीति वक्तारमिमं सुतोऽब्रवीत् ॥4-22 ॥

‘ಕಂದ, ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಂದಿರನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂದ ಮಿಗಿಲಾದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ಬಲ್ಲವರು, ತೀರಿಕೊಂಡರು ಮೊದಲೆರಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ನೀನೂ ಹೊರಟುಹೋದರೆ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ’ - ಹೀಗೆಂದ ಭಟ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದ ಮಗ:

4-22. His father cogently pleaded ‘Oh dear son, there is nothing more propitious than the protection of the parents, so the scriptures state; since our two sons have passed away and if you too depart (being a monk) who will take care of us?’ Vasudeva replied:

यदा विरक्तः पुरुषः प्र-जायते तदैव संन्यास-विधिः श्रुतौ श्रुतः ।

न सङ्ग-हीनोऽपि परि-ब्रजामि वाम् अहं तु शुश्रूषुमकल्पयन्निति ॥ 4-23 ॥

‘ವಿರಕ್ತಿ ಬಂದಾಗಲೆ ಮನುಜ ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು - ಎನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ ವೇದ. ನನಗಂತೂ ಸಂಸಾರದ ಸೆಳೆತವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೇವೆಗೊಬ್ಬ ಮಗನನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೆ ನಾನು ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸಿಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ’ - ಎಂದು.

4-23. ‘Oh dear father, my acceptance of asceticism does not contravene the mandate of the sacred scriptures as the Vedas vouch ‘The moment one renounces all worldly attachments he should enter the rank of the monk’. Even then I will not enter saint-hood, till I provide some one (a brother) to protect you both.

बहु-श्रुतत्वाद् यदि तत् सहे बलात् न सा सवित्री विरहं सहेत ते ।

इति द्विजेनाभि-हितेऽनमत् स तं भवाननुज्ञां प्र-ददात्विति ब्रुवन् ॥ 4-24 ॥

‘ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನೋಡಿ ತಿಳಿದದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನಿದನ್ನು ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ತಾಳಿಕೊಂಡೇನು ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ. ಆದರೆ ನಿನ್ನಮ್ಮ ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರಲಾರಳು’ - ಭಟ್ಟರು ಹೀಗೆಂದಾಗ ಅವರ ಕಾಲಿಗೆರಗಿದನವನು, ‘ನೀವಂತು ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಿ ಒಪ್ಪಗೆ’ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತ.

4-24. The reconciled father pleaded: ‘Well-versed in scriptures as I am, some-how I may muster might to put up with thy parting but she who has given you birth will never brook this unbearable breach.’ Vasudeva replied bending low before his beloved parent, ‘Pray, at least you allow me to accept asceticism’. (I will see how to manage my mother.)

विचिन्त्य विद्वान् स निरुत्तरी-कृतः तथाऽस्तु माताऽनु वदेद् यदीति तम् ।

उदीर्य कृच्छ्राद्गुप-गम्य मन्दिरं प्रिया-सकाशे तमुदन्तमब्रवीत् ॥ 4-25 ॥

ಯೇಚಿಸಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೊಳೆಯದ ಭಟ್ಟರು ದಾರಿ ಕಾಣದೆ ನುಡಿದರು: 'ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ. ಅಮ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ನನ್ನದಡ್ಡಿಯಿಲ್ಲ' - ಹೀಗೆಂದು, ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಮಡದಿಯ ಬಳಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು ಆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯನ್ನು.

4-25. The discreet father thus disarmed, with full thought said with great difficulty 'well let it be so in case your mother consents' and coming back narrated the news to his wife. (He thought he may succeed to persuade his wife to withhold her assent and save this situation.)

ನಿಶಾ-ಚರಾರಿವಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಃ ಪುರಾ ವೃಕೋದರಸ್ಯೇವ ಸುರೇಂದ್ರ-ನಂದನಃ |

ಗದೋಽಥ ಶೌರೇರಿವಿ ಕರ್ಮ-ಕೃತ್ ಪ್ರಿಯಃ ಸು ಭಕ್ತಿಮಾನ್ ವಿಶ್ವ-ವಿದೋಽನುಜೋಽಭವತ್ || 4-26 ||

ಎಲ್ಲವನು ಬಲ್ಲ ವಾಸುದೇವನಿಗೊಬ್ಬ ತಮ್ಮನಾದ; ಹಿರಿಯರ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುವ, ಹಿರಿಯ ಭಕ್ತನಾದ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ತಮ್ಮ; ಹಿಂದೆ, ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನಿಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನಿದ್ದಂತೆ; ಭೀಮಸೇನನಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜುನನಿದ್ದಂತೆ; ಕೃಷ್ಣನಿಗೆ ಗದನಿದ್ದಂತೆ.

4-26. A beloved brother was born to the omniscient Vasudeva who served him with intense devotion and love. He was as dear to him (Vasudeva) as was Lakshmana to Lord Ramachandra the adversary of the Asuras and Arjuna the son of Indra to Bhimasena and Gada to Lord Sri Krishna.

ಕದಾಚಿದಾಪ್ಯಾಽಲಯ-ಬುದ್ಧಿರಾಲಯಂ ನಿ-ವೇದಯನ್ ಪಾಲಕಮೇತಮೇತಯೋಃ |

ದೃಢ-ಸ್ವ-ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸ-ನಿಷೇಧನಿಶ್ಚಯಾಂ ಧವಾನುಮತ್ಯೇದಮುವಾಚ ಮಾತರಮ್ || 4-27 ||

ಪ್ರಳಯದಲ್ಲ ಅಳಿಯದ ಅರಿವಿನ ವಾಸುದೇವನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದು, ಈ ತಮ್ಮನನ್ನು ಅವರ ಸೇವೆಗೆಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಗಂಡನ ಸಲಹೆಯಂತೆ ತನ್ನ ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ತಾಯಿಗೆ ಹೀಗೆ ನುಡಿದ:

4-27. Vasudeva of indestructible knowledge even during the deluge, (dissimilar to other divines) hied to his dwelling one day and pointing to the dear new-born as the defender (of the parents) spoke to his mother who had firmly decided on her husband's suggestion to disallow him to be sworn as a monk thus:

ವರಾಶ್ರಮಾರ್ಥಿ ಮಮ ಸಂ-ವದಸ್ವ ಮಾಂ ಕದಾಚಿದಪ್ಯಮ್ಬ ಯದಿಚ್ಛಸೀಕ್ಷಿತುಮ್ |

ಯದನ್ಯಥಾ ದೇಶಮಿಮಂ ಪರಿ-ತ್ಯಜನ್ ನ ಜಾತು ದೃಶೈರ್ವಿಷಯೋ ಭವಾಮಿ ವಃ || 4-28 ||

'ಅಮ್ಮ, ಎಂದಾದರೂ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ನೀಡು ನನ್ನ ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ದೇಶವನ್ನೇ ತೊರೆದು, ಮುಂದೆಂದೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೇ ಬೀಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ'.

4-28. 'If you long to look on me anymore, pray permit me, mother, to enter monkhood lest I may leave this land for good never to be discerned by you two.'

इति ब्रुवाणे तनये कदाचिद-प्यदर्शनं तस्य मृतेर्निदर्शनम् ।

विचिन्त्य पर्या-कुलिता चिकीर्षितं सुतस्य कृच्छ्रान्तरुणन्न सा शुभा ॥ 4-29 ॥

ಹೀಗೆ ನುಡಿದಾಗ ಮಗ - 'ಅವನನ್ನು ಎಂದೂ ಕಾಣದಿರುವುದೆಂದರೆ ಇದು ಸಾವಿನ ಸೂಚನೆ' ಎಂದು ಗಾಬರಿಗೊಂಡ ಆ ಗುಣವಂತೆ ಕಷ್ಟದಿಂದ ಮಗನ ಬಯಕೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಯದೆ ನಿಂತಳು.

4-29. 'Never to be seen again is as good as being no more', so considered the noble mother and contrary to her contemplation conceded to her son's request to accept the saintly order, in dire distress.

अथोपगम्यैष गुरुं जगद्गुरुः प्रसाद्य तं देव-वर-प्रसादितः ।

सदा समस्ताश्रम-भाक् सुरेश्वरो विशेषतः खल्वभजद् वराश्रमम् ॥ 4-30 ॥

ಅನಂತರ ಗುರುವನ್ನರಸುತ್ತ ಬಂದನಲ್ಲವೆ ಈ ಜಗದ್ಗುರು! ಒಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡನಲ್ಲವೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಹಿರಿಯ ಸುರರು ಒಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವನು! ಪಡೆದನಲ್ಲವೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸಾಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲು ಎಲ್ಲ ಆಶ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಇರಬಲ್ಲ ಸುರರೊಡೆಯ!

4-30. Vasudeva, the preceptor of the world approaching his teacher for instruction, the propeller and regulator of the Gods for whose grace they always aspire craving for the favour of his Guru, the simultaneous observer of all the four orders of life specially selecting sainthood, was ordained as a monk by Achuthapreksha pleased with the devoted services of his dear disciple (Vasudeva): How strange!

क्रिया-कलापं सकलं स काल विद् विधान-मार्गेणविधाय केवलम् ।

सदा प्रसन्नस्य हरेः प्रसत्तये मुहुः समस्त-न्यसनं समभ्यधात् ॥ 4-31 ॥

ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಬಲ್ಲ ಅವನು, ಎಲ್ಲ ಕರ್ಮಕಲಾಪವನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಯಂತೆ ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿ, ಸರ್ವತ್ಯಾಗವನ್ನು ಸಾರಿದನು, ಸದಾ ಒಲಿದೇ ಇರುವ ಹರಿಯ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಒಲುಮೆಗಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ!

4-31. Vasudeva having undergone the several religious acts to be performed at varied intervals in a methodical manner as enjoined in the scripture for the

greater grace of the supreme Lord (though always pleased with him) dedicated all his belongings to Him, again.

अनन्त-मात्रान्तमुदाहरन्ती यं त्रिमात्र-पूर्वं प्रणवोच्चयं बुधाः ।

तदाऽभवद् भावि-चतुर्मुखाकृतिः जपाधिकारि यतिरस्य सूचितः ॥ 4-32 ॥

ಮೂರು ರೂಪಗಳಿಂದ ತೊಡಗಿ ಭಗವಂತನ ಅನಂತರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾರುವ ಮಂತ್ರ ಎಂದು ಬಲ್ಲವರು ಹೊಗಳುವ ಓಂಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಪ್ಪರಿಗೊಂಡ ವರ್ಣಗಳ ಜಪಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ದೊರಕಿದನಾಗ ಮುಂದೆ ನಾಲೈಗನಾಗುವವನು ಯತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದು!

4-32. Vasudeva being inducted into the saintly order became the greatest befitting beneficiary (being the future Chaturmukha Brahma) to repeat the Pranava Mantra proclaimed by the wisest to be the highest, consisting of myriad words of several types beginning with Aa, u and ma.

गुणानु-रूपोन्नति पूर्ण-बोध इ-त्यमुष्य नाम द्विज-वृन्द-वन्दितः ।

उदाहरद् भूरि-यशा हि केवलं न मन्त्र-वर्णः स च मन्त्र-वर्णकः ॥ 4-33 ॥

ಬರಿಯ ವೇದಮಂತ್ರವಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ; ಮಂತ್ರಜ್ಞರಾದ ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರೂ ಕರೆದರೀತನನ್ನು ಗುಣಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಅರ್ಥದ ಉನ್ನತಿಕೆಯಿರುವ 'ಪುಣ್ಯಪ್ರಜ್ಞ' ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ. ವೇದಮಂತ್ರದಂತೆ ಅವರೂ ವಿಪ್ರವೃಂದದಿಂದ ಸ್ತುತರಾದವರು; ಹಿರಿಯ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದವರು.

4-33. Vasudeva is not only famous in the celebrated stutis as Dashapramati and adored by the learned Brahmins matching his excellence in merits, but his preceptor of great renown honoured by the band of the learned also gave him the befitting appellation (after his induction into monkhood).

निरङ्ग-रागं मुख-राग-वर्जितं वि-भूषणं विष्टप-भूषणायितम् ।

अमुं धृताषाढमवेक्ष्य मेनिरे स्वभाव-शोभाऽनुपमेपि जन्तवः ॥ 4-34 ॥

ಬಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ ಚಂದನ ಮೈಗೆ; ಬಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ ಕೆಂಪು ತುಟಿಗೆ; ಇಲ್ಲ ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗೆ; ಆದರೂ ಜಗಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಅಂದವಾಗಿ ದಂಡ ಹಿಡಿದು ನಿಂತ ಈತನನ್ನು ಕಂಡವರು ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡರು, 'ಸಾಜ ಚೆಲುವೆಗೆ ಸಾಟಿಯಿಲ್ಲ' - ಎಂದು.

4-34. The common people who observed Poornaprajna with his saintly-staff in hand with his body though not decked with precious ornaments or cosmetic material or painted lips, yet an embellishment of the world, conceived that the innate peerless lustre is really excelling.

भुजङ्ग-भूतेश-विहङ्गपादिकैः प्र-वन्दितः सावसर-प्रतीक्षणैः ।

ननाम सोऽयं गुरु-पूर्वकान् यतीन् अहो महीयो महतां विडम्बनम् ॥ 4-35 ॥

ಶೇಷ-ಶಿವ-ಗರುಡ ಮೊದಲಾದವರೂ ಸಮಯ ಕಾದು ಎರಗಬೇಕಾದವರು, ಎರಗಿದರಿವರು ಗುರುವೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಯತಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಆಹಾ, ದೊಡ್ಡವರ ನಟನೆಯೂ ದೊಡ್ಡದೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ!

4-35. The eminent divine like Garuda, the protector of birds, Shesha the lord of serpents, and Rudra the master of creatures await their opportunity to lay prostrate before Purnaprajna (Lord Vayu). It is strange that he now paid his obeisance to his preceptor Achuthapreksha and other monks. It is surprising to see the Great ones imitating the ways of the ordinary persons (to educate the mortals).

वराश्रमाचार-विशेष-शिक्षणं वि-धित्सुरस्याऽऽचरितं नि-शामयन् ।

विशेष-शिक्षां स्वयमाप्य धीर-धीः यतीश्वरो विस्मयमायताऽन्तरम् ॥ 4-36 ॥

ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸದ ವಿಶೇಷ ನಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಕಲಿಸಹೊರಟವರು, ಗಟ್ಟಿಗರಾದ ಹಿರಿಯಯತಿ ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಒಳಗೊಳಗೇ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಪಟ್ಟರು; ಇವರ ಚೆಲು ನಡೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತ; ತಾನೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತ!

3-36. Achuthapreksha, the distinguished ascetic with a steadfast mind desiring to train Purnaprajna in the methodology of monk-hood was not only startled to note him observing meticulously all the religious procedures of his own but in turn learnt a few things from him.

स रूप्य-पीठालय-वासिने यदा ननाम नाथाय महा-मतिर्मुदा ।

तदाऽमुनाऽग्राहि नर प्रवेशिना भुजे भुजेनऽऽशु भुजङ्ग-शायिना ॥ 4-37 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಸಂತಸದಿಂದೆರಿಗಿದಾಗ ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆನಿಂತ ಹರಿಗೆ, ಶೇಷಶಾಯಿಯಾದ ಆ ಹರಿ ನರನೊಬ್ಬನೊಳಹೊಕ್ಕು ತನ್ನ ತೋಳಿಂದೊಡನೆ ಅದುಮಿಹಿಡಿದನವರ ತೋಳನ್ನು

4-37. When Purnaprajna happily paid his homage to Lord Anantasana, the presiding deity of Udupi lying on the serpent bed; He entered a person and raised him up with his arms in great affection.

चिरात् सु-तत्वं प्र-बुभुत्सुना त्वया निषेवणं मे यदकारि तत् फलम् ।

इमं ददामीत्यभि-धाय सोऽमुना तदा प्रणीय प्र-ददेऽच्युतात्मने ॥ 4-38 ॥

‘ನೇವಿಸಿದೆಯಲ್ಲ ಬಹುಕಾಲ ನನ್ನನ್ನು, ತಿಳಿಯ ಬಯಸುತ್ತ ಪರತತ್ವವನ್ನು? ಅದರ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಈತನನ್ನು’ - ಎಂದು ನುಡಿದು ತಂದೊಪ್ಪಿಸಿದನವನು ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರನ್ನು.

4-38. ‘For having served me with great devotion for a long duration with an ardent desire to divine the true nature of Brahman, you now receive this cherished gift’, so saying Lord Anantasana handed over Poornaprajna to Achuthapreksha.

अनुग्रहं तं प्रति-गृह्य साग्रहं मुदाऽऽत्मनाऽऽप्तां कृत-कृत्यतां स्मरन्।

अभूदसङ्गोऽपि स तत्-सु-सङ्गवान् असङ्ग-भूषा ननु साधु-सङ्गिता ॥4-39 ॥

ಈ ಹಸಾದವನ್ನು ಆದರದಿಂದ ಕೊಂಡು, ತಾನು ಪಡೆದ ಧನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತ ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಎಲ್ಲ ನಂಟು ತೊರೆದರೂ ಬಯಸಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ನಂಟು. ನಂಟು ತೊರೆದವರಿಗೊಂದು ಒಡವೆ-ಗಂಟಲವೆ ಸಜ್ಜನರು ನಂಟು!

4-39. Accepting the benediction received in the form of the disciple in full faith and intense delight, deeming himself highly blessed, repeatedly recollecting Lord Hari, though himself a cloistered recluse remained close in the company of Poornaprajna. Indeed association with the righteous is an embellishment to those disassociated from earthly desires.

यियासति स्वस्तटिनीं मुहर्मुहुः नमत्यनुज्ञार्थिनि भूरि-चेतसि ।

तमस्मरत् स्वामिनमेव दून-धीः गुरुर्भविष्यद्-विरहाग्नि-शङ्कया ॥4-40 ॥

ಬಯಸಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಗಂಗೆಯತ್ತ ತೆರಳಲು; ಮರಳಿಮರಳಿ ಮಣಿದರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯ ಬೇಡುತ್ತ ಬರಲಿರುವ ಅಗಲಿಕೆಯ ಬೆಂಕಿಯ ಶಂಕೆಗೇ ಬೆಂದ ಗುರು ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ನೆನೆದರು ಆ ತಮ್ಮ ಒಡೆಯನನ್ನೇ!

4-40. Discerning Poornaprajna bowing to him again and again to seek his permission to depart for a plunge in the celestial river (Ganges), the preceptor Achuthapreksha with a distressed mind apprehensive of his parting from his pupil, remembered Lord Hari (for his rescue).

इतस्तृतीये दिवसे द्यु-निम्नगा त्वदर्थमास्माक-तटाकमाव्रजेत् ।

अतो न याया इति तं तदाऽवदत् प्रविश्य कञ्चित् करुणा-करो हरिः ॥4-41 ॥

<p>ಆಗ, ನುಡಿದನವರಿಗೆ ಕರುಣೆಯ ನೆಲೆಯಾದ ಹರಿ ನರನೊಬ್ಬನೊಳಹೊಕ್ಕು: 'ಇಂದಿನಿಂದ ಮೂರನೆಯ ದಿನ ಗಂಗೆಯೇ ಬರುತ್ತಾಳೆ' ನಿನಗಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆರೆಗೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಹೋಗದಿರು ನೀನು' - ಎಂದು.</p>
<p>4-41. The merciful Lord Narayana entered a person and conveyed to Poornaprajna thus: 'on the very third day, the supernal Ganges will flow into our lake, for your sake. You need not undertake your journey for the intended ablution.</p>
<p>(This is how the supreme responds to the requests of his devotees.)</p>
<p>तदाज्ञयोपागत-जाह्नवी-जले जनोऽत्र सन्नौ सह पूर्ण-बुद्धिना । ततः परं द्वादश-वत्सरान्तरे सदाऽऽब्रजेत् सा तदनुग्रहाङ्किनी ॥ 4-42 ॥</p>
<p>ಅವನ ಆಣತಿಯಂತೆ ಕೆರೆಗೆ ಬಂದ ಗಂಗೆಯ ನೀರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರೆಲ್ಲ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರೊಡನೆ. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ, ಆ ಹಸಾದದದ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿ, ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ವರುಷಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ನಿರಂತರ ಹರಿದು ಬರುತ್ತಾಳೆ ಗಂಗೆ ಆ ಕೆರೆಗೆ!</p>
<p>4-42. When the blessed Bhagirathi hied to the holy lake to obey the order of the Lord, Poornaprajna along with those who accompanied him plunged into the pious pond and then onwards, after an interval of twelve years, she flows into Madhwa-Sarovara without fail in memory of the divine grace showered on Madhwacharya.</p>
<p>गते दिनानां दशके समासके वराश्रमं प्राप्य स-पत्र-लम्बनम् । जिगाय जैत्रान् बहु-तर्क-कर्कशान् स वासुदेवह्वय-पण्डितादिकान् ॥ 4-43 ॥</p>
<p>ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಸಂಸ್ಯಾಸ ಪಡೆದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹತ್ತು ದಿನಗಳು ಸಂದವು. ಆಗ ಸೊಲಿಸಿದರವರು ಜಯಪತ್ರ ಪಡೆದು, ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಗೆದ್ದು ಬಂದವರನ್ನು, ಬಾರಿ ತರ್ಕದ ಒರಟರನ್ನು, ವಾಸುದೇವಪಂಡಿತ ಮೊದಲಾದವರನ್ನು.</p>
<p>4-43. Forty days after initiation into the ascetic order, Poornaprajna vanquished the victorious Vasudeva and order distinguished pundits, specialized in hard logic, in disputation and obtained in writing a record of victory.</p>
<p>गुरोः स्व-शिष्यं चतुरं चिकीर्शतः प्रचोदनात् श्रोतुमिहोप-चक्रमे । अथेष्ट-सिद्धिश्फल-जाति-वारिधिः निरादरेणापि महात्मनाऽमुना ॥ 4-44 ॥</p>

ಮತ್ತೆ ಮಹಾತ್ಮರಾದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಕೇಳಲಿಷ್ಟವಿರದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೇಳತೊಡಗಿದರಲ್ಲಿ 'ಇಷ್ಟಸಿದ್ಧಿ' ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು; ಮೊಂಡು ತರ್ಕಗಳ, ಪ್ರಮಾಣವಿರೋಧಗಳ, ಮೊದ್ದುವಾದಗಳ ಕಂತೆ ಕಡಲನ್ನು; ತನ್ನ ಶಿಷ್ಯನನ್ನು ತುಂಬ ಜಾಣನನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬಯಸಿದ ಗುರು ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಆಣತಿಯ ಒತ್ತಾಸೆಗಾಗಿ.

4-44. Afterwards, at the will of his teacher who wished to make his student still wiser, Poornaprajna began to listen reluctantly enough to his lectures on (the volume) 'Istasiddhi', a treasure of deceitful disputations.

तदाद्य-पद्य-स्थमवद्य-मण्डलं यदाऽवदत् षोडशक-द्वयात्मकम्।

उपर्यपास्तं तदिति ब्रुवत्यसौ गुरौ तमूचे प्रणि-गद्यतामिति ॥ 4-45 ॥

ಅದರ ಮೊದಲ ಪದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಮೂವತ್ತೆರಡು ತಪ್ಪುಗಳ ಕಂತೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು. ಆಗ, 'ಮುಂದೆ ಅದರ ಖಂಡನೆಯಿದೆ' - ಎಂದರು ಗುರು ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು. ಆಹ ಇವರು ಕೇಳಿದರವರನ್ನು: 'ಈಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿಬಿಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು' - ಎಂದು

4-45. When thirty-two defects were pointed out by Poornaprajna in the very opening verse and his preceptor tried to postpone their elucidation by pleading that the answers were to be found in the subsequent stanzas, the pupil entreated the teacher to tell them forthwith.

भवत्-प्र-वक्तृत्व-समर्थता न मे स-कोपमित्थं वदति ब्रतीश्वरे।

अपीह माया-समये पटौ नृणां बभूव तद्-दूषण-संशयाङ्कुरः ॥ 4-46 ॥

ಹಿರಿಯ ಯತಿ ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ದುಡಿದರು: ನನಗಿಲ್ಲ ನಿಮಗೆ ಪಾಠ ಹೇಳುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ'. ಮಾಯಾವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಂಡರಾದ ಅವರ ಹೀಗೆಂದಾಗ ಅದೇ ತಪ್ಪಿರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಸಂದೇಹ ಮೊಳಕೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿತು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ!

4-46. When Achuthapreksha though highly distinguished in Maya Shastra, out of resentment expressed his disability to teach him (Poornaprajna), a doubt sprouted in the minds of the people assembled there as regards the validity of Adwaita doctrine.

बुधोऽभिधानं श्रवणं बुधेतरो ध्रुवं वि-दध्याद् वि-मुमुक्षुरात्मनः।

यतिर्विशेषादिति लोक-चोदनात् प्रवक्ति माया-समयंस्म पूर्ण-धीः ॥ 4-47 ॥

'ಆತ್ಮದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಬಯಸುವ ಪಂಡಿತನು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಪಾಠ; ಕೇಳಬೇಕು ಪಂಡಿತನಲ್ಲದವನು ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸಿಯಂತು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ'- ಹೀಗೆಂದು ಜನರ ಒತ್ತಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಣಿದು ಮಯಾವಾದದ ಪಾಠ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು.

4-47. The seekers of salvation should either harangue or hear; those that are learned should lecture and the layman should listen and the erudite Madhwacharya propelled by the people discoursed on the Maya-Shastra.

अखण्डितोपन्यसनं वि-संशयं स-संप्रदायं प्र-वचोद्वोत्तरम् ।

समागमन् श्रोतुममुष्य साग्रहाः जनाः श्रुताढ्याश्चतुरा बुभूषवः ॥ 4-48 ॥

ಕೇಳಿಕೇಳಿ ಅರಿವುಗಳಿಸಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗರಾಗಬಯಸಿದ ಮಂದಿ ಕೇಳಲೆಂದು ಹಟತೊಟ್ಟು ಬಂದರು ಇವರ ಪ್ರವಚನವನ್ನು; ಎಡವದ ಮಾತುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಸಂದೇಹವಿರದ ಖಚಿತವಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಿರುವ, ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೆಯಾದ ಪ್ರವಚನವನ್ನು.

4-48. Learned pundits soaked in scriptures desiring to be sharper still listened (with great devotion) to his distinguished uninterrupted disquisitions based on traditional knowledge marked with crystal-clear analysis and firm replies for all doubts.

गुरोरुपान्ते श्रवणे रतौर्द्विजैः स पञ्चषैर्भागवते कदाचन ।

बहु-प्रकारे लिखितेऽपि वाचिते प्रकारमेकं प्रभुरभ्यधाद् दृढम् ॥ 4-49 ॥

ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಗುರುಗಳ ಬಳಿ ಭಾಗವತ ಕೇಳತೊಡಗಿದ್ದ ಐದಾರು ಮಂದಿ ವಿಪ್ರರು ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಪಾಠಾಂತರಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಿ ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಸಮರ್ಥರಾದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು ಒಂದು ಪಾಠವನ್ನು.

4-49. Once Achuthapreksha was discoursing on Srimad Bhagawata with six or seven students by his side listening with interest. When he came across a variant reading in various written texts, Poornaprajna pointed out with certainty the reading acceptable to Lord Vedavyasa.

पर-प्रकारेष्वपि सम्भवत्सु ते विनिर्णयोऽस्मिन् कथमित्युधीरिते ।

मुकुन्द-बोधेन महा-हृदब्रवीत् प्रकारमेनं भगवत्-कृतं स्फुटम् ॥ 4-50 ॥

‘ಬೇರೆ ಪಾಠಗಳೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿರುವಾಗ ಇದೇ ಸರಿಯೆಂಬ ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಆಧಾರ?’ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರೆಂದರು ‘ಈ ಪಾಠವೇ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಾಸರಚಿತವಾದದ್ದು.’

4-50. Thereupon, when Achuthapreksha questioned him as to how he could with such conviction fix upon a particular reading when other versions also could fit in, Poornaprajna substantiated his selected reading with valid reasons.

नि-गद्यतां गद्यमिहैव पञ्चमे जगद्-गुरोर्वैत्थ कृति-स्थिति यदि।

इति ब्रुवाणे यति-सत्तमे स्वयं तदुक्त-मार्गेण जगाद् भूरि-हत् ॥4-51 ॥

ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ವ್ಯಾಸರ ಮೂಲಪಾಠ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲೆ ಐದನೆಯ ಸ್ಕಂಧದ ಗದ್ಯವನ್ನುಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗಿ,' ಹಿರಿಯ ಯತಿ ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಹೀಗೆ ನುಡಿದಾಗ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ತಾನೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಹೋದರು ವ್ಯಾಸರ ಪಾಠದಂತೆ!

4-51. Achuthapreksha trying to test Poornaprajna thus expressed: 'If you are so thoroughly conversant with Lord Vedavyasa's methodology then distinctly narrate the prose-part of the V Canto of Srimalad Bhagawata.' Poornaprajna accordingly recited correctly the specified portion composed by Lord Vedavyasa.

अशेष-शिश्यैश्च तदाज्ञया तदा परीक्षणायैक्षि समस्त-पुस्तकम्।

स तत्र हन्तैक-तमे स्थितं त्यजन् न तावदध्याय-निकायमभ्यधात् ॥4-52 ॥

ಗುರುವಿನಾಣತಿಯಂತೆ ಪರಿಕ್ಷಿಸಲೆಂದು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದರು ಎಲ್ಲ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಎಲ್ಲ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನೂ. ಏನಚ್ಚರಿ! ಅವುಗಳ ಒಬ್ಬನ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಪಾಠದಂತೆ ಚಾಚೂ ತಪ್ಪದೆ ಹೇಳಿದರವರು ಹಲವು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳನ್ನು.

4-52. When at the behest of the preceptor the rest of the pupils were carefully examining their texts, it was strange to note Poornaprajna unmistakably quoting chapter and verse sticking to one particular (authorized) version of the celebrated work.

अत्र जन्मनि न यत् पठितम् ते चैत्र भाति कथमित्यमुनोक्ते।

पूर्व-जन्मसु हि वेद पुरेदं सर्वमित्यमित-बुद्धिरुवाच ॥4-53 ॥

ಕೇಳಿದರಾಗ ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು: 'ಓ ಗೆಲಿದವರೆ, ಈ ಜನ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದದೇ ಇದ್ದದ್ದೂ ಹೇಗೆ ಹೊಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ನಿಮಗೆ?' ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು: 'ಹಿಂದಿನ ಹುಟ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೆ ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ' - ಎಂದು.

4-53. The flabbergasted teacher thereupon asked his celebrated disciple, 'oh triumphant one! How did this profound knowledge flash on your mind when you have not studied these volumes in this life?' Poornaprajna humbly answered 'Oh, Revered Sire, I have assimilated all this in my previous births'.

इति बहु-विध-विश्वाश्चर्य-चित्त-प्रवृत्तेः जगति विततिमापन्नतनाऽप्यस्य कीर्तिः ।

क्षपित-तत-तमस्का भास्करीव प्रभाऽलं सुजन कुमुद-वृन्दानन्द-दा चन्द्रिकेव ॥4-54

ಹೀಗೆ ಜಗವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಬೆರಗುಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಒಳಬಗೆಯ ಮೋಡಿಯ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಹೊಚ್ಚಹೊಸತಾದರೂ ಹಬ್ಬಿತೆಲ್ಲೆಡೆ: ಕವಿದ ಕತ್ತಲನ್ನು ಕಳೆವ ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಬೆಳಕಿನಂತೆ; ಸಜ್ಜನರೆಂಬ ನೈದಿಲೆಯ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಆನಂದವನ್ನೀವ ಬೆಳದಿಂಗಳಂತೆ.

4-54. Poornaprajna still an adolescent, soon became a celebrity with his astonishing activities (wisdom) and his fame disseminated in the world destroying the ignorance of the eligibles and delighting the virtuous like the lustrous sun dispelling the darkness of the night and the pleasant moon-light blooming white lotuses.

इति श्रीमत्कवि-कुल-तिलक-त्रिविक्रम-पण्डिताचार्य-सुत

श्री-नारायण-पण्डिताचार्य-विरचिते श्री-मध्व-विजये महा-काव्ये-आनन्दाङ्किते चतुर्थः सर्गः

पञ्चमः सर्गः [5-52]

वेदान्त-विद्या-निज-राज्य-पालने सङ्कल्प्यमानो गुरुणा गरीयसी ।

अदभ्र-चेता अभि-षिच्यते पुरा स वारिभिर्वारिज-पूरितैरथ ॥5-1 ॥

ವೇದಾಂತವಿದ್ಯೆಯ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪಾಲನೆಯ ಹಿರಿಯ ಹೊಣೆ ಹೊರಿಸಬಯಸಿದ ಗುರು ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಅಭಿಷೇಕಗೈದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ ಶಂಖದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿದ ಪುಣ್ಯಜಲದಿಂದ.

5-1. Afterwards, the preceptor Achuthapreksha contemplating to enthrone Poornaprajna being convinced of his competence, coronated him with holy waters in the sacred conch and entrusted him with the governance of his Supreme Vedanta empire.

आनन्द-रूपस्य परस्य पात्र-धीः आनन्द-सन्दायि-सु-शास्त्र-कृत् स यत् ।

आनन्द-तीर्थेति पदं गुरुदितं बभूव तस्यात्यनुरूप-रूपकम् ॥5-2 ॥

ಅವರು ಆನಂದರೂಪನಾದ ಭಗವಂತನನ್ನು ಬಗೆಬಟ್ಟಲಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊತ್ತವರು; ಆನಂದವನ್ನೀವ ಚೆಲು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನಿತ್ತವರು. ಅದಕೆಂದೆ 'ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥ' ಎಂದು ಗುರುವಿಟ್ಟ ಹೆಸರು ತುಂಬ ಅನುರೂಪವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗೆ.

5-2. Poornaprajna with his mind fully dedicated to Lord Vishnu, composing the bliss-yielding Shastra for the emancipation of the eligibles received

(another) extremely befitting name Anandatiirtha (a synonym for the Vedic word Madhwa) at the holy hands of his revered teacher.

कदा-चिदत्रोप-ययौ यतिः सखा गोविन्द-बुद्धेर्बहु-शिष्य-संवृतः ।

अमुष्य शिष्या अनुमान-शिक्षिताः तदाऽजिगीषन् गुरु-बुद्धिमुद्धताः ॥ 5-3 ॥

ಇತ್ತ ಬಂದರೊಮ್ಮೆ ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಗೆಳೆಯರಾದೊಬ್ಬ ಯತಿ, ಹಲವು ಶಿಷ್ಯರೊಡನೆ. ಅವರ ಶಿಷ್ಯರೋ ತರ್ಕ ಕಲಿತವರು; ಕಲಿತು ಕೊಬ್ಬಿದವರು. ಅವರು ಗೆದೆಯ ಬಯಸಿದರಾಗ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರನ್ನು!

5-3. Once, a Saint, a friend of Achuthapreksha came to Udupi with his presumptuous followers specialized in logic who desired to vanquish Poornaprajna in disputation.

भिदा सु-साध्येत्यनु-मानमत्र तैः प्रायुज्यताऽऽशु प्रति-पक्ष-भीषणम् ।

अखण्डयद् व्यक्तमखण्ड-धीरिदम् स पक्ष-दक्षः फणिनं वि-राडिव ॥ 5-4 ॥

‘ಬೇದ ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದು ತುಂಬ ಸುಲಭ’ ಎಂದ ಅವರು ಒಡನೆ ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಾಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಗ್ಗಂಟಾದ ತರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಿದರು, ತನ್ನ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಂಡರಾದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಅದನ್ನು ನೇರ ತುಂಡರಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು; ತುಂಡರಿಸಿಬಿಡುವಂತೆ ಚುರುಕುಗರಿಗಳ ಗರುಡ ನಾಗರಹಾವನ್ನು!

5-4. The arrogant disciples holding the view that difference could be substantiated with ease only by logic (Anumana) hurled an inference dreadful to hostiles which Poornaprajna, a master-logician and a formidable controversialist controverted like Garuda, the king of birds with his stout wings lacerating the serpents.

अथापि मिथ्या विमतं मत-त्वतो विवाद-निर्मुक्त-वदित्यवादि तैः ।

अनेन सत्यं वि-मतं मत-त्वतो यथा घटादीत्यनुमा न्यगद्यत ॥ 5-5 ॥

ಅವರು ಮತ್ತೆ ವಾದಿಸಿದರು: ‘ವಿವಾದಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದ ಈ ವಿಶ್ವ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲ; ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣುವುದರಿಂದ; ನಾವಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಒಪ್ಪುವ ಚಿಪ್ಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯಂತೆ’ – ಎಂದು. ಆಗ ಇವರೂ ಒಂದು ತರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಹೂಡಿದರು: ‘ವಿವಾದಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದ ಈ ವಿಶ್ವ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಇದೆ; ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣುವುದರಿಂದ; ಮಡಕೆ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳಂತೆ’ – ಎಂದು

5-5. Unable to confute him they put forth another inference ‘The world, the subject of controversy is false because it is seen like silver in nacre’. The

Acharya instantly replied with a counter-argument. 'The world is real because it is seen, like the pot and cloth and other things.'

हेतोरति-व्याप्तिरवादि तैर्यदा स-कौतुकैस्तूर्णमसावविस्मयः ।

न शुक्ति-रूप्यादि मतं यदन्यथा मतं तदित्यादि वदन् जिगाय तान् ॥5-6 ॥

ಅವರು ಗೆಲುವಿನ ಸಡಗರದಿಂದ ಗಡಿಬಿಡಿಸಿ ನುಡಿದರು: 'ಇದು ತಪ್ಪು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಚಿಪ್ಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯೂ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ'. ಇವರಾಗ ಇನಿತು ಕಂಗೆಡದೆ ಮಾನುಡಿ ದರು: 'ಚಿಪ್ಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಮುಂತಾದದ್ದು ಕಾಣಿಸಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯಂತೆ ಕಂಡದ್ದು ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಚಿಪ್ಪು ತಾನೆ?' ಈ ಇಂಥ ಮಾತುಗಳಿಂದ ಗೆದ್ದು ಬಿಟ್ಟರವರನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು.

5-6. Surprised with the quick repartee of the Great Acharya, the disputants instantly replied that his reason being seen suffers from the fallacy of over-pervasion. Madhwacharya without being baffled cut their argument forthwith by asserting: 'There is no seeing in the real sense of the term but an erroneous perception of a thing that is not there' (as the eye fails to contact the silver seen in the nacre being false) and vanquished them out-right.

(Thus Tarkatirtha propounds his Abhinava-Anyatha-Kyathi-Vada or the theory of wrong perception in a new form).

तत्त्वेऽप्यतत्त्वे विमतेऽनुमां वदन् तदप्रतिष्ठां प्रति-पादुकः स्वयम् ।

वि-जित्य विश्वान् विदुषां सभास्वसौ जगाम नाम्नाऽप्यनु-मान-तीर्थताम् ॥5-7 ॥

ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ವಿವಾದಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದಾಗ ಹಾಗೋ ಹೀಗೋ ಹೇಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ತರ್ಕದಿಂದ ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತ, ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ತರ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಗಟ್ಟಿನೆಲೆಯಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಾನು ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸುತ್ತ, ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಗೆಲಿದು ಪಂಡಿತರ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಪಡೆದರಿವರು 'ಅನುಮಾನತೀರ್ಥ'ರೆಂದು.

5-7. Demonstrating dexterously that in cases of objects debated, (maybe) real or unreal, counter replies can be regularly and successfully given, he went on to prove once for all, that Inference by itself can never be an independent valid instrument (it can be valid only when backed by Pratyaksha and Vedas) and conquered all the opponents in the learned assembly and secured the title, Anumanatirtha for having routed the Tarkika-Vada.

समस्त-वादीन्द्र-गज-प्र-भङ्ग-दः चरन्नवन्यां प्रति-पक्ष-काङ्क्षया ।

वेद-द्विषां यः प्रथमः समाययौ स वादि-सिंहोऽत्र स-बुद्धि-सागरः ॥ 5-8 ॥

ಉಡುಪಿಗೆ ಬಂದನು ಬುದ್ಧಿಸಾಗರನ ಜತೆಗೆ ವಾದಿಸಿಂಹನೆಂಬುವನು; ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಿರಿವಾದಿಗಳೆಂಬ ಮದ್ದಾನೆಗಳ ಮತ್ತಿಸಿದವನು; ಎದುರಾಲಿಗಳನರಸುತ್ತ ನೆಲವೆಲ್ಲ ಸುತ್ತಾದಿದವನು; ವೇದವನ್ನು ಹಳಿಯುವವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊತ್ತ ಮೊದಲಿಗನು.

5-8. The learned Bouddha by name Vadisimha, who had conquered all the prominent proud disputants (Elephants), the leader among the despisers of the Vedas, along with another eminent pundit Buddhisagara travelling over the earth in search of rival confutant, came to Udupi.

(This Vadisimha, a Vaiseshika had become a follower of Buddhisagara.)

तस्योरु-दुर्गर्व-वतो जीगीषया निशातमादत्त मुकुन्द-धीर्द्रुतम् ।

स्व-शिष्य-हस्तेन मठान्तरेषु-धेः सु-पक्ष-दक्षं सुख-तीर्थ-मार्गणम् ॥ 5-9 ॥

ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಕೊಬ್ಬಿನಿಂದ ಸೆಟೆದು ನಿಂತ ಅವನನ್ನು ಗೆದೆಯ ಬಯಸಿದ ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಒಡನೆ, ತನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಶಿಷ್ಯನೆಂಬ ಕೈಯಿಂದ, ಬೇರೊಂದು ಮಠವೆಂಬ ಬತ್ತಳಿಕೆಯಿಂದ, ಬರಿಸಿದರು ಚುರುಕುಬುದ್ಧಿಯ [ಬಾಣ: ಚೂಪಾದ], ಚೆಲುವಕ್ಷದ ಸಾಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಣರಾದ [ಬಾಣ:ಚೆಲುಗರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸಜ್ಜಾದ] ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರೆಂಬ ಕೂರ್ಗಣೆಯನ್ನು.

5-9. Achuthapreksha wishing to defeat Buddhisagara swollen with super-arrogance, sent for Sukhatirtha competent to uphold his tenets, through a disciple of his staying in another monastery, to debate with the hostile opponent like a warrior picking up a sharp, fiery arrow from his quiver to rout his adversaries.

चैत्रं प्र-जिज्ञासु कुतूहलाकुलं नृणां कुलं प्र-त्वरितं नि-शामयन् ।

अवन्दतोपेत्य गुरुं गरिष्ठ-धीः स रूप्य-पीठायतनोत्तम-स्थितम् ॥ 5-10 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಬಂದು ವಂದಿಸಿದರು ಉಡುಪಿಯ ದೇಗುಲದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಗುರುಗಳನ್ನು; ಯಾರು ಗೆಲ್ಲುವರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯ ಬಯಸಿ ತವಕದಿಂದ ಓಡೋಡಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜನರ ಗುಂಪಿನತ್ತ ದಿಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತ.

5-10. Poornaprajna, discerning the people moving in throngs in great haste, curious to see the winner in the disputation, hied to the abode of Achuthapreksha at Udupi and bowed to him in reverence.

स वादिसिंहस्य गिरं गरीयसीमखण्डयत्पण्डितमण्डलान्तरे ।

तीक्ष्णेन वाक्येन मितेन वेगिना गदां शरेणोव विशारदो महुः ॥5-11 ॥

ಮುರಿದಿಕ್ಕಿದರವರು ವಾದಿಸಿಂಹನ ಬಲುಮೆಯ ಮಾತುಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು, ನೆರೆದ ಪಂಡಿತರ ನಡುವೆ, ಮಿತವಾದ ಆದರೂ ಹರಿತವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ತ್ವರಿತವಾದ ನುಡಿಯಿಂದ; ಮುರಿವಂತೆ ಜಾಣನಾದವನು [ಮಿತವಾದ, ಹರಿತವಾದ, ತ್ವರಿತವಾದ] ಬಾಣದಿಂದ ಎದುರಾಳಿಯೆಸೆದ ಗದೆಯನ್ನು.

5-11. Madhwacharya, An expert in logistic refuted time and again the protracted and weighty argument of Vadisimha by his pithy, acute and quick counter-arguments in the assembly of the learned like a skilled warrior smashing a big mace by some speedy sharp arrow.

असावसूयन् द्वि-नव-प्रकारतो व्यचीकृपत् कङ्घिदथार्थमुच्चकैः ।

जगद्-वि-जेतुश्च जये स-संशयः तावज्जनोऽजायत पूर्ण-चेतसः ॥5-12 ॥

ಅನಂತರ, ಕಿಚ್ಚುತುಂಬಿದ ಅವನು ಯಾವುದೋ ಎಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನೆತ್ತಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ವಾದಿಸಿದನು ಹದಿನೆಂಟು ಬಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ. ಆಗಂತು, ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನೆ ಗೆಲಿದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಕಾರ ಗೆಲುವಿನ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಸಂಶಯಗೊಂಡರು ಜನ!

5-12. Afterwards, when the defeated Vadisimha boiling with ill-will picked up a topic and vehemently put forth no less than eighteen alternatives and questioned in a high pitch, even the congregation reared a doubt as to the success of Madhwacharya in the disputation.

विकल्प-कोटीरथ खण्डयन् द्रुतं रेजेऽधिकं स्मेर-मुखो बृहन्मतिः ।

तमस्ततीर्वा द्यु-मणिर्विशुद्धया गवा श्रितो विष्णु-पदं सदास्पदम् ॥5-13 ॥

ಕೂಡಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಕಲ್ಪಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಸುನಗುತ್ತ ತುಂಡರಿಸಿ ಬೆಳಬೆಳಗಿದರು, ಸಜ್ಜನರಿಗಾಸರೆಯಾದ [ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಗಳ ನೆಲೆಯಾದ] ಹರಿಯ ಚರಣ [ಆಕಾಶ]ವನ್ನು ಆಶ್ರಯಿಸಿದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು, ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ನುಡಿಯಿಂದ [ಕಿರಣದಿಂದ], ಕತ್ತನೆಯ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿದ ಮುಗಿಲ ಮುತ್ತಾದ ಸೂರ್ಯನಂತೆ!

5-13. Poornaprajna, devoted to the feet of Lord Vishnu, with his pleasing smile soon shearing with extreme ease all the eighteen options of Vadisimha with his faultless words full of incontrovertible reasonings shone like the sun with his sacred rays dispelling the deep darkness in the sky.

अगाधमात्मन्यति-वेलमुद्धतं तिरस्कृताशेष-सरस्वती-ततिम्।

कामं महा-मानस-कुम्भ-सम्भवो लघूचकारेत्यपि बुद्धि-सागरम्॥5-14॥

ಆಳವಾದ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯದ [ಸಾಗರ: ತಳಕಾಣದ], ಸೊಕ್ಕಿನಿಂದ ಬೀಗಿ ಬಲಿತ [ಸಾಗರ: ತನ್ನೊಳಗೆಯೆ ಮೇರೆ ಮೀರಿ ಉಕ್ಕಿದ], ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮಾತುಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮುರಿದಿಕ್ಕಿದ [ಸಾಗರ: ಎಲ್ಲ ನದಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಹೀರಿ ನಿಂತ]' ಬುದ್ಧಿಸಾಗರನನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಪೊಳ್ಳಾಗಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರೆಂಬ ಅಗಸ್ತ್ಯಮುನಿ ಅನಾಯಾಸವಾಗಿ !

5-14. Madhwacharya belittled with ease the supercilious Buddhisagara of superb talent who had conquered the hostile contestants all around like the mighty Sage Agastya slighting the disdain of the surging sea (mightier than all the rivers put-together) by draining it in one draught.

श्व एव वादोऽस्त्विति वादिनौ खलौ अद्योत्तरं भाति यदीर्यतामिति।

मध्ये ब्रुवाणेऽमत तौ जितौ जनः स निश्चिकायापि निशा-पलायनात्॥5-15॥

'ಇನ್ನು ನಾಳೆಯಾಗಲಿ ವಾದ' ಎಂದು ಆ ದುರುಳರೆಂದಾಗ ನುಡಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯಮಧ್ವರು: 'ಉತ್ತರ ಹೊಳೆದರೆ ಇವತ್ತೇ ಹೇಳಿಬಿಡಿ.' ಆಗಲೇ ಮಂದಿ ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡರು: ಅವರು ಸೋತರೆಂದು. ಅದು ಖಚಿತವಾಯಿತು ಆ ಇರುಳೆ ಅವರು ಕಾಲುಕಿತ್ತಾಗೆ.

5-15. When the evil contestants Vadisimha and Buddhisagara contended that their confutation be continued the next day and Madhwacharya instantly retorted that they could refute (his argument) if possible, then and there, the assembled elite could conceive of the disastrous defeat of the dejected disputants which later on was confirmed by their flight during the night.

बुद्धिभिना वादि-वरेण चाऽर्जितां जय-श्रियं भू-परिवर्तिना चिरात्।

अहो मुहूर्तादयमप्रयत्न-वान् अवाप्तवानित्यति-विस्मितं जनैः॥5-16॥

ಬುದ್ಧಿಸಾಗರ ಮತ್ತು ವಾದಿಸಿಂಹ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಸುತ್ತ ಬಹುಕಾಲ ಸುತ್ತಾಡಿ ಒದ್ದಾಡಿ ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಜಯದ ಸಿರಿಯನ್ನು, ಆಹಾ, ಕಸಿದುಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವರು ಚಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಯಾಗಿ - ಎಂದು ನಿಬ್ಬೆರಗಾದರು ಜನ.

5-16. The learned in the concourse were taken aback to see Poornaprajna earning with extreme ease, in no time the renown garnered by the celebrated controversialists Buddhisagara and Vadisimha labouring hard, going round the country conquering the confutants.

व्याख्यान कदा-चिन्मणिमद्-विनिर्मितं भाष्यं जनैस्तर्क-विशारदैर्वृतः ।

उवाच वाचं परिहास-हासवान् सम्मोद-तीर्थः सुर-मोद-दायिनीम् ॥5-17 ॥

ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರೊಮ್ಮೆ, ತರ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗರಾದ ಜನರು ನೆರೆದಾಗ ಸುತ್ತ, ಮಣಿಮಂತ ರಚಿಸಿದ ಭಾಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತ, ದೇವತೆಗಳಿಗು ಖಶಿ ನೀಡುವ ನುಡಿಯನ್ನಾಡಿದರು, ಅಣಕದ ನಗೆ ನಗುತ್ತ:

5-17. Once, Anandatirtha surrounded by expert logicians, adverting on the commentary of the Brahma-Sutras composed by Maniman born on the earth as Sankara said these words with a derisive smile that gladdened the Gods:

सत्-सूत्र-भावे प्रविचारिते पृथग् भाष्याभि-सन्धौ च वि-शुद्ध-बुद्धिभिः ।

निगृह्य गूढाग्रहमुग्रमेतयोः मान्योऽन्वयोऽन्योन्यमहो न दृश्यते ॥5-18 ॥

‘ಒಳಗಡೆಗೆ ಬಲಿತಿರುವ ಮೊಂಡು ಹರವನ್ನುತೊರೆದು, ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ಬಗೆಯಿಂದ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರಗಳ ಭಾವವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಭಾಷ್ಯದ ಅಂತರಂಗವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಬಿಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಆಹಾ, ಇವೆರಡಕ್ಕು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯಾಗುವ ಒಂದು ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯೇ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.’

5-18. ‘After a searching scrutiny, with an unbiased mind devoid of obstinate persistence, it is surprising to see that there is no happy correlation between the import of the Sutras of Lord Badarayana and the intent (tenor) of the commentary composed by Sankara (Alas! It lacks the excellences of a commentary. It betrays the Original.)

इति ब्रुवाणे प्रति-पादयत्यलं भाष्येऽत्र दोषान् प्रबलान् मुहुर्मुहुः ।

तस्मिंस्तु विस्मेर-दीयोऽपि यत्नतो न स्थेयसः पर्यहरन्निमानमी ॥5-19 ॥

ಹೀಗೆ ನುಡಿದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಆ ಭಾಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಿರಿಹಿರೀ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಮರಳಿಮರಳಿ, ಬೆರಗುಗೊಂಡು ಬಗೆಯ ಈ ಪಂಡಿತರು ಒದ್ದಾಡಿಯೂ ತಿದ್ದದಾದರು ತುಂಬ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾದ ಆ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು!

5-19. With these words, Madhwacharya pin-pointed again and again diverse grave defects to the great astonishment of the pundits present there who

नन्वस्य सूत्रस्य परोऽर्थ उच्यतां यद् भाष्य-मात्रं भवता निरस्यते ।

भवादृशैर्यः कविभिर्न दूष्यते कथञ्चनेत्युचुरिमे वचस्विनः ॥5-20 ॥

despite resolute attempts could not remove the strong blemishes.

ಬಿನ್ನವಿಸಿದರು ಮಾತು ಬಲ್ಲ ಆ ಪಂಡಿತರು: 'ಈ ಭಾಷ್ಯವನ್ನಷ್ಟೆ ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದಿರಿ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಹೇಳಿರಲ್ಲ ಈ ಸೂತ್ರದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು: ನಿಮ್ಮಂಥ ತಿಳಿದವರು ಯಾವ ಬಗೆಯಲ್ಲು ಹಳೆಯಲಾಗದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು' - ಎಂದು.

5-20. 'Till now you have only confuted Sankara's commentary; a distinguished scholar like you should interpret correctly the meaning of the Sutrakara which will never be controverted by others', so voiced the eloquent pundits.

अक्लिष्ट-शब्दान्वयमेष सम्भवत्-सूत्रार्थमुच्चैर्वचनं तदाऽऽदे ।

मानीकृताम्नाय-युत-स्मृति क्षणाद् एष्यत्कथा-ताण्डव-सूत्र-धारकम् ॥5-21 ॥

ಶಬ್ದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಸರಳವಾದ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಗೆ, ಸೂತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪುವಂಥ ಅರ್ಥ, ವೇದಗಳೊಡನೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸ-ಪುರಾಣಗಳ ಸಂವಾದ - ಇಂಥ ಉನ್ನತಿಕೆಯ ಮಾತುಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಒಡನೆ ತೊಡಗಿದರಾಗ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು; ಮುಂದಾಗಲಿರುವ ಘಟನೆಯ ತಾಂಡವಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಸೂಚನೆಯ ನಾಂದಿಯಾಗಿ!

5-21. Being so entreated by the assembly, Madhwacharya commenced his learned exhortation on the Brahmasutras based on the authoritative Vedas and Smritis where words bore a close relation to their meanings and were expressed in a clear and crisp manner, as a prelude to his forthcoming Bhashya.

बुभुत्सया मत्सर-वर्जितान् जनान् स-मत्सरान् वा वि-जिगीषयाऽऽगतान् ।

श्रुत-प्रवीणाति-तार्किकान् मुहुः भङ्गाऽनया भङ्गमुपानिनाय सः ॥5-22 ॥

ತಿಳಿಯಬಯಸಿ ಬಂದ ಕಿಚ್ಚಿರದ ಮಂದಿ; ಗೆದೆಯಬಯಸಿ ಬಂದ ಕಿಚ್ಚಿರುವ ಮಂದಿ; ವೇದಗಳನೋದಿ ತಿಳಿದವರು; ತುಂಬ ತರ್ಕಮಾಡುವವರು - ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಈ ರೀತಿ ತೆಪ್ಪಗಾಗಿಸಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು.

5-22. This Madhwacharya thus (in the manner described) satisfied the virtuous free from envy, well-versed in the Vedas and specialized in logic, desirous of knowing the truth, with fitting replies to all their questions and silenced the vicious full of ill-will desirous of vanquishing him by controverting them again and again.

कदा-चिदेनं प्रति-गम्य सौम्य-धीः स मध्य-गेहार्य-वर प्र-सेदिवान् ।

हेतोः कुतश्चिद् वि-मनी-कृतोऽप्यहो गुणाब्धि-लुब्धः सु-जनः प्र-सीदति ॥5-23 ॥

ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಮೆದುಮನದ ನಡಿಲ್ಲಾಯಭಟ್ಟರು ಇವರನ್ನು ಬಂದು ಕಂಡು ಕರಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು; ಯಾವುದೋ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮನಸು ಕೆಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡಾ. ಆಹಾ, ಕರಗಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಸಜ್ಜನರು ಗುಣವಂತಿಕೆಯ ಕಡಲು ಕಂಡಾಗ.

5-23. It is strange that Madhyagehabhatta, the pick of the wise, pure in mind, even though embarrassed (by his son's resolve to take the life of a recluse) felt intensely happy to see his son grown in stature. Really Virtue is beauty: the noble in love with it really rejoice.

तेजोऽमृतं नन्दन-गात्र-पात्र-गं नेत्राञ्जलिभ्यामपिबत् सदाऽव्ययम् ।

विद्या-सुधां चास्य वचो-महा-घटे पूर्णामसौ कर्ण-पुटेन पण्डितः ॥5-24 ॥

ಕುಡಿದರು ಪಂಡಿತರಾದ ಭಟ್ಟರು ಕಣ್ಣೊಗಸೆಯಿಂದ ಮಗನ ಮೈಯಕುಡಿಕೆಯಿರುವ ಎಂದೂ ಕುಂದದ ತೇಜಸ್ಸಿನ ಸೊದೆಯನ್ನು; ಕುಡಿದರು ಕಿವಿ ಬಟ್ಟಲಿಂದ ಅವರ ಮಾತಿನ ಮಡಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿದ ತಿಳಿವಿನ ಸೊದೆಯನ್ನು.

5-24. The learned Madhyagehabhatta gazed with his eyes on the eternal splendour of Poornaprajna's body as one quaffs off the nectar in a pot with his two palms and ardently listened to his disquisitions full of sound wisdom as one accepts with gratification a vessel containing ambrosia to the brim.

लीला-विवादे गुरुणा जगद्-गुरोः प्रसङ्गतस्तत्र च तादृशे सति ।

सूत्रार्थ-विचेत् कुरु भाष्यमञ्जसे-त्याक्षेप-पूर्वं गुरुरभ्यधादिमम् ॥5-25 ॥

ಜಗದ್ಗುರುವಿಗೆ ಗುರುಗಳ ಜತೆ ಮಾತಿನ ಜಗಳದ ಮೋಜು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ನಡೆದಾಗ ನುಡಿದರು ಗುರುಗಳು ಗದರುದನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ: 'ಬಲ್ಲಿರಾದರೆ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು, ರಚಿಸಿರಲ್ಲ ಚಂದದ ಭಾಷ್ಯವೊಂದನ್ನು'- ಎಂದು.

5-25. During their healthy discussions while Sankara-Bhashya was being refuted repeatedly, once Achuthapreksha, the teacher of Poornaprajna (the preceptor of the world) said in a mood to object, quietly 'if you have correctly caught the true import of the Brahma-Sutras, why not compose your own commentary on it'.

विधान-मात्रं तदुपाददे तदा पयो यथाऽच्छं परमः स हंसः-राट् ।

तल्लीनमाक्षेपमुपैक्षताफलं वारीव सन्तो हि गुणांश्च-तोषिणः ॥5-26 ॥

ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದರಾಗ ಪರಮಹಂಸರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಆ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ; ರಾಜಹಂಸ ತಿಳಹಾಲನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ. ತೊರೆದುಬಿಟ್ಟರು ಅದರಲ್ಲಡಗಿದ್ದ ಹುಸಿ ಆರೂಪವನ್ನು;

ಹಾಲಡಗಿದ್ದ ಬೇಡಾದ ನೀರನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ! ಗುಣದ ತುಣಕನ್ನೆ ಕಂಡರೂ
ಖಶಿಪಡುತ್ತಾರಲ್ಲವೆ ಸಜ್ಜನರು?

5-26. Madhwacharya the eminent saint welcomed the mandate of the master (to write a commentary of his own on the Brahmasutras) being heedless to the persistent, latent, fruitless objections (contained in their accidental disquisitions) like the King-Swan separating pure milk from water. Indeed, it is the nature of the noble to appreciate merit. (Where-ever it may be).

वैराग्य-वैयात्य-सु-वात्त्व-पूर्वकैः युतो गुणैः पारम-हंस्य-भूषणैः ।

ज्येष्ठो यतिर्यो लिक्कुचान्वयोद्भवः तं भूरि-भक्तिः स कदाचिदब्रवीत् ॥ 5-27 ॥

'ಹಿರೇ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ' ಗಳೊಬ್ಬರಿದ್ದರು; 'ಪೆಜತ್ತಾಯ' ಮನೆತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬಂದವರು; ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸದ ಒಡವೆಗಳಾದ ವಿರಕ್ತಿ, ದಿಟ್ಟತನ, ಮಾತುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಗುಣಗಳಿಂದ ಚೆಲುಗೊಂಡವರು; ಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಭಂಡಾರವಾದವರು. ಅವರೊಮ್ಮೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಬಳಿ:

5-27. The elderly ascetic hailing from the ancient Likucha family a devout devotee of Lord Hari, embellished with qualities that adorn saint-hood like renunciation, courage and eloquence once said to Madhwacharya thus:

विरोधि वेदान्त-कृतान्त-सम्पदां भाष्यादिकं चेदिदमस्तु का क्षतिः ।

अस्मभ्यमाचक्ष्वविचक्षणोचितं भावं तु सूत्रोपनिषद्- विवक्षितम् ॥ 5-28 ॥

'ಈ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದವು ವೇದಾಂತದ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ಸಿರಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಇರಲಿ ಬಿಡಿ! ನಮಗೇನು ಹಾನಿ? ಓ ಅಭಿಜ್ಞರೆ, ನೀವು ಹೇಳಿರಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸೂತ್ರ-ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮ್ಮತವಾದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು'.

5-28. 'What loss if these commentaries now in vogue, run contrary to the doctrine of Vedanta-Sutras. Let them exist. Oh Madhwacharya! You reveal the real import of the Brahmasutras and Upanishads that will be acceptable to the wise.'

इत्यस्य वाचा शरदेव भासिता यदाऽखिलाशाः शुभ-पूर्णया बभौ ।

प्रमोद-तीर्थानन-चन्द्र-चन्द्रिका व्याख्याभिधा विष्णु-पद-प्रकाशिनी ॥ 5-29 ॥

ಚಂದದ ಹುಣ್ಣಿಮೆಯ ಶರದೃತುವಿನಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ದಿಸೆಗಳೂ ಬೆಳಗುವಂತೆ, ಸುಕೃತ ತುಂಬಿದ ಇವರ ಈ ಮಾತಿನಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಆಸೆಗಳೂ ನಿಗುರಿ ನಿಂತಾಗ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಿತು

ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರ ಮುಖವೆಂಬ ಚಂದ್ರನಿಂದಿಳಿದು ಬಂದ, ಹರಿಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನು ತಿಳಿ ಹೇಳುವ [ಆಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗಿಸುವ] ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನವೆಂಬ ಬೆಳದಿಂಗಳು!

5-29. The auspicious words of the elderly ascetic expressing the expectations of the righteous resembled the autumn lighting all the quarters with its glow. Like the gleam of the moon embellishing the sky with its white sheen, the delightful discourses of the Acharya on Brahmasutras and Upanishads that distinctly manifested the nature and glory of the supreme illumined the minds of the noble.

ज्येष्यन् कदाचित् किलकाल-पालितां दिशं प्रयातोऽच्युत-बुद्धिना सह ।

समग्र-धीर्मण्डित-विष्णु-मङ्गलं विष्णुं जगन्मङ्गलमाननाम सः ॥5-30 ॥

ಒಮ್ಮೆ ದಿಗ್ವಿಜಯಗೈಯುತ್ತ, ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಜತೆಗೆ, ತೆಂಕಣದಿಸೆಗೆ ತೆರಳಿದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ತಲೆಬಾಗಿದರು ವಿಷ್ಣುಮಂಗಳದ ಚೆಲು ನಾರಾಯಣನಿಗೆ; ಜಗನ್ಮಂಗಳನಿಗೆ.

5-30. Poornaprajna, on one occasion moved to the South along with his preceptor Achuthapreksha to vanquish the learned disputants and arriving at a sacred village by name Vishnumangala bowed to the auspicious Lord Vishnu, an ornament of the place.

भिक्षा-प्र-दात्राऽत्र परीक्षितुं मुहः दत्ते प्र-भुक्ते कदली-फलोच्चये ।

अनेन निर्यत्नमवार्य-विस्मयः तमार्यवर्यं विजनेऽवदद् गुरुः ॥5-31 ॥

ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿಕ್ಷೆ ನೀಡಿದವಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆಂದು ಮರಮರಳಿ ತಂದಿತ್ತ ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣುಗಳ ಗುಪ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಅನಾಯಾಸವಾಗಿ ತಿಂದು ಮುಗಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅಚ್ಚರಿ ತಡೆಯಲಾರದೆ ಗುರು ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಕರೆದು ಕೇಳಿದರು ಮಹನೀಯರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನು ಗುಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ:

5-31. The revered Achuthapreksha, with irrepressible astonishment, seeing his disciple Madhwacharya consume time and again heaps of plantains with ease offered by a householder who had hosted the alms on that day to test his might, said thus to him in a lone place.

भिक्षावसाने द्वि-शताधिकैः फलैः व्यूढैः प्रभुक्तैः परिपूरितेऽपि ते ।

तनूदरे नास्ति गरिष्ठता कथं सुचित्त सत्यं वदताद् भवानिति ॥5-32 ॥

‘ಉಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಂದ, ಇನ್ನೂರಕ್ಕೂ ಮಿಕ್ಕಿದ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳಿಂದ ಗಿಡಿದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬಡನಡುವೇಕೆ ಬೀಗಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಓ ನಲ್ ಬಗೆಯ ನೆಲೆಯೆ, ನಿಜ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು ನೀವು’ – ಎಂದು.

5-32. ‘Oh Poornaprajna, tell us the truth as to how your belly that has swallowed more than two hundred plump plantains after a sumptuous dinner is yet slender and not swollen in size.’

अङ्गुष्ठ-मात्रं जठर-प्रतिष्ठितं जाज्वल्यमानं मम जात-वेदसम्।

नित्यं हितं विश्व-दहं च वित्त तं विश्वेश-चेता इति सोब्रवीत् तदा ॥5-33 ॥

ಹರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗೆ ನೆಟ್ಟ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಹೀಗೆಂದು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದರಾಗ: ‘ತಿಳಿಯಿರಿ: ನನ್ನ ಒಡಲಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರಳ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಧಗಧಗಿಸುವ ಬೆಂಕಿ; ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನೆ ಸುಡಬಲ್ಲ ಬೆಂಕಿ; ಆದರೂ ಸದಾ ನಗೆ ಹಿತವಾದ ಬೆಂಕಿ’.

5-33. Then Madhwacharya, ever contemplating Lord Hari in his mind, conveyed thus: ‘Oh preceptor, know that there burns in my belly the fire of the size of a thumb that is always beneficial to me; it is the conflagration (wild-fire) that burns the whole world during the deluge.’

(Likewise he could digest the pot of boiled gram (II-38) as a child and could gorge a cart-load of food in his former incarnation as Bhimasena and Lord Vayu he drank the most dangerous poison unharmed.)

पर्याकुलानेक-सरस्वती-ततीन् न्यायोपपन्नान् विविधार्थ-संयुतान्।

अतीत्य देशान् समयांश्च चारु-धीः असौ जगामाभि-मतेन वर्त्मना ॥5-34 ॥

ಚೆಲುವನದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಸಾಗಿದರು ಇಷ್ಟವಾದ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ಜಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ: ಹಲವು ನದಿಗಳು ಸುತ್ತುವರಿದ [ಮತ: ಹಲಬಗೆಯ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿದ], ನ್ಯಾಯದ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆವ [ಮತ: ತರ್ಕದ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಪಡೆದ], ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಸುತ್ತುಗಳಿಂದೊಡಗೂಡಿದ [ಮತ: ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಪ್ರಮೇಯಗಳಿಂದೊಡಗೂಡಿದ] ನಾಡುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಆಯಾ ಮತಗಳನ್ನೂ ದಾಟಿ ಸಾಗುತ್ತೆ.

5-34. Poornaprajna with his captivating intellect journeyed ahead by his chosen route crossing diverse regions with different traditions, replete with surging rivers and remarkable things, refuting rival doctrines advanced by the assembled scholar’s masters on varied topics, well grounded in logic.

स्व-हेळया पातित-पार्थिव-व्रजां धी-शुद्धि-दां केरळ-भूषणायिताम्।

पयस्विनीं प्रेक्ष्य पथि द्विजार्चितां स भाविनीमस्मरदत्र चण्डिकाम् ॥5-35 ॥

ತನ್ನ ಸೆಲೆಯಾಟದಿಂದ ಮರಗಳ ತೋಪನ್ನೆ ಕಿತ್ತೊಗೆದವಳು [ಚಂಡಿಕೆ: ತನ್ನ ನಡೆಯಾಟದಿಂದ ಆಳರಸರ ಪಡೆಯನ್ನೆ ಸದೆಬಡಿಯುವವಳು] ಪಯಸ್ವಿನಿ; ಮನದ ಕೊಳೆ ತೊಳೆವವಳು; ಸಿಂಗಾರವಾದವಳು ಕೇರಳದ ನಾಡಿಗೇ; ಪೂಜೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವಳು ಪಾರುವರಿಂದ: ಇಂಥ ನದಿ ಪಯಸ್ವಿನಿಯನ್ನು ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ನೆನೆದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರಲಿರುವ ಅಂಥ ಚಂಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು!

5-35. Madhwacharya, discerning enroute the Payaswini river that falls down the cluster of trees by the force of its flow, cleanses the minds those who plunge in it and adorning the region adored by the birds and (Brahmins), recollected the intended incarnation of Goddess Durga worshipped by the holy Brahmins, and embellishment to the place of her descent who will destroy the many ruling-demons by her indomitable daring and protect her devotees.

ततः क्रमेण प्र-चलन्नुपेयिवान् अवन्दतेन्दीवर-सुन्दर-च्छविम्।

अम्भोज-नाभं स भुजङ्ग-शायिनं श्री-वल्लभं श्रीमदनन्त-सत्पुरे ॥5-36 ॥

ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಗುತ್ತ ತಿರುವನಂತಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ವಂದಿಸಿದರು ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಿರಿಯರಸನನ್ನು; ಕನ್ನೈದಿಲೆಯ ಚೆಲುಕಾಂತಿಯ ತಾವರೆಹೊಕ್ಕಳನನ್ನು' ಶೇಷಶಯನನನ್ನು.

5-36. Moving ahead, as per schedule, Madhwacharya arrived at Tiruvanantapur and saluted Anant-Padmanabha, consort of Goddess Lakshmi lying on his serpent-bed glistening with the lovely splendour of the blue lotus.

वेदान्त-सूत्राणि कृतान्त वित्-तमो व्याख्यादसौ शिष्य-गणाय संसदि।

वि-लक्षणं जीव-गणाद् गुणार्णवं ब्रह्माच्युतारख्यं प्रति-पादयन् मुहुः ॥5-37 ॥

ವಿವರಿಸಿದರಿವರು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ ಬಲ್ಲವರು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯವೃಂದಕ್ಕೆ; ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಅಚ್ಯುತನೆಂಬ ಪರಬ್ರಹ್ಮನನ್ನು; ಗುಣಗಳ ಕಡಲಾದವನನ್ನು; ತೀರ ಬೇರೆಯಾದವನನ್ನು ಜೀವಗಳ ಗಡಣದಿಂದ.

5-37. Madhwacharya, the distinguished interpreter of Vedanta discoursing on the sutras of Lord Vedavyasa to his disciples in the assembly of the

learned, highlighted repeatedly that Brahman designated as Achutha is full of infinite auspicious attributes and is entirely different from the finite Jivas.

अप्रांशु-नूत्नोप-पदादि-वास-जः स सङ्करो वैर-परायणः पुनः ।

असूययोचेऽत्र महानति-क्रमः सूत्रार्थ-वादोऽकृत-भाष्यकेष्विति ॥5-38 ॥

ಹಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಆ ಹಳೆಯ ಸಂಕರನೆ ಮರಳಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಕುದುಪುಸ್ತೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ. ಅನಂತಶಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಅವನೆಂದ ಕಿಚ್ಚಿನಿಂದ: 'ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅವಚಾರವಿದು ಭಾಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸದವರು ಸೂತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥ ಹೇಳುವುದು' - ಎಂದು.

5-38. The vindictive Sankara the despiser of Mukhyaprana born again in the Kudipusturu clan inflamed with ill-will from Madhwacharya so propagating the majesty of the supreme, accused him that it was a transgression of the bonds of decorum to discourse on the Sutras off-hand without composing a commentary.

वदोत्तरम् भाति यदीह कुर्महे भाष्यं कृतिर्नास्य हि दण्ड-वारिता ।

जगद्-गुरुणामिति तां गुरोर्गिरं जनः समस्तोऽभिननन्द स-स्मिताम् ॥5-39 ॥

'ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೊಳೆದರೆ ಹೇಳು. ಭಾಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸೋಣವಂತೆ. ಯಾರು ದೊಣ್ಣೆ ಬೀಸಿ ತಡೆಯಲಾರರು ಅದರ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು' - ಜಗದ್ಗುರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಗುರುಗಳಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ನೆಗೆವರೆಸಿ ನುಡಿದ ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿದರು ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಂದಿ.

5-39. All the people who had assembled there greatly appreciated the words of Madhwacharya, the preceptor of the world, spoken with a pleasing smile: 'you are at liberty to answer our objections, if you can. We will shortly compose our Bhashya. Of course, there is no royal decree denying the right to compose a commentary.'

प्राज्ञैर्महा-पुरुष-सर्व-लक्षणैः सम्पन्न-देहोऽयमितीरिते प्रभौ ।

परे परस्याप्यति-पीनता-दृशः स्फिड-मात्र संशंसनमेव चक्रिरे ॥5-40 ॥

ಸಾಮುದ್ರಿಕ ಬಲ್ಲವರು ನುಡಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು: 'ಮಹಾಪುರುಷರ ಎಲ್ಲ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವಾದ ದೇಹ ಇವರದು' - ಎಂದು. ತಮ್ಮ ಗುರುವಿನ ಬೊಜ್ಜುಮೈಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡ ಇತರರೂ ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿದರು ಆತನ ಟೊಂಕದ ಬಿಂಕವನ್ನು!

5-40 When the learned in the assembly highly lauded Madhwacharya as a prodigy possessing all the thirty-two bodily excellences, the partisans of

Kudipusturu praised out of sheer envy his adipose waist. (A sign of ugliness).

स्फिग्-धूषणानि प्रतिपादयत्यलं सम्पूर्ण-सङ्घोऽस्यतु लक्ष्म-शास्त्रतः ।

तद्-दण्ड-सङ्घण्डन-संश्रवम् व्यधात् तदक्षमोऽसौ प्रकृतिर्हि साऽसताम् ॥5-41 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರೋ ಸಾಮುದ್ರಿಕಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಆಧಾರದಿಂದ ಅವನ ಟೊಂಕದ ಅವಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿದರು. ಆಗ ಆಣೆಯಿಟ್ಟನಾತ ಅವರ ದಂಡವನ್ನು ಮುರಿವುದಾಗಿ; ಮುರಿವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇರದಿದ್ದರೂ! ಅದಲ್ಲವೇ ದುರ್ಜನರ ಹುಟ್ಟುಗುಣ?

5-41. When Poornaprajna commented aright basing his remarks on the science of the signs of physical excellence that fatty hips betokened a hedions mark, Kudipusturu out of fury, took a vow even though incompetent to carry it out that he will break his staff. (Cut his monk-staff into pieces.) Verily such is the nature of the vicious (to take barren vows).

स्नात्वाऽत्र तीर्थेष्वचिरेण कन्यका-तीर्थे सु-तीर्थे सुख-तीर्थे आप्लुतः ।

समुद्र-सेतौ च नि-मज्य विष्णवे श्री-राम-नाथाय नमश्चकार सः ॥5-42 ॥

ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರು ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತೀರ್ಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಂದು, ತಳುವದೇ ಕನ್ಯಾಕುಮಾರಿಯ ಸ್ನಾನಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲು ಮಿಂದು, ಧನುಷ್ಕೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿದ್ದು, ನಮಸ್ಕರಿಸಿದರು ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರದ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಶ್ರೀರಾಮರೂಪಿ ಹರಿಗೆ.

5-42. With holy dips in various hallowed lakes in that place, Madhwacharya moving further ahead plunged in the foremost pond by name Kanyatirtha. Then enroute, arriving at the sea-bridge (Dhanushkoti) he bathed there and bowed to Lord Hari immanent in the Rameshwara Linga installed by Lord Ramachandra.

(The sight of the bridge removes even the sin of Brahmahatya.)

तमा-ब्रजन्तं यतिवेष-धारिणं दण्डं प्रकाशयैष हसन्नभाषत ।

खण्ड्येत दण्डो यदि चण्ड न त्वया त्वं पण्डकोऽपण्डित वन्द्य-वागिति ॥5-43 ॥

ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರಾದ ಯತಿವೇಷದ ಆತನನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನುಡಿದರಿವರು, ನಗುತ್ತ, ದಂಡವನ್ನೆತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತ; 'ಓ ದಡ್ಡನಾದ ದುಡುಕನೆ, ಮಾತು ಮುರಿದ ಹೇಡಿಯಾಗುವೆಯಲಾ, ಮುರಿಯದಿದ್ದರೆ ನೀನು ಈ ದಂಡವನ್ನು!' - ಎಂದು.

5-43. Then Madhwacharya accousted Kudipusturu facing him in the garb of an ascetic, showing his staff with a smile: 'Oh foolish one, you are a victim of

fury! If you sever not this staff, then you turn to be a professed liar and a eunuch.'

लज्जानतः स्वार्थमथार्थयन्नसन् उपैक्ष्यतासौ द्विज-नायकैस्तदा ।

आनन्दयन्तं वदनेन्दुना जगत् तं द्वेष्टि कः प्राज्ञमिहेति वादिभिः ॥ 5-44 ॥

ನಾಚಿ ತಲೆ ತಗ್ಗಿಸಿದ ದುರುಳನವನು ಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ತನ್ನ ನೆರವಿಗಂದು, ಕಡೆಕಣಿಸಿದರವನನ್ನು ಹಾರುವರ ಮುಂದಾಳುಗಳು.' ಯಾರು ದ್ವಿಷಿಸಿಯಾರು ಚಂದ್ರನಂಥ ಚೆಲುವೊರೆಯಿಂದ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಸಂತಸ ನೀಡುವ ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾವಂತನನ್ನು?' ಎನ್ನುತ್ತ.

5-44. Bent with blush, he begged the best Brahmins to back him in breaking the Acharya's monk-staff but they belittled him for his beastly behaviour berating thus: 'who can censure such a celestial who charms the cosmos with his beaming, beautiful (moon-like) countenance?'

या-याः प्रसक्ताः परिषत्सु पूरुषैः विद्याविदग्धैर्विविधैः समागमे ।

स तासु-तासु प्रतिभाति-भासुरो विद्यासु विद्यादि-पतिर्जिगाय तान् ॥ 5-45 ॥

ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನುರಿತ ಪಂಡಿತರು ನೆರೆದಾಗ ಯಾವಯಾವ ವಿದ್ಯೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವ ಬಂತು ಆಯಾ ವಿದ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೆಲಿದರವರನ್ನು ಇವರು, ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆಬೆಳಗುವವರು, ವಿದ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೊಡೆಯರಾದವರು!

5-45. Madhwacharya with his prodigious talent glistened, vanquishing all the pundits assembled in the learned gathering specialized in various branches of scriptural learning during disputations on different topics relating to diverse Shastras.

अचाल्यमानः स-गुरुः स चापलैः असज्जनानामबलीयसामिह ।

उवास मासांश्चतुरो महा-मनाः सिंहो गुहान्तोप-गतः शुनामिव ॥ 5-46 ॥

ಜಗ್ಗದೆ ದುರ್ಬಲರಾದ ದುರುಳರ ಹುಡುಗಾಟಗಳಿಗೆ, ಗುರುಗಳೊಡನೆ ಚಾತುರ್ಮಾಸ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಂತರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರಿಲ್ಲ; ಜಗ್ಗದೆ ನಾಯಿಗಳ ಕಾಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಗವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತ ಸಿಂಹದಂತೆ!

5-46. Unruffled by the rash activities of the weak-wicked, the solemn Madhwacharya dwelt in Rameshwara with his preceptor during the Chaturmasya period, like the dauntless lion dwelling in its den remaining undisturbed by the bark of the feeble dogs.

शृङ्गार-सिन्धुं स भुजङ्ग-शायिनं श्रीरङ्ग-वासं कृत-मङ्गलम् सताम् ।

अमन्द-धीर्देवमवन्दताऽऽगतः कवेर-कन्या-हिम वायु सेवितम् ॥ 5-47 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಬಂದು ವಂದಿಸಿದರು ಶ್ರೀರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹರಿಗೆ; ಸಿಂಗಾರದ ಕಡಲಿಗೆ;
ಹಾವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪವಡಿಸಿದವನಿಗೆ; ಸಜ್ಜನರಿಗೆ ಒಳಿತನೀವವನಿಗೆ; ಕಾವೇರಿಯ
ತಂಗಾಳಿಯಿಂದ ಸೇವೆ ಕೊಂಡವನಿಗೆ!

5-47. Poornaprajna arriving at holy Srirangam bowed with deep devotion to Lord Ranganatha, propitious to the noble, lying on the serpent-bed served with intense affection (fanned) by the cool breezes of the Kaveri river.

(one of the eight sacred places where the Supreme has manifested himself – Swayam-vyakta.)

ततो निवृत्तः परमेव पूरुषं प्रणम्य नानायतनेषु सं-चरन् ।

प्र-काशयन् स्वाति-शयानमानुषान् आशामुदीचीं प्र-ययावसौ क्रमात् ॥ 5-48 ॥

ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೊರಟು ಸಂಚರಿಸುತ್ತ, ನಾನಾ ದೇಗುಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಿಸುತ್ತ ಪರಮಪುರುಷ
ನಾರಾಯಣನನ್ನೆ, ಪ್ರಕಟಪಡಿಸುತ್ತ ಮನುಜರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡರಿಯದ ತನ್ನ ಹಿರಿಮೆಗಳನ್ನು,
ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಪಯಣಹೊರಟರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಬಡಗುದಿಕ್ಕಿನತ್ತ.

5-48. Returning from Srirangam Madhwacharya saluting enroute, the supreme Lord Narayana immanent in all idols in various temples journeyed in the northern direction manifesting his divine majesty.

ततस्ततो विस्मित-लोचनैर्नरैः निरीक्ष्यमाणोऽति-सु-लक्षणाकृतिः ।

ग्रामोत्तमान् प्राप्य पयस्विनी-तटे विवेश देवायतनं स किञ्चन ॥ 5-49 ॥

ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆರಗುಗಣ್ಣಿಂದ ಜನರು ನಿಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ತುಂಬ ಚೆಲುರೂಪದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು
ಹಿರಿಯ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳತ್ತ ಸಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿದರು ಪಯಸ್ವಿನಿಯ ತಡಿಯ ಒಂದು ದೇಗುಲವನ್ನು.

5-49. Madhwacharya, with his lustrous body graced with all the excellences, witnesses by the people with wondrous eyes, during his visits to the prominent villages, (at last) entered a temple on the banks of the Payaswini river.

अदीत्य धर्मेण षडङ्गमागमं तदर्थ-सं-वर्णन-निर्णयान्विताः ।

प्रापुर्द्विजेन्द्रास्तमपूर्व-पूरुषं जिज्ञासवः सु-प्रथितं जगत्-त्रये ॥ 5-50 ॥

ಬಂದರಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹಿರಿಯ ಹಾರುವರು, ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಆರು ಅಂಗಗಳೊಡನೆ ವೇದವನ್ನೋದಿ
ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥದ ವಿವರಣೆಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲವರು; ಮೂರು ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ
ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾದ ಈ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತಾವೂ ಕಂಡು ತಿಳಿಯಬಯಸಿದವರು.

5-50. Many eminent Brahmins who had studied the Vedas with its auxiliary
Shastra's in the prescribed manner and had the competence to interpret
their import correctly assembled there, curious to see and acquaint
themselves with this unique person Madhwacharya of profound intellect,
famed in the three worlds.

ಸು-ಸ್ಮಿತೆಂದುಮರವಿನ್ದ-ಲೋಚನಂ ಸ್ವರ್ಣ-ವರ್ಣಮತಿ-ಭದ್ರ-ಭಾಷಣಮ್ |

ವೀತ-ಭೂಷಮಪಿ ವಿಶ್ವ-ಭೂಷಣಂ ತಂ ದಿವ್ಯಧ್ವಜರೂಪತಜ್ಜನಃ || 5-51 ||

ಓಡೋಡಿ ಬಂದರು ಮಂದಿ ಕಾಣಲೆಂದು ಅವರನ್ನು; ಮೆಲನಗುವ ಚಂದಿರನನ್ನು;
ತಾವರೇಕಣ್ಣಿನವರನ್ನು; ಬಂಗಾರದ ಬಣ್ಣದವರನ್ನು; ತುಂಬ ಚೆಲು ಮಾತುಗಾರರನ್ನು;
ಒಡವೆ ತೊಡದಿದ್ದರೂ ಜಗಕೆಲ್ಲ ಒಡವೆಯಾದವರನ್ನು!

5-51. Even the common crowd rushed to the place to have a sight of
Madhwacharya, the embellishment of the universe even though unadorned,
with a glowing yellow form having a resplendent beautiful face (like the
moon), a pleasing smile, broad lovely lotus-like eyes and a sweet tongue.

ವಿಧೂರು-ದ್ಯುತಿ-ಧೀರ-ತಾರಕ-ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರೇ ಪತಜ್ಞಾಯಿತೋ

ದುವಾದಿಭ-ಕುತರ್ಕ-ಕುಮ್ಮ-ದಲನೇ ಸಿಂಹ-ಪ್ರಬರ್ಹಾಯಿತಃ |

ಲೋಲಾಲೋಕಕ-ಲೋಕ-ದೃಕ್-ಕುಮುದಿನಿ-ಸಂಹ್ರಾದನೇಽಜಾಯಿತಃ

ಸಂಸನ್ಮುಂಡಲ-ಮುಂಡನಾಯಿತಃ ಉತ ಸ್ವಾನಂದ-ತೀರ್ಥೋ ಬಭೌ || 5-52 ||

ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರು, ವಿದ್ಯೆಯೆಂಬ ಮಿನುಗುಬೆಳಕಿನ ಪಂಡಿತರೆಂಬ
ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಗುಂದಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂರ್ಯನಂತಿರುವವರು; ದುರ್ವಾದಿಗಳೆಂಬ
ಮದ್ದಾನೆಗಳ ಕುತರ್ಕದ ಗಂಡಸ್ಥಲನ್ನು ಮುರಿದಿಕ್ಕುವಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲಿತ ಸಿಂಹದಂತಿರುವವರು;
ಚಪಲನೋಟದ ಜನರ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳೆಂಬ ನೈದಿಲೆಗಳನರಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂದ್ರನಂತಿರುವವರು;
ವಿದ್ವತ್ ಸಭೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಅಲಂಕಾರಪ್ರಾಯರಾದವರು!

5-52. Anandatirtha with his flashing form adorned the assembly packed with
pundits, defeating the celebrated disputants proud of their wisdom like the
glittering sun shadowing the twinkling stars, courageously cutting the
adverse arguments of the (evil) crooked confutants like a brave lion shearing

the temples of the mighty elephants and pleasing the people with eager eyes like the moon delighting the longing lotuses.

इति श्रीमत्कवि-कुल-तिलक-त्रिविक्रम-पण्डिताचार्य-सुत

श्री-नारायण-पण्डिताचार्य-विरचिते श्री-मध्व-विजये महा-काव्ये-आनन्दाङ्किते

पञ्चमः सर्गः

षष्ठः सर्गः - [6-57]

ऐतरेयमथ किञ्चन सूक्तं सूचयन् सदसि तत्र गरिष्ठः ।

श्रोतुमिच्छति सभा भगवद्भ्यः सूक्त-भावमिति तावदुवाच ॥ 6-1 ॥

ಆ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಹಿರಿಯರೊಬ್ಬರು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಋಗ್ವೇದದ ಒಂದು ಸೂಕ್ತವನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುತ್ತ: 'ಈ ಸಭೆ ತಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಕೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಈ ಸೂಕ್ತದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು'.

6-1. An elderly learned in the gathering, referring to a certain Sukta in the Aitareya Shakha entreated the Acharya thus: 'This assembly longs to know its real import from a celebrated person like you.'

वर्ण-सौष्ठव-गरिष्ठमतूर्णं तुल्य-मात्रमति-मात्र-सु-लक्ष्म ।

व्यूढ हज्जलद-घोषममुष्यो-च्चारणं वि-दधदभ्यधितार्थम् ॥ 6-2 ॥

ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಅದರರ್ಥವನ್ನು; ಆ ಸೂಕ್ತವನ್ನುಚ್ಚರಿಸುತ್ತ, ವರ್ಣಗಳ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟತೆಯಿಂದ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ; ಅವಸರಿಸದೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಬ ಲಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿ; ಮೋಡದ ಗುಡುಗಿನಂತೆ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ.

6-2. Madhwacharya recited the Sukta with all its rare excellences like clarity of words, lack of speed and equal syllabic measure and elucidated its true meaning with a voice solemn like that of a cloud.

लक्षणान्वित-तया वचनेऽस्मिन् देवता-गुरुमसावति-शेते ।

मानमित्यपि विधाय धिया ते तत् तु सूक्तमपरार्थमवोचन् ॥ 6-3 ॥

'ಲಕ್ಷಣವಾದ ಮಾತುಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಇವರು ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಮೀರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ'- ಮನದೊಳಗೆ ಹೀಗೆಂದುಕೊಂಡರೂ, ಆ ಸೂಕ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೊಂದು ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಒರೆದರವರು.

6-3. Though these learned Brahmins realized that Madhwacharya far excelled even the preceptor of the Gods (Brihaspati) in pronouncing and interpreting the Vedas with all their exquisite marks and revered him in their own minds, yet (out of ill-will) they construed the Sukta in question in a different manner.

स्यात् तथेत्थमपि सं-भविताऽर्थः त्र्यर्थतां श्रुतिषु वित्त दशार्थम् ।

भारतं ननु शतार्थमपि स्याद् वैष्णवं पद-सहस्र-तयं हि ॥ 6-4 ॥

'ಹಾಗೂ ಸರಿ; ಹೀಗೂ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಬಹುದು. ವೇದಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೂರು ಅರ್ಥಗಳೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿರಿ; ಹತ್ತು ಅರ್ಥಗಳು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ; ನೂರು ಅರ್ಥಗಳು ವಿಷ್ಣುಸಹಸ್ರನಾಮಕ್ಕೆ'.

6-4. 'Try to recognize that the Vedic hymns carry three meanings and the Mahabharata verses admit ten imports while Vishnusahasranama makes room for senses a hundred in measure; so saying Madhwacharya ratified both the versions put forth for the Sukta in question.' (Your version is also correct and mine too and even a third one is feasible.)

इत्युदीरयति विस्तृत-चित्ते भू-सुरा इह जिगीषव एनम् ।

ऊचुरर्थ-शतकं हरि-नाम्नां वर्णयतामिति स-हास-मुखास्ते ॥ 6-5 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಹೀಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲ ಬಯಸಿದ ಆ ಹಾರುವರು ಭರವಸೆಯ ನಗೆಯಾಡುತ್ತ ನುಡಿದರು: 'ವಿಷ್ಣುಸಹಸ್ರನಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ನೂರು ಅರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ನೋಡೋಣ'.

6-5. When Poornaprajna was thus expatiating, the erudite Brahmins with a desire to vanquish him in confutation asked him with a sly smile to enumerate the hundred meanings of a word in Vishnusahasranama as avowed.

वर्णयामि तदहं सकलं वः सौष्ठवादनु-वदन्तु भवन्तः ।

तं वदन्तमिति तेऽथ वदन्तो बाढमित्यति-दृढोद्यममापुः ॥ 6-6 ॥

ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಾನದನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೆ; ನೀವದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪದೇ ಅನುವಾದಿಸಿ ನೋಡೋಣ' - ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಹೀಗೆಂದಾಗ ಅವರೂ 'ಋಂಡಿತವಾಗ' ಎನ್ನುತ್ತ ಭಾರಿ ಸಜ್ಜಾಗಿ ಕೂತರು.

6-6. 'Well, I shall give out all the hundred meanings of the word in Vishnusahasranama (on this condition); let all of them recounted by me be repeated by you in all their elegance.' The Brahmins accepted this challenge with a firm resolve.

प्रत्यय-प्रकृति-सङ्गम-भङ्गीं शब्द-शास्त्र-विहितां प्रतिदर्श्य ।

शुद्ध-धीः श्रुति-शिरः-शत-सिद्धान् अभ्यदात् सपदि विश्व-पदार्थान् ॥ 6-7 ॥

ಒಡನೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ತಿಳಿವಿನ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು, 'ವಿಶ್ವ'ನಾಮದ ಅರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು; ನೂರಾರು ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದವುಗಳನ್ನು; ವ್ಯಾಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ-ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಗಳನ್ನು ಜೋಡಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತ.

6-7. Madhwacharya of an immaculate mind began to narrate the varied meanings of Vishwa, the first word of Vishnusahasranama on the solid basis of the code prescribed in the science of grammar, showing the methodology of the relation between the root of the word and the suffix, as determined in the diverse Upanishads.

यावदर्थ-शतकं न विशङ्कः सन्ततोक्ति-कृदपूपुरदेषः ।

वर्णितावधृति-दुर्बल-चित्ताः तावदाकुल-हृदो ह्यभवंस्ते ॥ 6-8 ॥

ನಿರಾತಂಕವಾಗಿ, ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಹೋದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಇನ್ನೂ ನೂರು ಅರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ಕಂಗಾಲರಾದರು ಆ ಪಂಡಿತರು, ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನೆನೆಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾರದವರಾಗಿ.

6-8. Before the Acharya could terminate the enumeration of the varied senses of the word Viswa given out in quick succession with the least shade of doubt; the Brahmins were heavily embarrassed as their weak minds proved incompetent to retain the manifold meanings (gushing out of his mouth).

साङ्ग-वेद-चतुरा इतिहासे शिक्षिताः सु-बहवोऽप्यति-धृष्टाः ।

नैतदीरितमहो जगृहुस्ते विश्व-सङ्ख्य-पयोऽन्धु-गणा वा ॥ 6-9 ॥

ನೆರೆದವರು ತುಂಬ ಮಂದಿ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಷಡಂಗಗಳೊಡನೆ ವೇದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನುರಿತವರು; ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಅರಿತವರು; ಬೀಗಿ ಬಲಿತವರು. ಆದರೂ ಆಹ, ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಅಂದದ್ದನ್ನು ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾರದಾದರು, ರಾಶಿರಾಶಿ ಭಾವಿಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರಳಯದ ಕಡಲ ನೀರನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ!

6-9. Those learned highly confident Brahmins, many in number though specialized in the Vedas with its auxiliaries, experts in the epics like Mahabharata, failed to chase the virile mind of Madhwacharya (the strength of his mind eluded their grasp) like flood of the deluge overflowing the numerous wells.

(A fine instance of his profuse learning.)

देवतास्वसुलभा प्रतिभा ते मानुषेषु चपलेषु कथा का ।

क्षाम्य सौम्य सकल-ज्ञ नमस्ते ते ब्रुवन्त इति तं किल नेमुः ॥6-10॥

'ನಿಮ್ಮ ಈ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ ದೇವತೆಗಳಲ್ಲ ದುರ್ಲಭ: ಚಪಲರಾದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರ ಪಾಡೇನು? ಓ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಬಲ್ಲ ಸೌಮ್ಯಮೂರ್ತಿಯೇ, ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿಬಿಡಿ, ವಂದನೆಗಳು ನಿಮಗೆ' - ಎನ್ನುತ್ತ ಅವರು ಅಡ್ಡಬಿದ್ದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರಿಗೆ.

6-10. 'Oh omniscient Madhwacharya! Such splendid talent is hard to be traced even in the Gods. Then why talk of fickle-minded human beings? Oh, gentle one! pardon us (for our presumptuousness) and accept our salutations. So saying they bowed to him in all reverence.

वेद-शास्त्र-चतुरैरिह विद्या-वित्त-लिप्सुभिरवाप्तमशेषैः ।

प्राप केरळ-सु-मण्डल-जातैः अन्यदायतनमायत-चेताः ॥6-11॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ತೆರಳಿದರು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ದೇವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರೆದಿದ್ದರು ಕೇರಳಮಂಡಲದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪಂಡಿತರು; ವೇದಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನುರಿತವರು; ವಿದ್ವತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಭಾವನೆ ಬಯಸಿ ಬಂದವರು.

6-11. Poornaprajna approached another temple on the bank of the Payaswini river where assembled many men of learning who hailed from the chosen Kerala region, well-versed in the Vedas and Scriptures keen on securing consideration for their scholarship.

तर्क-तन्त्र-कुशलानपि पुंसः चर्करीति बत सोऽयममानान् ।

मानमानमयतीह कथं नो नैष मण्डल-भुवां समितानाम् ॥6-12॥

'ತರ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂತ್ರಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣತರನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಇವರು ಕೊಬ್ಬಿಳಿಸಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಷ್ಟವಯ್ಯೆ! ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರೆದ ಕೇರಳದ ಪಂಡಿತರ ಮಾನ ಇವರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗ್ಗಾದಂತೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಪಾರಾಗೋಣ?'

6-12. 'Alas! This reputed Madhwacharya has purged the pride of even pundits (highly) proficient in Logic and Mimansa. Likewise he will refute us, who have gathered here from the Kerala land and destroy our self-esteem.'

मन्त्रयन्त इति ते द्विज-वर्याः अन्य-देशज-मुखास्तमपृच्छन् ।

सद्-ददादद-सु-शंसन-निन्दा-कारि-सूक्त-गतमर्थमुपेत्य ॥6-13॥

ಹೀಗೆ ಯೋಚಿಸಿದ ಆ ವಿಪ್ರೋತ್ತಮರು ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದವರನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಬಳಿ ಬಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು: ಕೊಡುಗೈದಾನಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಗಳುವ, ಕೊಡದವರನ್ನು ತೆಗಳುವ 'ದಾನಸೂಕ್ತ'ದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು.

6-13. Contemplating thus, these eminent Brahmins (to save their faces) led the other group of Brahmins born in other places and urged them to question Madhwacharya the import of the Vedic Sukta (Dan Sukta) in Rigveda (X-117-1) which extols those who are charitable to the righteous and slanders those that are not.

तं स्फुटं प्र-कथयन् स पृणीया-च्छब्द-मूलमवदत् पृण-धातुम् ।

तं जिगीषुमथ विप्र-मदः प्री-धातुमेष नि-गदन्तमुवाच ॥6-14 ॥

ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಚೊಕ್ಕವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದ 'ಪೃಣೀಯಾತ್' ಎಂಬ ಪದದ ಮೂಲ 'ಪೃಣಧಾತು' ಎಂದರು. ಅವರನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲಬಯಸಿದ ಆ ವಿಪ್ರ 'ಅದು ಪ್ರೀಧಾತು' ಎಂದು ವಾದಿಸಿದಾಗ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ನುಡಿದರು:

6-14. Madhwacharya lucidly elucidating the meaning of the 'Na Va U Deva' gift-hymn (Dan Sukta) told them that the word 'Pruniyat' is derived from the root (Pruna to pass as gift). Then a pundit awaiting an opportunity to vanquish him retorted that the root word was Preeng-Prinane (and not the one he had pointed out).

प्रादिभेदमविदन् गुणय त्वं मूढ पांसुषु लिखन् लिपि-सङ्घम् ।

भत्सयन्निति जहास सु-हासो मत्सराकुल-धियो जडयन् सः ॥6-15 ॥

'ಅಯ್ಯಾ ಪ್ರ-ಪೃ ಇವಗುಳಲ ಅಂತರ ತಿಳಿಯದ ಹೆಡ್ಡ, ಉಸುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ತಿದ್ದಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡು' - ಹೀಗೆ ಗದರುತ್ತ ನಕ್ಕುಬಿಟ್ಟರು ಚೆಲನಗೆಯ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು, ಕಿಚ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಗೆದೆಯ ಬಂದವರ ಬಾಯಿ ಮುಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತ!

6-15. Acharya said thus to him, 'Oh! unenlightened one, you who are unaware of the divergence between Pra and Pree, study them by writing these letters on the sand repeatedly and thus frightening silenced them, and ridiculed the learned group burning with malice with his gentle smile.

तत् प्रसङ्ग-बलतोऽखिल-विद्या-पाटवं पृथु-हृदः प्रतिबुध्य ।

आनमन् स-बहु-मानममी तं यं नमन्ति किल नाकि-निकायाः ॥6-16 ॥

ಈ ಘಟನೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ತಲೆಬಾಗಿದವರು, 'ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನುರಿತವರು' ಎಂಬುದನ್ನರಿತು! ಸಗ್ಗಿರ ಗಡಣವೆ ತಲೆಬಾಗಿದವರಲ್ಲವೆ ಇವರು?

6-16. Having realized the innate genius and Omni-science of Purnaprajna when he explained the meaning of the hymn, they respectfully bowed to (Madhwacharya) who is highly revered by the host of Gods.

कन्यकादृत-सुरेन्द्र-वपुः-श्री-दान-वाचि-वर-सूक्त-हृदुक्तौ ।
कुत्रचित् सदसि तावदपाला कीर्तिताऽति तरुणीत्ययमूचे ॥ 6-17 ॥

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕನ್ಯೆಯೊಬ್ಬಳು ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿದ ದೇವೇಂದ್ರ ಆಕೆಗೆ ಮೈಯ ಚೆಲುವನಿತ್ತ ಕಥೆ ನಾರುವ ಸೂಕ್ತದ ಭಾವವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವಾಗ, ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದರು: 'ಅಪಾಲಾ ಎಂದರೆ ಜಕ್ಕ ಜವ್ವನೆ ಎಂದರ್ಥ' ಎಂದು.

6-17. Discoursing on the famous hymn in Rig-Veda (VIII-91-7) in another assembly which narrates how Devendra, being pleased with the devotion of a maiden favoured her with a form similar in shine to that of the sun Madhwacharya revealed its real import and interpreted the word 'Apala' in the Sukta to mean a young Damsel.

श्वित्रिणी भवति तत्-पद-वाच्ये-त्याग्रहेण वदतोऽविदुषोत्र ।
कश्चिदेष्यति विपश्चिदिहैनं पृच्छतेत्ययमगच्छदथोक्त्वा ॥ 6-18 ॥

'ಬಿಳಿ ತೊನ್ನಿನವಳು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಆ ಶಬ್ದದ ಅರ್ಥ', ಎಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರೆದ ತಿಳಿಗೇಡಿ ಪಂಡಿತರು ಹರ ತೊಟ್ಟು ವಾದಿಸಿದಾಗ, 'ಒಬ್ಬ ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆ ಬಲ್ಲಿದನಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ; ಅವನ ಬಳಿ ಕೇಳಿ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ತೆರಳಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು.

6-18. Retorting to the persistence of the (so-called) learned without any valid reasonings in regard to the meaning of the word 'Apala' which to him connoted 'a leper', Madhwacharya advised to await the arrival of another erudite there and get his interpretation verified (enquire of him the meaning of the word in question) and so saying, moved ahead.

देशमेनमचिरादुप-यातः तादृशाकृतिरहो कृत-बुद्धिः ।
तांस्तथाऽभ्यधित तत्पद-भावं सूरी-मौलि-मणिनाऽत्र यथोचे ॥ 6-19 ॥

ಶೀಘ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೊಬ್ಬ ಬಂದ, ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಸೂಚಿಸದಂಥ ಆಕಾರದ ಬಲ್ಲವನು. ಓಹ್! ಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳ ತಲೆಮಣಿಯಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪದದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಹೇಳಿದ.

6-19. Verily it is startling to know that there came on the scene the scholar as foretold bearing the very marks of physical excellence who (when asked) gave out the same meaning as was decided on by Madhwacharya, the crest-jewel among the learned.

केवलं न सकलाः श्रुति-विद्याः मान-पूर्वक-समस्त-गिरोऽस्य ।

अप्यनागत-गत-प्रतिपत्तिं श्रद् दधुः पृथुल-चेतस एते ॥ 6-20 ॥

ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಆಧಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನಷ್ಟೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಭೂತ-ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ತುಗಳ ಅರಿವನ್ನೂ ನಂಬಿದರವರು.

6-20. The learned Brahmins not only realised that Poornaprajna was highly proficient in all Vedic learning but in faith believed that he was omniscient and could verily peep into the past and future.

यद्-यदेव सपदि प्रकृतं स्यात् तत्-तदेष यदवेदखिलं च ।

सर्वदा सदसि सर्व-बुधानां सर्वविद्-यतिरिति प्रथितोऽभूत् ॥ 6-21 ॥

ಎನೇನು ಒಡನೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಂತೋ ಅದೆಲ್ಲವು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿತ್ತು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೂ, ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾಂಸರ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಹಾಗಾಗಿ 'ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞಮುನಿ' ಎಂದೆ ಅವರು ಹೆಸರು ಪಡೆದರು.

6-21. Madhwacharya who could not with competence and courage expatiate on any topic that came for discussion in any assembly in all its thoroughness earned enough repute and was highly esteemed as Sarvajnacharya (the all-knowing yati) in all places.

अप्रयातमपि देशमशेषं व्यानशे सु-जन-कैरव-बन्धुः ।

पूर्ण-दृक् प्र-ततया निज-कीर्त्या पूर्ण-चन्द्र इव चन्द्रिकयाऽलम् ॥ 6-22 ॥

ಸಜ್ಜನರೆಂಬ ನೈದಿಲೆಗಳನ್ನರಳಿಸುವ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ತಾನು ಹೋಗದ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಕೂಡ ಹಬ್ಬಿದರು ತುಂಬಿದ ತನ್ನ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯಿಂದ; ಹಬ್ಬುವಂತೆ ಹುಣ್ಣಿಮೆಯ ಚಂದ್ರ ಬೆಳದಿಂಗಳಿಂದ!

6-22. Even though Poornaprajna, the well-wisher of the virtuous could not visit all places during his extensive journey through the country, his fame as

the 'all-knower'spread far and wide like the effulgence of the moon lighting the entire land.

सुन्दरेषु सुर-मन्दिर-वृन्दे-ष्विन्दिरा-रमण-वन्दन-कृत्यम् ।

आ-चरन्नसुचिरात् सु-विचारो रूप्य-पीठ-पतिमाप मुकुन्दम् ॥ 6-23 ॥

ಚಂದದ ದೇವಮಂದಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯು ಇಂದಿರೆಯ ನಲ್ಲನನ್ನೆ ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತ ವಿಚಾರವಂತರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ತಡೆಮಾಡದೆ ಮರಳಿ ಬಂದರು ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಒಡೆಯನಾದ ಮುಕುಂದನಡೆಗೆ.

6-23. Paying obeisance to Lord Narayana (consort of Goddess Mahalakshmi) in all the lovely temples he came across during his whirlwind tour, Madhwacharya of exemplary thought returned to Udupi and bowed to Lord Ananteshwara.

(Verses from 24 to 31 (that have to be read at one stretch) form a Kulaka and yield a double meaning one pertaining the heap of Vedas and the other to Goddess Bharati, the presiding deity of the Vedas manifesting herself as Droupadi. They are strung in stanzas with a set of words so selected as to suit both contexts: Indeed it is a delectable intellectual excise.

भू-सुर-प्रवर-बुद्धि-समृद्धि-व्यक्त-युक्त-वपुषं रुचिराङ्गीम् ।

सूत्र-दीप्त-मणि-मालिकयाऽलं भूषितां भुवन-भूषण-भूताम् ॥ 6-24 ॥

6-24. The Vedas manifested in the mighty illumined minds of the meritorious sages (like Vasistha and Vamadeva) with its salient adjuncts (like Shiksha, Vyakarana) decked with a rich garland of resplendent Sutra-pearls, worthy of worship in all the three worlds, like Goddess Bharati, (the presiding deity of the Vedas) revealing herself in the sacrifice performed by Brahmajnanis like Yaja and Upayaja, in her splendorous form with charming limbs as Droupadi, the embellishment of the universe glowing with a necklace of glistening gems.

पाद-सुन्दर-पद-क्रम-भावैः भासितां प्रकट-वर्ण-गुणाढ्याम् ।

भारतोत्तम-भृतामनुरूपा-च्छादनां समधिक-स्वर-शोभाम् । 6-25 ॥

6-25. The heap of Vedas glistening with the beautiful word-order and deep import of the fourth part of the Rk, enriched with the clarity of the words and the like, containing rich content as elucidated in celebrated epics like Bharata masked in meaning (un-understandable by the ineligibles) decked

with classic tunes like udatta, resembled Droupadi fascinating with the graceful movements of her lovely feet and tripping gait, endowed with precious qualities like devotion to Lord Hari, wedded to the Pandavas the pick of the Bharata clan, draped in rich raiments and gifted with a sonorous throat (voice).

राजसूय-मुख-सन्मुख-वृत्तां वासुदेव-गुण-निष्ठित-भावाम् ।

सर्व-धर्म-परि-शिक्षण-दक्षां वन्दितां जनतया जननीवत् ॥ 6-26 ॥

6-26. The hymns (collection) in the Vedas recited with respect in all celebrated sacrifices like Rajasuya, audaciously affirming the ascendancy of Lord Vishnu, able to educate the adherents, adored by all as their divine Mother appeared similar to Droupadi participating in all several sacrifices like Rajasuya as the partner of Dharmaraja with a firm faith in the auspicious attributes of Lord Krishna, dexterous in delivering the dharmic discipline, saluted by her subjects as their mother.

मौलि-सङ्ग्रह-वि-कर्षण-दूनां मायिना सदसि दुष्ट-जनेन ।

न्याय-मार्गमप-हाय महान्तं स्वेश्वरत्वमपि साधयताऽलम् ॥ 6-27 ॥

6-27. The cluster of Vedas accepted in the assembly of the erudites as authoritative but aggrieved being abused by the Adwaitins (Mayavadins) by their forced interpretations, who unabashed asserted 'I am Brahman' appeared like Droupadi being distressed, dragged by the devilish Dushasana, claiming himself as her master, discarding the decisive dictates of Dharma.

सज्जनैः कतिपयैरति-दीनैः चालितैः कलि-बलाच्छुभ-मार्गात् ।

अप्युपेक्षित-विकर्षण-दुःखां साति-शोकमपि कैश्चन दृष्टाम् ॥ 6-28 ॥

6-28. The collection of Vedas misconstrued by the Mayavadins was discerned with apathy by the feeble righteous, faltered from the pious path due to the influence of the Kali age, while some sages simply saw with severe sufferance like Droupadi while being maltreated by the malicious Dushasana being gazed upon with non-chalance by the noble like Bhishma and others who were debilitated (disheartened) and had deviated from the righteous path due to the sway of cruel Kali while the virtuous like Vidura and the Karma-sakshi Gods like Surya, shed tears.

वासुदेव धरणीधर नाथे-त्युच्चकैरपि मुहुः प्र-वदन्तीम् ।

पूर्ण-सद्-गुणमजं गत-दोषं बिभ्रतीं हृदि विविक्तमशेषात् ॥ 6-29 ॥

6-29. The heap of Vedas propagating times without number the supremacy of Lord Narayana at the top of its voice, claiming him as Vasudeva, bearer of the cosmos, lord of the world, replete with propitious qualities and untouched by blemishes, the unborn, strange and entirely distinct from the universe bore resemblance to Droupadi screaming aloud in distraction praying Lord Krishna incessantly, contemplating him as Vasudeva, master and bearer of creation full of auspicious attributes, free from faults, unique and totally different from existence.

वार्यतां बुध-जनैर्ननु हाहा नैष धर्म इति चाभि-दधानाम् ।

कृष्ण-लाळित-तमामनवद्यां अप्यनन्य-शरणां शरणोत्कां ॥ 6-30 ॥

6-30. The aggregate of faultless (Apourusheya) Vedas lauded by Lord Vedavyasa, longing for defence from Madhwacharya who alone could guard them, agitated in agony against their aspersers and asked their adherents to avert their assailants: 'alas, this asseveration of identity of the Atma (Jiva) and Paramatma is inauspicious' like Droupadi devoid of defects, declaiming in distress to the dauntless like Bhishmacharya to deter the devil (Dushasana) from the despicable disrobing, yearning protection from Lord Krishna: 'Alas, this dice-play is dishonest: Bhimasena alone can defend.'

वेदिजामिव पुरा भरताग्र्यः स स्वयं श्रुति-तर्ति खलु दृष्ट्वा ।

पुष्ट-बुद्धिरकरोत् करुणाब्धिः दुष्ट-पक्ष-दमन-स्थिर-सन्ध्याम् ॥ 6-31 ॥

[24-31] ಕರುಣೆಯ ಕಡಲಾದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ದುರುಳರ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಬಿಡುವ ಧೀರನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಕಂಡು ಬೇರೆ ಆಸರೆಯಿರದೆ ಕಾಪಾಡುವನಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ವೇದರಾಶಿಯನ್ನು; ಕಂಡು ಭೀಮಸೇನ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಅಂಥ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯನ್ನು! ಹಿರಿಯ ಮುನಿಗಳ ಅರಿವಿನ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯಿಂದ ಮೈದಾಳಿಬಂದುದನ್ನು [ಹಿರಿಯ ಹಾರುವರಾದ ಯಾಜ್ಞೋಪಯಾಜ ಮುನಿಗಳ ಬುದ್ಧಿಬಲದಿಂದ ಮೂಡಿ ಬಂದವಳನ್ನು]; ಚಂದದ ಆರು ಅಂಗದಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪುವಂಥದನ್ನು [ಸುಂದರಾಂಗಿಯಾದವಳನ್ನು]; ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರಗಳೆಂಬ ಬೆಳಗುವ ಮಣಿಗಳ ಮಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಚೆಲುಗೊಂಡಂಥದನ್ನು [ದಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಣಿಸಿದ ಮುದ್ದಾದ ಮಣಿಗಳ ಮಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಸಿಂಗಾರಗೊಂಡವಳನ್ನು]; ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲಂಕಾರವಾದುದನ್ನು [ಇಡಿಯ ಮನುಕುಲಕ್ಕೆ

ಅಲಂಕಾರಪ್ರಾಯಶಾಖಾದವಳನ್ನು]; ಮಂತ್ರದ ಚರಣಗಳು, ಚಂದದ ಪದಪಾಠ, ಕ್ರಮಪಾಠ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಥಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಳಗುವಂಥದನ್ನು [ಪಾದಗಳ ಚೆಲುವಿನ್ಯಾಸದ ನಡೆಯ ಮೋಡಿಯಿಂದ ಶೋಭೆಗೊಂಡವಳನ್ನು]; ಸ್ಫುಟವಾದ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳ ಗುಣವಂತಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದುದನ್ನು [ಚಂದದ ಮೈಬಣ್ಣದ ಗುಣವಂತಳನ್ನು]; ಮಹಾಭಾರತವೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ-ಪುರಾಣಗಳ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಪಡೆದುದನ್ನು [ಭರತವಂಶದ ಮುಖಂಡರಾದ ಪಾಂಡವರ ಕೈ ಹಿಡಿದವಳನ್ನು]; ತಕ್ಕ ಗೋಪನೆಯುಳ್ಳದ್ದನ್ನು [ಒಪ್ಪುವ ಸೀರೆಯುಟ್ಟವಳನ್ನು]; ಉದಾತ್ತಾದಿಸ್ವರಗಳಿಂದ ಮಿಗಿಲಾಗಿ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸುವಂಥದನ್ನು [ಇಂಪಾದ ದನಿಯವಳನ್ನು]; ರಾಜಸೂಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ಯಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುವಂಥದನ್ನು [ರಾಜಸೂಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ಯಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಜಮಾನಿಯಾಗಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾದವಳನ್ನು]; ವಾಸುದೇವನ ಗುಣಗಳ ಬಿತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾವವಿರುವಂಥದನ್ನು [ವಾಸುದೇವನ ಗುಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗೆ ನೆಟ್ಟವಳನ್ನು]; ಎಲ್ಲ ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಿಲ್ಲ ಸಮರ್ಥವಾದುದನ್ನು [ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನೂ ಕಾಪಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಣೆಯಾದವಳನ್ನು]; ಜನತೆಯಿಂದ ಜನನಿಯಂತೆ ಕೊಂಡಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟುದನ್ನು [ಜನತೆಯಿಂದ ಹೆತ್ತ ತಾಯಿಯಂತೆ ವಂದಿತಳಾದವಳನ್ನು]; ಹಿರಿದಾದ ಯುಕ್ತಿಮಾರ್ಗತೊರೆದು ತಾನೆ ದೇವರೆಂದು ಸಾಧಿಸಹೊರಟ ದುರುಳ ಮಾಯಾವಾದಿಗಳು ವಿದ್ವತ್ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಅಪಾರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ನೊಂದುಕೊಂಡಂಥದನ್ನು [ನಡೆದು ಬಂದ ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಹಿರಿ ದಾರಿ ತೊರೆದು ತಾವೆ ದೊರೆಗಳೆಂದು ಸಾಧಿಸಹೊರಟ ಮೋಸಗಾರನಾದ ದುರುಳ ದುಃಶಾಸನ ತಲೆಮುಡಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಎಳೆದಾಗ ದುಃಖಗೊಂಡವಳನ್ನು]; ಕಲಿಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಸರಿದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಸರಿದು ದುಃಖಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕೆಲಮಂದಿ ಸಜ್ಜನರೂ ಆ ಅಪಾರ್ಥದ ಜಗ್ಗೂಟವನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಿದಾಗ ನೊಂದುಕೊಂಡಂಥದನ್ನು [ಕಲಿಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಸರಿದಾರಿ ತೊರೆದು ದುಃಖಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಜ್ಜನರಾದ ಭೀಷ್ಮ ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಈ ತಲೆಮುಡಿ ಹಿಡಿದೆಳೆದ ಪ್ರಸಂಗವನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಿದಾಗ ನೊಂದುಕೊಂಡವಳನ್ನು]; ಕೆಲವರು ಕಡುನೋವಿನಿಂದ ತೆಪ್ಪಗೆ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂಥದನ್ನು [ವಿದುರ, ದರ್ಮದೇವತೆ ಮುಂತಾದವರು ನೊಂದು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುವವಳನ್ನು]; ವಾಸುದೇವ, ಧರಣೀಧರ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಸಾರುತ್ತಿರುವಂಥದನ್ನು [ಓ ವಾಸುದೇವ, ಓ ಧರಣೀಧರ, ಓ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯೇ, ಎಂದು ಮರಮರಳಿ ಕೂಗಿ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವವಳನ್ನು]; ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತಬೇರೆಯಾದ, ದೋಷವಿರದ, ಗುಣಪೂರ್ಣನಾದ ಭಗವಂತನನ್ನು, ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಂಥದನ್ನು [ಭಗವಂತನನ್ನು

ಬಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊತ್ತವಳನ್ನು]; 'ಬಲ್ಲವರು ತಡೆಯಿರಿ, ಹಾಹಾ ಇದು ಧರ್ಮವಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದು ಸಾರುತ್ತಿರುವಂಥದನ್ನು [- ಎಂದು ಕೂಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವವಳನ್ನು]; ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರು ಪ್ರೀತಿಸಿದ [ಕೃಷ್ಣನ ಗೆಳತಿಯಾದ] ಕುಂದಿರದ ವೇದರಾಶಿಯನ್ನು [ನಿರ್ದೋಷಳಾದ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯನ್ನು].

6-31. Poornaprajna plenteous in mercy who discerned the merciless Mayavadins desecrating the sacred Vedas took a solemn vow to controvert the Advaita doctrine like Bhimasena in days of yore seeing the ruthless Dushasana pulling the holy hair of Droupadi, the presiding deity of the Vedas, making a firm resolve to destroy the rival-demons.

अव्ययं सततमप्युप-भुक्त्या वित्तमग्र्यमिव दूर-यियासुः ।

ज्यायसे स-गुरवे हरि-गीता-भाष्यमेष वि-रचय्य तदाऽदात् ॥ 6-32 ॥

ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಗೀತಾಭಾಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ನೀಡಿದರದನ್ನು 'ಹಿರೇಸ್ವಾಮಿ'ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗುರು ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ; ನೀಡುವಂತೆ ದೂರದೂರಿಗೆ ಪಯಣ ಹೊರಟವರು ಎಡೆಬಿಡದೆ ಬಳಸಿದರೂ ಕರಗದ ಭಾರಿ ಹಣದ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು.

6-32. Madhwacharya intending to proceed to Badarikashrama composed a commentary of Srimad Bhagwadgita and gave it to his affectionate preceptor Achuthapreksha the elderly ascetic (to muse on) as a (substitute) in his absence like a rich man desirous of a distant tour, handing over a huge sum to his dear ones that will never drain even when put to maximum use.

(The inexhaustibility and the richness of the contents of the commentary on the Song-Divine is highlighted. It contains a mine of meaning and is ever a target for the research scholars.)

हेतु-वादिनि विशङ्कट-बुद्धौ तीर्थमर्थयति गन्तुमनुज्ञाम् ।

तां दिदेश पुरुशोत्तम-तीर्थः चिन्तयन् स पुरुशोत्तम-रक्षाम् ॥ 6-33 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು, ಹೊಗಲೇಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾರಣ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟು, ತೀರ್ಥಯಾತ್ರೆಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ, ಅನುಮತಿಯಿತ್ತರು ಪೂರುಷೋತ್ತಮತೀರ್ಥರು ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮನ ರಕ್ಷೆ ಬಯಸುತ್ತ.

6-33. Achuthapreksha gave his assent to his disciple Poornaprajna who sought his consent to go on a sacred pilgrimage putting forth spacious reasons (to fulfil a divine mission), invoking divine blessings to shield him during his holy journey.

नीरजा मलय-मण्डल-वृत्त्या श्लाघितो भुवि सदाळयनु-यातः ।

साधु-पान्थ-परि-तापमपास्यन् उत्तरां दिशमयान्मरुदंशः ॥ 6-34 ॥

ಕೊಳೆಯಿರದ [ದೂಳಿರದ], ಮಲಯಮಂಡಲದ ಸುತ್ತ ಸುತ್ತಾಡಿ ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ [ಮಲಯಾಚಲದ ಸುತ್ತ ಸುಳಿದು ಕಂಪಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರಾದ] ದಾರಿಯುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಗುಂಪಿನಿಂದೊಡಗೂಡಿದ [ಸದಾದುಂಬಿಗಳು ಬೆಂಬತ್ತಿದ] ಮಧ್ವರೆಂಬ ಗಾಳಿ ಬೀಸಿತು ಉತ್ತರದ ಕಡೆಗೆ, ಸಜ್ಜನರೆಂಬ ದಾರಿಗರ ಬೇಗುದಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಗಿಸುತ್ತ.

6-34. Like the dust-free, scented wind blowing on the sandal trees in the Malaya mountains in the northern direction (followed by the bees) for the benefit (happiness) of the tourists alleviating their agony of heat, Madhwacharya, the incarnation of Lord Vayu, untouched by the Rajasic quality, accompanied by his worthy disciples, highly esteemed on earth for controverting the vile confutants, travelled to the North dispelling the ignorance of the virtuous wayfarers (with the nectar of his advice).

बुद्धि-शुद्धि-कर-गो-निकराह्यं तीर्थ-जातमुभयं च धरण्याम् ।

आत्म-मज्जनत एव निकामं पर्यशोधयदमन्द-मनीषः ॥ 6-35 ॥

ಬುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದಿ ತಿಳಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ನುಡಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಲರಾಶಿ ತುಂಬಿರುವ, ಈ ನೆಲದ ಎರಡು ಬಗೆಯ ತೀರ್ಥ[ಪುಣ್ಯಜಲ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ]ಗಳನ್ನೂ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ತನ್ನ ಅವಗಾಹನದಿಂದಲೆ.

6-35. Poonaprajna purified the two types of Tirthas on earth: (1) the wealth of words contained in the sacred scriptures (purging them of the impurities like interpolations and misinterpretations) and (2) the holy rivers and lakes by his pious dips that sanctify the minds of the devout.

(Tirtha means holy waters. It also connotes the sacred scriptures. Madhwacharya consecrated both by his plunge and deep study respectively.)

वासुदेव-पद-सन्तत-सङ्गी तेजसाऽप्यलमघः-कृत-शर्वः ।

अत्यवर्तत नितान्तमथासौ गाङ्गमोघमघ-नाशन-कीर्तिः ॥ 6-36 ॥

ವಾಸುದೇವನನ ಪಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಾ ನೆಲೆ ನಿಂತವರು; ಆತ್ಮಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಶಿವನ ಮೇಲೆಲಿ ನಿಂತವರು; ಪಾಪಗಳ ತೊಳೆವ ಹೆಸರಿನವರು; ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಗಿದರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಗಂಗೆಯ ಹೊನಲನ್ನೂ ದಾಟಿ!

6-36. Madhwacharya (incarnation of Lord Vayu) higher in cadre and greater in prowess compared to Maheshwara, eternally devoted to the sublime feet of Lord Narayana, extirpating the sins of those that just listen to his glory, crossed the river Ganges on his way far excelling her by his innate majesty. (The holy Ganges is sanctimonious because of her contact with one foot of Lord Narayana once and her being willingly borne by Mahesha on his head.)

तत्र-तत्र स जगत्-त्रय-चित्रं कर्म शर्म-दमनु-स्मृति-मात्रात् ।

सं-चरन् वि-दधदाप नराणां गोचरं बदरिकाश्रम-पार्श्वम् ॥ 6-37 ॥

ಬಂದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಮನುಷ್ಯಗೋಚರವಾದ ಬದರಿಕಾಶ್ರಮದ ಬಳಿ; ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚಿಸಿರುತ್ತ, ಸ್ಮರಣಮಾತ್ರದಿಂದ ಆನಂದವಿತ್ತು ಮೂರು ಲೋಕಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆರಗಾಗಿಸುವ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನೆಸಗುತ್ತ.

6-37. Madhwacharya performing such extraordinary feats that excited the wonder of the three worlds in the sacred places that came across during his long journey, a recollection of which yields immense delight, at last arrived near the (lower) Badarikashrama which is visited by the devotees.

मण्डयन् भरत-खण्डमखण्डं नादिरायण-पदोऽत्र परो यः ।

तं नमन् प्रचुर-धीर्हरि-गीता-भाष्यमार्पयदुपायनमस्मै ॥ 6-38 ॥

ಇಡಿಯ ಭರತಖಂಡಕ್ಕೆ ಭೂಷಣವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಪರಮಪುರುಷ ನಾರಾಯಣ. ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಅವನಿಗೆರೆಗೆ, ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿದರು ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತಾ-ಭಾಷ್ಯವನ್ನು.

6-38. Poornaprajna paid his obeisance to the supreme Lord Narayana full of infinite auspicious attributes, the embellishment of Bharatdesa and presented him a pleasing gift – his commentary on Srimad Bhagavad-Gita.

(Bare-handed one must not visit the temple or see the preceptor. The Lord loves those who are engaged in disseminating knowledge divine.)

प्रीतयेऽस्य पुरतो वर-भाष्यं वाचयन् स जनतामप-सार्य ।

वच्मि शक्ति उरु-क्रम-गीता-भाष्यमित्यकथयत् पुरु-सङ्घः ॥ 6-39 ॥

ಅವನು ಪ್ರೀತನಾಗಲೆಂದು, ಜನರನೆಲ್ಲ ದೂರಸರಿಸಿ, ವಾಚನಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಅವನೆದುರು ಹಿರಿಯ ಭಾಷ್ಯವನ್ನು, ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರೆಂದರು: 'ಯಥಾಶಕ್ತಿ ನುಡಿಯುತ್ತೇನೆ ಭಗವದ್ ಗೀತೆಯ ಭಾವವನ್ನು' - ಎಂದು.

6-39. Warding off the public, Poornaprajna discoursing on his exquisite commentary on Srimad Bhagwadgita, for the pleasure of Lord Narayana said 'I will expound the text 'Shaktitah' – according to my ability'.

एतदर्थमति-सूक्ष्ममपि त्वं शक्त एव न यदात्थ समस्तम् ।

तेन लेशत इतीह पदं स्याद् इत्यगद्यत जगज्जनकेन ॥ 6-40 ॥

ಆಗ ನುಡಿದನು ಜಗದ ತಂದೆ ನಾರಾಯಣ: 'ಇದರ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮತಿಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ನೀನು ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲವವಾದರೂ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದರಿಂದ ಮಂಗಲಪದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಲೇಶತಃ' ಎಂಬ ಪದವಿರಲಿ'

6-40. Lord Narayana, the creator of the cosmos, only suggested a suitable substitute 'Leshatah' for the word 'Shaktitah' in the benedictory verse (towards the end) as Poornaprajna though fully informed of the subtlest meanings of the texts had put in only a part of it (in his text) to size up human understanding.

तेन तत्-प्रवचने विहितेऽलं शुश्रुवुः प्र-शयिता अपि शिष्याः ।

उच्यतामिति मुहुः स-पृथिव्या-स्फालनं पदमहो हरिणोक्तम् ॥ 6-41 ॥

ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಅದರ ಪ್ರವಚನ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ, ಓಹ್ ಮತ್ತೆ ನೆಲ ತಟ್ಟಿ 'ಉಚ್ಯತಾಂ' [ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಲಿ ವಾಚನ] ಎಂದು ಭಗವಂತನಾದಿದ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು ಅಲ್ಲೆ ಮಲಗಿದ್ದ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಕೂಡ.

6-41. Madhwacharya made the needed correction and completed the exposition and while the students were sleeping Lord Narayana who arrived there, thumped the ground (which was distinctly heard by the awakened disciples) and bid the Acharya to discourse again.

(This Geetabhashya is approved by Lord Narayana. As it pleased him intensely it is regarded as highly authoritative.)

शब्ध-भेदमवधार्य तमर्चा-सन्निषण्ण-वपुषः परमस्य ।

तस्य भाव-विदमन्द-मनीषः प्रोत्थितः प्रवचनं व्यधितैभ्यः ॥ 6-42 ॥

ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸನ್ನಿಹಿತನಾದ ಭಗವಂತನ ಆ ನುಡಿಯ ಮೋಡಿಯನ್ನಾಲಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವಚನಗೈದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು; ಭಗವಂತನ ಭಾವವನ್ನರಿತು, ಎದ್ದು ಕುಳಿತು.

6-42. Harkening to the significant words 'discourse again' (emphatically uttered) by the supreme Lord Narayana present in the image, Poornaprajna

realizing His purport, got up and expounded his Geetabhashya to his devoted disciples again for his delectation.

मज्जनं व्यधित शीतल-गङ्गा-वारि नित्यमरुणोदय-काले ।

यत् स्पृशन्ति न नरा हिम-भीता अंश एष पृषतामधिपस्य ॥ 6-43 ॥

ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಮಿಂದರು ಅರುಣೋದಯದ ಹೊತ್ತು, ಚಳಿಗೆ ಹೆದರಿದ ಜನ ಮುಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಬಯಸದ ಶೀತಲಗಂಗೆಯ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಭುವಿಗಿಳಿದು ಬಂದ ಈ ಪವಮಾನ.

6-43. Madhwacharya the incarnation of Mukhyaprana, the Lord of winds, had every day a plunge in the snow-cold waters of the Ganges which frights the residents of Holy Badari even to touch it, in the early hours of the morning at the rise of Aruna (the charioteer of the Sun-God).

काष्ठ-मौनमदधादुपवासं शुद्ध-मप्यकृत शुद्ध-हृदि-च्छन् ।

नित्यतुष्ट-हरितोष-विशेषं चिन्तयन् प्रभुमनन्त-मठान्तः ॥ 6-44 ॥

ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮೌನ ಮಾಡಿದರು; ನಿರ್ಜಲ ಉಪವಾಸಮಾಡಿದರು, ತಿಳಿಬಗೆಯ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು; ಅನಂತಮಠದಲ್ಲೆ, ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತ ನಾರಾಯಣನನ್ನು; ಬಯಸುತ್ತ ನಿತ್ಯಪ್ರಸನ್ನನಾದ ಹರಿಯ ಹಿರಿಹಸಾದವನ್ನು.

6-44. Madhwacharya, pious by nature, ardently wishing to placate still more the supreme Lord ever-pleased with him, meditated on Lord Narayana inside the Badari temple and observed the vow of utter silence on an empty stomach.

प्रैरयत्-स्व-चरणे रत-चित्तं मध्वमत्र दिन-मण्डलमेनम् ।

स्वाश्रमोप-गमनाय मुकुन्दो दीप्ति-दृष्टि-विदितागतिरन्धैः ॥ 6-45 ॥

ಹೀಗೆ ನಲವತ್ತೆಂಟು ದಿನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಪಾದಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ್ದ ಮಧ್ವರನ್ನು ತನ್ನಾಶ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೇರಿಸಿದರು ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರು; ಕಣ್ಣುಕ್ಕುವ ಬೆಳಕಿನಿಂದ ಇತತರಿಗೂ ತನ್ನ ಬರವಿನ ಕುರುಹನ್ನೀಯುತ್ತ.

6-45. Lord Vedavyasa, another embodiment of the supreme hied to the temple of Narayana, recognized by his disciples by the intense dazzle of his resplendence and prompted Madhwacharya, being gratified by his dedicated austerities for one Mandala (forty days), to go to his hermitage at Uttara-Badari.

नक्तमेव भगवत्युप-याते प्रोदिते सति सहस्र-मरीचौ ।

मौनवानलिखदुत्तम-चित्तः शिष्य-शिक्षण-परः करुणावान् ॥ 6-46 ॥

ಆ ಇರುಳೆ ಮರಳಿದರ ಭಗವಾನ್ ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರು. ಸೂರ್ಯ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದ. ಮೌನ ತಾಳಿದ್ದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿ ಹೇಳಲೆಂದು ಕರುಣೆಯಿಂದ ಬರೆದಿಟ್ಟರು.

6-46. The venerable Lord Vedavyasa returned the same night to his sanctum and at sun-rise the illustrious Madhwacharya, adhering to the vow of tanciturnity wrote thus out of kindness to apprise his devout disciples of his trip to Uttara-Badari.

नेदृशं स्थळमलं शमल-घ्नं नास्य तीर्थ-सलिलस्य समं वाः ।

नास्मदुक्ति-सदृशं हित-रूपं नास्ति विष्णु-सदृशं ननु दैवम् ॥ 6-47 ॥

‘ಪಾಪ ಕಳೆಯಲು ಇಂಥ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಇನ್ನೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ; ಈ ತೀರ್ಥೋದಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಟಿಯಾದ ಬೇರೆ ನೀರೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ; ನಮ್ಮ ನುಡಿಗೇ ಸಾಟಿಯಾದ ಹಿತವೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ; ವಿಷ್ಣುವಿಗೆ ಸಾಟಿಯಾದ ಬೇರೆ ದೇವರಿಲ್ಲ.

6-47. ‘There is not place holier than Badari that can totally annihilate our sins: no water more sanctimonious compared to the holy waters of the Ganges; no deity to equal the excellence of supreme Narayana nor any advice more congenial than our salutary statements.’

याति तावदधुनैव जनोऽयं व्यास-रूपमजितं प्र-दिदृक्षुः ।

आ-ब्रजेदिह न वा स हि वेद स्वस्ति वोऽस्त्विति ययावथ मध्वः ॥ 6-48 ॥

‘ಈತ ಈಗಿಂದೀಗ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾನೆ ವ್ಯಾಸರೂಪಿ ಭಗವಂತನನ್ನು ಕಾಣಲೆಂದು. ಮತ್ತೆ ಇತ್ತೆ ಮರಳುವನೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಅವನಿಗೇ ಗೊತ್ತು. ನಿಮಗೆ ಒಳಿತಾಗಲಿ’ - ಹೀಗೆ ಬರೆದಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊರಟುಹೋದರು ಮಧ್ವರು!

6-48. ‘Eager to see Lord Narayana in his form as Lord Vedavyasa I will proceed forthwith to his abode at Uttara Badari. Only He knows whether I will return to this place or not. So farewell, God bless you all’ Writing thus on a broad leaf, Madhwacharya moved on (to Badarikashrama).

नाथ नाथ बत नोऽत्र विनाथान् मा त्यजोरु-करुणो भगवंस्त्वम् ।

नोदितं स्मृतमपीति हि शिष्यैः स्वामिनोऽभि-मत-भङ्ग-भयेन ॥ 6-49 ॥

‘ಒಡೆಯ, ಒಡೆಯ, ಓ ಪೂಜ್ಯ ಗುರುದೇವ, ಅಯೋಯ, ಬಿಡಬೇಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲೆ ಗತಿಯಿರದ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕರುಣೆ ತೋರೆದು’ - ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಹೀಗೆ ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡರು ಬಾಯಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ; ಗುರುಗಳ ಬಯಕೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾದೀತೋ ಎಂದು ಹೆದರಿ.

6-49. ‘Oh! Benevolent master, oh! Beloved preceptor! Oh the ocean of Mercy! Oh Worshipful one! In this desolate place desert not us who are (orphans) void of resort.’ Alas, though thus aggrieved, they could not voice it aloud, lest it might impede the intended journey of their master.

सद्-गुरोर्न विरहं सहमानः सत्य-तीर्थ-यतिरन्वगमत् तम्।

यस्त्रिवारमितरा-सुत-शाखा-स्वर्थमग्र्यमशृणोत् पुरु-सङ्घात् ॥6-50 ॥

ಆದರೆ ಗುರುವಿನ ಅಗಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತಾಳಲಾರದೆ ಅವರ ಬೆನಹತ್ತಿದರು ಸತ್ಯತೀರ್ಥರು; ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರಿಂದ ಮೂರುಬಾರಿ ಋಗ್ವೇದದ ಮಿಗಿಲಾದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿತಿಳಿದವರು!

6-50. The saint Satyatirtha who had the good fortune to listen to the delightful discourses of Poornaprajna expounding the profound purport of the Aitareya Shakha, unable to bear his parting with his pre-eminent preceptor, out of deep devotion followed him without forethought.

दुर्ग-मार्ग-गतमप्यनु-धावन् नाऽप सोऽयमरुणीभवतीने।

लीलया स जवमा-क्रममाणं व्याश्रयान्तर-सु-दूर-शिलासु ॥6-51 ॥

ದುರ್ಗಮವಾದ ದಾರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಓಡಾಡುತ್ತ ಬೆಂಬತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ, ಸೂರ್ಯಸಂಜೆಗೆಂಪಿಗೆ ತಿರುಗಿದರೂ, ಬಾಯಿ ತೆರೆದು ನಿಂದ ದೂರದೂರದ ಬಂಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಗಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಜಿಗಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಹಾಯಾಗಿ ಬೀಸುಗಾಲಿಂದ ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬತ್ತುವುದಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅವರಿಂದ.

6-51. Satyatirtha exerting hard to pursue Madhwacharya with all his might unmindful of the hard, tortuous untrodden path till sunset, could not gain him who fled fast striding over big unlinked boulders with extreme ease.

आ-निवृत्त-वपुषा गुरुणाऽऽरात् प्राणिना ह्यभि-नयेन सु-नुन्नः।

त्रस्त-धीरति-ययौ स मुहूर्तात् तद्-दिनोप-गत-मार्गमशेषम् ॥6-52 ॥

ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ತಿರುಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರು; ದೂರದಿಂದಲೆ ಮರಳುವಂತೆ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಸನ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರು; ಕಂಗೆಟ್ಟ ಸತ್ಯತೀರ್ಥರು ದಿನವಿಡೀ ಸಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಮುಹೂರ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಟಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು!

6-52. When Guru Madhwacharya looked back and saw (his disciple) Satyatirtha plodding his perilous path fraught with fear, with a signal of his palm (propelled from a distance) made him return to Anantmath traversing the whole track covered during the course of the day, in no time, with the least exertion.

आश्रमे निज-जनानिह दृष्ट्वा तं प्रसाद-महिमानममुष्य ।

प्रोच्य तत्-प्लवनमप्यति-चित्रं तस्य तैः सह सदाऽस्मरदेषः ॥6-53 ॥

ಇತ್ತ ಆಶ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡು, ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಆ ಹಸಾದದ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ದಿಗಿಲು ಬರಿಸುವ ಅವರ ಜಿಗಿತವನ್ನು ಬಣ್ಣಿಸುತ್ತ, ಅವರ ಜತೆಗೆ ಇವರೂ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನೆ ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತ ನಿಂತರು ನಿರಂತರ.

6-53. Delighted to discern his dear associates in the hermitage at (Badari), Satyatirtha described time and again, the majestic grace and the exciting (jumps) over the big rocks during his surprising swift journey and abided there recollecting on these (animating) reminiscences.

वानरेन्द्र इव वायु-जवोऽसौ भीमसेन इव दानव-भीमः ।

उल्लास गिरि-पुङ्गव-शृङ्गे स ब्रजन् ब्रजिन-नाशन-नामा ॥6-54 ॥

ಹಿರಿದಾದ ಹಿಮದ ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಕೋಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಾಡುತ್ತ ಕೊಂಗೊಳಿಸಿದರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು; ಅಂಜನೆಯನಂತೆ ವಾಯುವೇಗದವರು; ಭೀಮಸೇನನಂತೆ ದಾನವರ ಎದೆಗೆಡಿಸಿದವರು; ಪಾಪಗಳನೋಡಿಸುವ ಹೆಸರಿನವರು.

6-54. Skipping on the sublime summits of the Himalaya mountains the meritorious Madhwacharya, the scorcher of sins of those who serve him shone like the eminent monkey-chief crossing the sea with the speed of wind and Bhimasena looking like a terror to the demons.

बहु-सत्त्व-गणं स विकं स-महा-विष-मोक्ष-महाहिमवन्तमयम् ।

विषमोक्ष-महा-हिमवन्तमयन् नगमैक्षत पुल्ल-दृगस्त-भयः ॥6-55 ॥

ಪಳಗದ ಗೂಳಿಯ ಗತ್ತಿನವರು, ಅಳುಕನ್ನೇ ಅರಿಯದ ಅರಳುಗಣ್ಣಿನವರು, ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಕಂಡರು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತ ಮಂಜು ಬೆಟ್ಟವನ್ನು; ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಜಂತುಗಳು ಜೋಪಾನಬೀಡನ್ನು; ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ಗೂಡನ್ನು ನಂಜುಕಾರುವ ನಾಗರಗಳ ನಾಡನ್ನು!

6-55. The fearless Madhwacharya potent like the powerful sturdy bull, with full-blown eyes moving ahead saw the Himalaya mountain, the refuge of

fearful animals like lions and tigers, virulent (venom-spitting) serpents along with the beautiful birds.

(Verses 56 and 57 are to be read together as they form an antya-yugma.)

सु-हसित-कमल-करोप-गूढं सु-जन-सुखार्थमनन्त-भोग-शय्यम् ।

विकसित-सुमनो-घटागमुच्चं मरतक-रत्न-मय-स्थलाग्र-शोभम् ॥ 6-56 ॥

6-56. (as applied to) Madhwacharya, the composer of the bliss-yielding Shastra, gazing on the majestic snow-clad mountains, remembered the supreme resplendent Lord Narayana, closely clasped by Goddess Mahalakshmi with her lovely hands and her pleasing smile, sleeping on the soft bed of Shesha for the benefit of the virtuous, abiding in the galaxy of gay Gods, glistening with the glowing charm of emeralds.

पादोपान्त-नमन्महा-मुनि-गणं हेम-प्र-दीप्ताम्बरम्

श्रीमद्-रत्न कलापमग्र-कटकैर्वि-भ्राजितं हाटकैः ।

दृष्ट्वातं धरणी-धरं सु-वन-मालोल्लासिनं सुन्दरं

स्वानन्दाकृतिमस्मरन्मुर-रिपुं स्वानन्द-तीर्थस्तदा ॥ 6-57 ॥

[56-57] ಅರಳಿ ನಿಂತ ತಾವರೆ ಕೊಳಗಳಿಂದ ಸುತ್ತವರಿದ [ಭಗವಂತ:ಮುಗುಳು ನಗೆಯ ರಮೆಯ ಕೈಗಳಿಂದ ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡ], ಸಜ್ಜನರಾದ ಗಂಧರ್ವಾದಿಗಳ ಸುಖಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಣೆಯಿರದ ಭೋಗದ ಹೂಹಾಸೆಗಳಿರುವ [ಭಗ: ಸಜ್ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸುಖವೀಯುತ್ತ ಶೇಷನ ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗಿದ], ಅರಳಿದ ಹೂಗಳು ತುಂಬಿದ ಮರಗಳ [ಭಗ: ಹಿಗ್ಗಿದ ಸುಗ್ಗಿಗರಾಳಿಯಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ], ಎತ್ತರವಾದ [ಭಗ: ಉತ್ತಮನಾದ], ನೀಲಮಣಿಯ ಹಾಸುಗಲ್ಲುಗಳಿಂದೆಸೆವ [ಭಗ: ನೀಲಮಣಿಯ ನೆಲದಂತೆ ಚೆಲುಬಣ್ಣದ ಮೈಯ], ಹಿರಿಯ ಮುನಿಗಳು ಎರಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ತಪ್ಪಲ ಬಳಿಯ [ಭಗ: ಮಹಾಮುನಿಗಳು ಕಾಲ ಬುಡದಲ್ಲೆರಗುತ್ತಿರುವ], ಚಿನ್ನದ ಕೋಡಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಗಿಲನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗಿಸುವ [ಭಗ: ಮಿಸುನಿಬಣ್ಣದ ಪೀತಾಂಬರವುಟ್ಟ], ಚೆಲುಮಣಿಗಳು ರಾಶಿಬಿದ್ದ [ಭಗ: ಚಂದದ ರನ್ನದ ನೇವಳ ತೊಟ್ಟ], ಬಂಗಾರದ ಇಳುಕಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಚೆಲುಗೊಂಡ [ಭಗ: ಚಿನ್ನದ ಹಿರಿಕಡಗಗಳನಿಟ್ಟ], ಚಂದದ ಕಾಡುಗಳ ಸಾಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಗೆಲುಗೊಂಡ [ಭಗ: ಕೊರಳೊಳು ವನಮಾಲೆಯನಿಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟ], ಸಂತಸ ನೀಡುವ ಚಂದದ ಈ ಬೆಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಆನಂದಮಯನಾದ ಸುಂದರ ಮೂರುತಿ ಮುಕುಂದನನ್ನು ನೆನೆದರಾಗ ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರು.

6-57. Having a multitude of eminent saints saluting his feet, dressed in yellow garments glistening like gold, embellished with sparkling multi-coloured pearl ornaments glimmering with precious golden bracelets, beautified by the garland of lustrous flowers, bearing a body constituted of innate knowledge and bliss.

56-57. (as applied to Himalayas) Madhwacharya, seeing the splendour of the sublime snow-capped Himalaya mountains containing full-bloomed lotus-lakes and countless flower couches for the delight of the righteous and myriad trees with variegated flowers majestically tall, gleaming with ridges replete with marakat gems.

With a host of eminent Sages in its groves adoring the Lord, blazing the heavens with its golden peaks, teeming with variegated lustrous diamonds, with radiant patches of ground lying in the midst and decked with the charming range of flourishing forests, remembered Lord Narayana (its sublime creator).

**इति श्रीमत्कवि-कुल-तिलक-त्रिविक्रम-पण्डिताचार्य-सुत श्री-नारायण-पण्डिताचार्य-विरचिते
श्री-मध्व-विजये महा-काव्ये-आनन्दाङ्कित षष्ठ सर्गः**

सप्तमः सर्गः - [7-59]

अथ हैमवते तटान्तरे बदरी-षण्ड-विशेष-मण्डितम् ।

परमाश्रममाश्रयं श्रियः सकल-ज्ञः स ददर्श वि-श्रुतम् ॥ 7-1 ॥

ಕಂಡರಾಮೇಲೆ ಪೂರ್ಣವೃಜ್ಞರು, ಹಿಮಗಿರಿಯ ಆಚೆಯ ತಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಬೋರೆಯ ಮರಗಳ ತುಂಬಿ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸುವ, ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಆಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು, ಸಿರಿಗೆ ಆಸರೆಯಾದ, ಹರಿಯ ಹಿರಿಯ ಆಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು.

7-1. Poornaprajna thus moving on, discerned in the northern region of the Himalayan range the highly celebrated choice hermitage, greatly embellished by the group of jujube trees, the abode of Lord Vedavyasa, the heaven of Goddess Lakshmi (the source of wealth).

हिम-वर्ष-रवि-प्रभा-सहाः पृथु-सत्र-प्रथिता द्विजाश्रयाः ।

अपि विष्णु-पद-स्पृषोऽलसन् उभये यत्र विचित्र-शाखिनः ॥ 7-2 ॥

ಮಂಜು, ಮಳೆ, ಬಿಸಿಲು ಬೆಳಗಿನನ್ನು ತಾಳಬಲ್ಲ, ಹೆಗ್ಗಾಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ [ಮಹಾಯಜ್ಞಗಳಲ್ಲಿ] ಹೆಸರು ಪಡೆದ, ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳಿಗೆ [ಹಾರುವರಿಗೆ] ನೆಲೆಯಾದ, ಮುಗಿಲೆತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ನಿಂತ

[ಹರಿಚರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡ], ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಎರಡು 'ಶಾಖೆ'ಗಳು [ಮರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ವೇದಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಋಷಿಗಳು] ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

7-2. There (in the retreat of the Badari precincts) scintillated, the celebrated sages specialized in separate Vedic sections, sheltered under the feet of Lord Vishnu, reputed for their glorious sacrifices, unmindful of the snow, showers and heat, in the thick woods of rare tall, branchy trees touching the sky, the refuge of birds, proof against cold, rain and heat.

श्रवणामृत-गीर्णैर्द्विजैः शुक-मुख्यैःशुभ-पक्षिभिर्वृतम्।

कमलेष्टतम-स्थिरान्तरैः अपि हंसैः परमैरमेचकैः ॥7-3 ॥

ಕಿವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೊದೆಸುರಿಸುವ [ಇಂಚರದ] ನುಡಿ-ಗಡಣಗಳ, ಶುಕಾಚಾರ್ಯ[ಗಿಳಿ]ಮುಂತಾದ, ಒಳಿತನ್ನು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವ [ಚಂದದ ಗರಿಗಳ] ಹಾರುವರಿಂದ [ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳಿಂದ] ಕೂಡಿದ ಆಶ್ರಮವದು. ರಮೆಯರಸನಲ್ಲೆ [ಇಷ್ಟವಾದ ತಾವರೆಗಳಲ್ಲೆ] ಬಗೆನೆಟ್ಟ ತಿಳಿ-ಬಗೆಯ [ಬಿಳಿಮೈಯ], ಪರಮಹಂಸ-ಯತಿಗಳಿಂದ [ರಾಜಹಂಸಗಳಿಂದ] ಕೂಡ.

7-3. There dwelt renowned saints like Shukacharya propounding the Vaishnava Siddhanta in words sweet like nectar to the ear, learned Brahmins deeply meditating on Lord Narayana, the beloved of Goddess Lakshmi and birds with radiant white wings and pleasant swans sucking the lotus, chirping honeyed sounds.

सुमनो-निकरेण पूरितं स्व-मनोऽभीष्टदमल्प-दुर्गमम्।

अपरस्पर-मत्सर-प्रजं ननु वैकुण्ठमिवाच्युतालयम् ॥7-4 ॥

ಅದು ವೈಕುಂಠದಂತೆ ಭಗವಂತನ ನೆಲೆಮನ; ಚೆಲುಬಗೆಯ ಮುನಿಗಳಿಂದ [ದೇವತೆಗಳಿಂದ] ತುಂಬಿರುವ ತಾಣ; ತನ್ನವರ ಮನದಾಸೆಗಳನೀವ ತಾವು; ಕೀಳರಿಗೆ ಎಟುಕದ ಜಾಡು; ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರು ಕಿಚ್ಚು ಪಡದೆ ಹಾಯಾಗಿರುವ ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಬೀಡು.

7-4. Madhwacharya saw at Badari the dwelling of Lord Vedavyasa, full of blossomed flowers with many hermits bereft of mutual jealousy satisfying the desires of the devout, unattainable by others bereft of knowledge and devotion, glowing like the celestial Vaikunta inhabited by the released souls free from mutual ill-will, with their wishes fulfilled at will but inaccessible to the ineligible.

तमिहं प्र-विशन्तमाश्रमं द्यधिक-त्रिंशदुदार-लक्षणम्।

गुण-सार-विदः कुतूहलाद् अव-लोक्यर्षय इत्यचिन्तयन् ॥7-5 ॥

ಇಂಥ ಈ ಆಶ್ರಮದತ್ತ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ, ಮೂವತ್ತೆರಡು ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ತುಂಬಿದ ಚಲಮೈಯ ಈ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬೆರಗಾಗಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಯೋಚಿಸಿದರು ಗುಣಗಳ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯನ್ನರಿಯಬಲ್ಲ ಮುನಿಗಳು.

7-5. The anchorites, experts in comprehending the depth of human virtues discerning the eminent Madhwacharya endowed with all thirty-two bodily excellences entering the hermitage out of curiosity, deliberated thus:

षण्णवत्यङ्गुलो यस्तु न्यग्रोध परिमण्डलः सप्तपादश्चतुर्हस्तो दात्रिशंल्लक्षणैर्युतः। महाभारत तात्पर्य निर्णय 1-122. (b) पञ्चतीर्घ पञ्चसूक्ष्मः सप्तरक्तः षडुन्नतः त्रियुथुस्त्रिषु गम्भीरो द्वात्रिंशल्लक्षणस्तिति। लक्षण ग्रन्थ cited in Vadiraja Swamiji in his commentary on महाभारत तात्पर्य निर्णय

कनकातुल-ताल-सन्निभः कमलाक्षो विमलेन्दु-सन्मुखः ।

गज-राज-गतिर्महा-भुजः प्रतियान् कोऽयमपूर्व-पूरुषः ॥7-6 ॥

‘ಯಾರಿವರು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವವರು; ಹಿಂದೆಂದು ನಾವು ಕಾಣದವರು; ಸಾಟಿಯಿರದ ಚೆಂದಾಳಿ ಮರದಂಥ ಎತ್ತರದ ನಿಲುವಿನವರು; ತಾರವೆಯಂಥ ಕಣ್ಣಿನವರು; ಕಲೆಯಿರದ ಚಂದಿರನಂತೆ ಚೆಂದದ ಮೊರೆಯವರು; ಗಂಡಾನೆಯ ನಡೆಯವರು; ನಲಿದೋಳಿನವರು; ಯಾರಿವರು ಈ ತನಕ ಕಂಡಿರದ ಗಂಡು?’

7-6. Who is this unique person approaching Lord Vedavyasa statusque (stout and tall) in stature like the golden Sal tree having long arms, charming bright eyes like that of a lotus, a glowing face like the spotless moon and a majestic gait in the manner of an elephant?

अति-शान्त-वपुर्निशा-करः स्वयमेकान्त-खरो दिवा-करः ।

इति नास्य गुणार्णवाकृतेः उपमानं भुवनेषु लभ्यते ॥7-7 ॥

‘ಚಂದ್ರನ ಮೈ ತುಂಬ ತಂಪು; ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಮೈಯೋ ಕುದಿವ ಬಸಿ ಕಾವು. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ, ಗುಣಗಳ ಕಡಲಾದ ಇವರ ಈ ರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಟಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

7-7. He cannot be the glistening moon because he is not icy-cold, nor can he be the dazzling sun with scorching heat: a like of him, who possesses a form full of precious qualities, is never to be found in the whole universe.

परमाश्रमिणां गत-श्रमो ननु चिह्नानि विभर्ति धीर-धीः ।

अपि मानुष-भाव-विग्रहो विपुलं विस्मयमातनोति नः ॥7-8 ॥

‘ಆಯಾಸವರಿಯದ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗರಾದ ಇವರು ಪರಮಹಂಸಯತಿಗಳ ಕುರುಹು ತೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
ಆಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಂತೆ ಕಂಡರೂ ನಮಗೆ ತುಂಬ ಬೆರಗು ಬರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ!’

7-8. Indeed, this indefatigable undaunted individual bearing the marks of the excellent ascetic order, though embodied in human form appears surprisingly strange.

चतुरश्रतुराननः स्वयं पवनो वा व्रतिरूप आव्रजन् ।

श्रुति-नाथ-दिदृक्षयाऽन्यथा न खलु स्यान्निखिलाग्र्य-लक्ष्मवान् ॥7-9 ॥

‘ನುರಿತ ನಾಲ್ಕೊಗನೆ ತಾನು ಬಂದನೇನು? ಯತಿರೂಪದ ಪವಮಾನನೇ ಬಂದನೇನು
ಪಳನುಡಿಗಳೊಡೆಯನನು ಕಾಣಬಯಸಿ? ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾದರೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಲ್ಲ
ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಈ ಚೆಲುವು!’

7-9. Can he be the wise four-faced Brahma or Lord Vayu approaching in person, in the guise of a monk with a longing to meet their master Lord Vedavyasa? If not so, how can he possess all the exquisite (thirty-two) marks?

अवलोकित-लक्षणः स तैः इति सञ्चिन्त्य कुतूहलाकुलैः ।

अविळम्ब-गतिर्न्यशामयत् तरुमारात् सुर-पादपोत्तमम् ॥7-10 ॥

ಅವರು ಹೀಗೆ ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತ ಆಸೆಗಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಮೈಯ ಮಾಟವನ್ನು
ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ, ದಾವು ನಡೆಯ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಕಂಡರು ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲೆ ಕಲ್ಪವೃಕ್ಷವನ್ನು
ಮೀರಿಸುವ ಮರವೊಂದನ್ನು.

7-10. Madhwacharya, whose human excellences were so scrutinized by the inquisitive saints and sages hastening ahead, discerned at a distance (in the vicinity) the choice Badari tree esteemed like the celestial trees in heaven (Parijat, Kalpavriksha).

मसृण-त्वचमुन्नतं ततं बहु-शाखा-फण-सून-रत्नकम् ।

भगवन्तमनन्तमन्तिके स्थितमीशस्य निषेवणाय वा ॥7-11 ॥

ನಸೆಯಾದ ಮೈ; ಹರವಾಗಿ ನಿಗುರಿ ನಿಂತ ನಿಲುವು; ಹಲವಾರು ಟೊಂಗೆಗಳ ಹೆಡೆಗಳು;
ಹೂವುಗಳ ಹೆಡೆಮಣಿಗಳು! ಒಡೆಯನ ಸೇವೆಗಂದು ಬಳಿಬಂದು ನಿಂತ ಭಗವಾನ್
ಶೇಷನಂತೆ.

7-11. The lofty Badari tree with its soft bark, stretching its branches all around sprouted into beaming blossoms appeared like Lord Shesha with his sleek skin spreading his thousand lifted hoods, dazzling with diamonds in their crests, standing in the neighbourhood to serve his master Lord Vedavyasa.

अतिचित्र-विचित्र पत्रिणं बहु-वर्णं हरि-गो-निवारकम् ।

मुनि-नन्दनमिन्दिरा-पतेः अधिकेष्टं पततामिवाधिपम् ॥ 7-12 ॥

ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಬಲು ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯ ಎಲೆಗಳುಳ್ಳ[ಗರಿಗಳುಳ್ಳ], ಬಣ್ಣಬಣ್ಣದ ನೋಟದ, ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಕಿರಣಗಳಿಗೆ [ಇಂದ್ರನ ವಜ್ರಾಯುಧಕ್ಕೆ] ತಡೆಯಾದ, ಮುನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ [ಕಾಶ್ಯಪಮುನಿಯ ಮಗನಾದ], ರಮೆಯರಸನಿಗೆ ಅಚ್ಚುಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಮರ; ಪಕ್ಷಿರಾಜ ಗರುಡನಂತೆ!

7-12. The Badari tree very dear to Lord Vedavyasa, enriched with variegated strange leaves of varied shapes (big and small) shadowing the rays of the sun and rendering happiness to the hermits, glistened like Garuda, the king of birds with his blazing wings, the blessed carrier (most dear to) of Lord Narayana consort of Goddess Lakshmi, the delight of his father Kashyapa, impeding Indra's thunderbolt.

अमृतात्म-महा-फल-प्रदं दुरवापं हरि-भक्ति-वर्जितैः ।

श्रित-साधु-पुराण-भारतं निगमं मूर्तमिवोरु-शाखिनम् ॥ 7-13 ॥

ಸೊದೆಯಂಥ ಸವಿಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು [ಮೋಕ್ಷವೆಂಬ ಹಿರಿ-ಫಲವನ್ನು] ಕೊಡುವಂಥದು, ಹರಿಭಕ್ತಿ ಇರದವರಿಗೆ ಟುಕದಂಥದು; ಜೊಳಿಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜೋತಾಡುವ ಪುರಾಣ-ಭಾರತಗಳ ಕಂತೆ ಹೊತ್ತ [ಪುರಾಣಗಳ, ಭಾರತದ ನೆರವು ಪಡೆದ] ಹಿರಿಯ 'ಶಾಖೆ'ಗಳಿಂದ ಕವಲೊಡೆದ ಮರ; ಮೈದಾಳಿ ಬಂದ ವೇದದಂತೆ!

7-13. Madhwacharya saw that tall branched-out Badari tree, yielding delicious fruits inaccessible to the ineligible Avaishnavas, the seat of discourses on Bharata and Satwik Puranas that appeared like the Vedas incarnate with their varied sections, leading its devotees to salvation impossible to be attained by the undeserving, with the Satwik Puranas and epics based on it.

अथ तस्य स वेदिकान्तरे सु-विशाले विमले मनो-हरे ।

अवलोकितवाननन्त-धीः दिवि देवानिव तापसोत्तमान् ॥ 7-14 ॥

ಮತ್ತೆ ಆ ಮರದ ಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ - ಮಡಿಯಾದ, ಹರವಾದ, ಮನೋಹರವಾದ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ -
ಕಂಡರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಹಿರಿಯ ತವಸಿಗಳನ್ನು; ಕಂಡಂತೆ ಸ್ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನು!

7-14. Poornaprajna then observed the broad, pure and charming dais (formed by the roots of the) Badari tree where squatted the distinguished monks glistening like Gods in heaven.

अपि सप्त-तया विराजितान् गत-सङ्घान् गुणिनो गुणोज्झितान्।

अपि मन्यु-मदादि-वर्जितान् गत-भोगान् पवनाशनान् सदा ॥7-15 ॥

ಎಣೆಕೆಗೆ ಸಿಗದವರು; ಆದರೂ 'ಸಪ್ತ' [ಜಡೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು] ಮಂದಿ! ಗುಣವಂತರು; ಆದರೂ
[ಮೂರು]ಗುಣಗಳಿರದವರು! ಸಿಟ್ಟುಸೆಡವು ಬಿಟ್ಟವರು; 'ಭೋಗ' [ಹೆಡೆ] ಇರದವರು
[ಆದರೂ ಹಾವಿನಂತೆ] ಸದಾ ಗಾಳಿ ತಿನ್ನುವವರು.

7-15. These meritorious impeccable ascetics with matted locks of hair, many many in number who had renounced the worldly enjoyments and vanquished the six human infirmities (like anger), while some having no sacred thread on their bodies, subsisted on air like the serpents.

मुनि-मण्डल-मध्य-वर्तिनं त्रि-जगन्मण्डल-मण्डनायितम्।

इह सत्यवती-सुतं हरिं परि-पूर्ण-प्रमतिः समैक्षत ॥7-16 ॥

ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ಮುನಿಗಳ ಗುಂಪಿನ ನಡುವೆ ಕಂಡರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಮೂರು ಲೋಕದ
ಸಿಂಗಾರದ ಸಿರಿಯನ್ನು, ಸತ್ಯವತಿಯ ಮಗನಾದ ಹರಿಯನ್ನು.

7-16. Poornaprajna saw distinctly Lord Narayana seated on the platform in the midst of the multitude of saints, embodied as Vedavyasa, the son of Satyavati, the adornment of the three worlds.

निज-हृत्-कमलेऽति-निर्मले सततं साधु निशामयन्नपि।

अवलोक्य पुनः पुनर्नवं तमसौ विस्मित इत्यचिन्तयत् ॥7-17 ॥

ತುಂಬ ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ತನ್ನ ಬಗೆದಾವರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಗವಂತನನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಿರಂತರ
ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಮರಳಿಮರಳಿ ಹೊಚ್ಚ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕಣ್ಣೆದುರು ಕಾಣುತ್ತ ಬೆರಗಾದ
ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಹೀಗೆ ಯೋಚಿಸಿದರು.

7-17. Poornaprajna who always clearly discerned Lord Vedavyasa in the inmost sacred sanctum of his heart looked at him again and again as appeared the new every time, being surprised contemplated thus:

अगणय्य-गुणार्णवोऽमलः स हि नारायण एष केवलम् ।

विधिनाऽनुसृतं पराशरात् सुषुवे सत्यवती किलात्र यम् ॥ 7-18 ॥

‘ಇವನ ಅಲ್ಲವೆ ಎಣಿಕೆಗೆಟುಕದ ಗುಣಗಳ ಕಡಲಾದ, ಕುಂದಿರದ ನಾರಾಯಣ; ಬೊಮ್ಮನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಪರಾಶರರಿಂದ ಸತ್ಯವತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬಂದವನು?

7-18. The impeccable Lord Vedavyasa is the very incarnation of Lord Narayana, the repository of countless worthy attributes who being implored by Chaturmukha Brahma manifested (on earth) as the son of Satyavati and sage Parasara.

धवळेऽस्य मनः-पयो-निधौ सदनुक्रोश-गिरीन्द्र-लोळिते ।

प्रकटी-भवति स्म सुन्दरी दयिता दैत्य-रिपोस्त्रयी-मयी ॥ 7-19 ॥

‘ಇವನ ತಿಳಿಬಗೆಯ ಹಾಲುಗಡಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾಧುಗಳ ಮೇಲಣ ದಯೆಯೆಂಬ ಮಂದರದಿಂದ ಕಡೆದಾಗ, ಮೂಡಿ ಬಂದಳು ಹರಿ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಚೆಲುವೆ ಶ್ರುತಿರಮಣಿ!

7-19. From the immaculate mind of Lord Vedavyasa, the adversary of the Asuras moved with mercy for the meritorious, manifested the three sacred shrutis like the lovely (goddess) Mahalakshmi, beloved of the Lord Narayana appearing in the milky ocean (when) churned with the Mandara mountain.

इत एव पुराण-गौर-गौ स-माहाभारत-पारिजातके ।

सति जातवति व्यजायत प्रवरं सूत्र-गणामृतं स्वयम् ॥ 7-20 ॥

‘ಈ ಕಡಲಿಂದಲೆ ಪುರಾಣವೆಂಬ ಚಂದಿರ, ಮಹಾಭಾರತವೆಂಬ ಪಾರಿಜಾತದ ಜತೆಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಮಿಗಿಲಾದ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳೆಂಬ ಸೊದೆ ಮೂಡಿಬಂತು!

7-20. Lord Vedavyasa brought out in succession the splendid creations like the wish-fulfilling Mahabharata, the charming eighteen Puranas and the unexcelled sacred Brahmasutras leading to salvation like Kalpa Vriksha, the moon, and the nectar emerging from the milky main.

निरवग्रहमुर्वनुग्रहं विदधत् पाण्डु-सुतादि-सज्जने ।

अवनाववनाय संविदां सु-चिरायैष चचार चारु-गीः ॥ 7-21 ॥

‘ಪಾಂಡವರೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹರಿಗಡಿಯದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಹಸಾದವನ್ನು ಹರಿಸುತ್ತ ಬಹುಕಾಲ ಓಡಾಡಿದನಿವನು, ಚೆಲುಮಾತಿನವನು, ತಿಳಿವಿನ ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಈ ನೆಲೆದಲ್ಲಿ.

7-21. Lord Vedavyasa speaking sweetly and charmingly strolled on the earth for long, showering unimpeded super-abundant bliss on the (virtuous) like

the sons of Panduraja and safeguarded the supreme knowledge and its sagacious knowers.

अधुना कलि-काल-वृत्तये सवितेव क्षणदानु-वृत्तये ।

जन-दृग्-विषय-त्वमत्यजद् भगवानाश्रममावसन्निमम् ॥ 7-22 ॥

‘ಈಗ ಭಗವಂತ ಜನರ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಮರೆಯಾದನು ಈ ಆಶ್ರಮದಲ್ಲೆ ಇರುತ್ತ ಕಲಿಕಾಲದ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ; ಮರೆಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಇರುಳ ಮುಂದರಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ.

7-22. Lord Vedavyasa enriching the supreme glories of life, (abides being invisible) to give scope for the spread of the Kali influence like the sun receding from the sky to make room for the night.

तदिदं वपुरस्य दृश्यते दलितेन्दीवर-सुन्दर-द्युति ।

परमाजिन-योग-पीठगं मम चेतो-नयनाभि-नन्दनम् ॥ 7-23 ॥

‘ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಅರಳು ನೈದಿಲೆಯ ಚೆಲುಕಾಂತಿಯ ಈ ಇವನ ಮೈಯನ್ನು! ಜಿಂಕೆಯ ಚೆಂದೊಗಲ ಹಾಸೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಯೋಗಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತ ಮೈ! ನನ್ನ ಕಣ್ಮನಗಳನ್ನು ತಣಿಸಿದ ಮೈ!

7-23. I am fortunate enough to directly discern the famous form of Lord Vedavyasa, being seated on a deer-skinned pedestal, having the lustre of the charming full-blown lotus that is a feast for my eyes and mind engaged in meditation.

अगणख्य-गुणैः सु-पूरितं परिपूर्णगणितात्म-सद्-गुणैः ।

इदमस्त-समस्त-दूषणं सचिदानन्द-मयं हि केवलम् ॥ 7-24 ॥

‘ಒಂದೊಂದು ಗುಣವೂ ಎಣಿಸಲಾಗದ ಗುಣಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿದ್ದು, ಅಂಥ ಅಸಂಖ್ಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪಗುಣಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿ ತುಳುಕುವ ಮೈ; ಇದು ಯಾವ ಕುಂದೂ ಇರದ ಅರಿವು ಆನಂದಗಳ ಮೈದಾಳಿದ ಮೈ!

7-24. His celestial form of the nature of sheer knowledge and bliss is replete with innate, infinite auspicious attributes, every quality in turn being full and boundless (so he is not a certain Rishi but an incarnation of Lord Narayana).

कमला-कमलासनानिलैः विहगाहीन्द्र-शिवेन्द्र-पूर्वकैः ।

पद्-पद्म-रजोऽस्य धारितं शिरसा हन्त वहाम्यहं मुहुः ॥ 7-25 ॥

‘ಆಹ! ನಾನೂ ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರುತ್ತೇನೆ ರಮೆ, ಚತುರ್ಮುಖ, ವಾಯು, ಗರುಡ, ಶೇಷ, ರುದ್ರ, ಇಂದ್ರ ಮುಂತಾದವರೆಲ್ಲ ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊತ್ತಂಥ ಇವನ ಈ ಅಡಿದಾವರೆಯ ಧೂಳಿಯನ್ನು.

7-25. I bear on my pate with intense pleasure, again and again the dust of the feet of Lord Vedavyasa, borne with great devotion on their heads by the celestials like Goddess Mahalakshmi and Chaturmukha Brahma and Gods like Mukhyaprana, Garuda, Shesha and Devendra and others. (He is none else than Lord Narayana.)

प्रणमामि पद-द्वयं विभोः ध्वज-वज्राङ्कुश-पद्म-चिह्न-वत् ।

निज-मानस-राग-पीडनाद् अरुणी-भूतमिवारुणं स्वयम् ॥ 7-26 ॥

‘ಪೊಡಮಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಧ್ವಜ, ವಜ್ರ, ಅಂಕುಶ, ತಾವರೆಯ ರೇಖೆಗಳುಳ್ಳ ದೊರೆಯ ಎರಡು ಅಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ; ಸ್ವತಃ ನಸುಗೆಂಪಾದರೂ ತನ್ನವರ ಬಗೆಯ ಅನುರಾಗವನ್ನು ಹಿಂಡಿ ತೆಗೆದು ಅದನೆ ಮೆತ್ತಿ ಮೆತ್ತೆ ಕೆಂಪಾಯಿತೋ ಎನುವಂಥ ಅಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ.

7-26. I bow to the feet of Lord Vedavyasa bearing the excellent marks of banner, thunderbolt, goad and lotus, though ruddy by nature appearing more red as if smeared (coloured) by the intense love in the minds of his devotees.

ननु केवलमेव वैष्णवं श्रित-वन्तः पदमात्म-रोचिषा ।

तमसोऽप्युभयस्य नाशका विजयन्ते नखरा नवं रविम् ॥ 7-27 ॥

‘ಹರಿಯ ಪದ[ಆಕಾಶ]ವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವೆ ಆಶ್ರಯಿಸಿ, ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಂತಿಯಿಂದ ಎರಡೂ ಬಗೆಯ ಕತ್ತಲನ್ನು ಕಳೆವ ಈ ಕಾಲಿನುಗುರುಗಳು ಸೋಲಿಸಿವೆ ಉದಿಸುವ ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನು.

7-27. The scintillating nails, in the feet of Lord Vedavyasa surpass in shine the early rising Sun resorting the sky and unlike him dispels not only the outer darkness but also the inner ignorance.

सु-कुमार-तळाङ्गुली-मतोः पदयोरस्य निगूह-गुल्फयोः ।

उपमानमहो न लभ्यते कवि-वयैरितरेतरं विना ॥ 7-28 ॥

‘ನಸೆಯಾದ ಕಾಲ್ತಟ್ಟು; ನಸೆಯಾದ ಬೆರಳುಗಳು; ಹುದುಗಿರುವ ಹರಡುಗಳು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ, ಆಹಾ, ಈ ಚೆಲುಕಾಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಉಪಮಾನವೇ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಹರಿಯ ಕವಿಗಳಿಗು.

7-28. Even the best of bards, to our surprise fail to find a suitable analogy to the excellence of his feet with its fine, soft, lovely toes and concealed ankles.

उचितां गुरुतां दधत् क्रमात् शुचि तेजस्वि सु-वृत्तमुत्तमम्।

भजतोऽत्र च भाजयत्यदो विभु-जङ्घा-युगळं स-रूपताम् ॥7-29 ॥

'ಮೇಲಕೇರುತ್ತ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಹಿಗ್ಗುತ್ತ ಸಾಗುವ [ಸಾಧಕ: ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಮೇಲಕೇರುತ್ತ ಕೆಳಗಿನವರಿಗೆ ಗುರುವಾಗುವ], ತಿಳಿಯಾಗಿ ತೊಳಗುವ, ದುಂಡಗಾದ [ಸಾಧಕ: ಚೆಲನಡೆಯ], ಉನ್ನತಿಕೆಯ ಭಗವಂತನೀ ಎರಡು ಮೊಣಗಾಲು ಸಾಧಕರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲೆ ಕರುಣಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ ಸಾರೂಪ್ಯವನ್ನು!

7-29. If contemplation on the two best knees of Lord Vedavyasa, pure and glowing, circular in shape, growing stouter in size from the feet upwards here on earth can bestow gradually on its earnest seekers purity of mind and heart, exemplary conduct and spiritual eminence of the Sahabhoga type, then who can even imagine the glory and grandeur in Vaikunta, the land of eternal bliss (The permanent abode of the released souls).

अचलासन-योग-पट्टिका वरकक्ष्यासकृदात्मिष्ट-दम्।

परितोऽपि हरिं स्फुरन्त्यहो अनिशं धन्यतमेति मे मतिः ॥7-30 ॥

'ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಬಳಿ ಸಾರಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು ಬಯಸಿದ್ದನ್ನೀವ ಭಗವಂತನನ್ನು ಸದಾ ಸುತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಈ ನಡುದಾರ ಬಿಗಿದ ಯೋಗಪಟ್ಟಿಕೆಯ ಆಸನ, ಆಹಾ, ಧನ್ಯ ಧನ್ಯ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆ.

7-30. Greatly blessed is the excellent waist-band that always enjoys his vicinity being tied round the waist to maintain the yogic posture in meditation, of Lord Vedavyasa who yields the desired fruits to his earnest adherents even when approached once.

रुचिरेण वरैण-चर्मणा रुचि-राज-द्युति-चारु-रोचिषा।

परमोरु-नितम्ब-सङ्गिना परमाश्चर्य-तया विराज्यते ॥7-31 ॥

'ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನ ತೊಡೆಯ ಸುತ್ತ ಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಚಂದದ ಜಿಂಕೆದೊಗಲು ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ನಿಬ್ಬೆರಗುಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತ ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಬಿಸಿಲಂಥ ಚೆಲಕಾಂತಿಯಿಂದ.

7-31. The contact of the charming and exquisite deer-skin with the excellent waist of Lord Vedavyasa enhanced its (deer-skin's) delightful lustre to astonishing brightness.

तनु-निम्न-सु-नाभि-शोभिते वलिभे वारिज-नाभ आदधे ।

प्रतनावति-सुन्दरे मृदौ उदरेऽस्मिन् जगदण्ड-मण्डलम् ॥ 7-32 ॥

‘ಆಳವಾದ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾದ ಚೊಕ್ಕ ಹೊಕ್ಕಳು; ತುಂಬು ಬಡವಾದ ಚೆಲುವಿನ ನಸೆಹೊಟ್ಟೆ;
ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಡಿಕೆ ಬಿದ್ದ ಚಂದೊಗಲು; ತಾರವೆಹೊಕ್ಕಳಿನವನಿವ ಹೊತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಇಡಿಯ
ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡವನ್ನೇ ಈ ಬಡಬಸಿರಿನಲ್ಲಿ!

7-32. Lord Vedavyasa bears the entire cosmos in his soft, slender betwitching belly with its charming three hair-lines embellished with a delicate, tiny, deep and lovely lotus-navel.

हृदये कृत-सज्जनोदये सु-विशाले विमले मनो-हरे ।

उभयं वहति त्रयी-मयं भगवान् ब्रह्म-सु-सूत्रमुत्तमम् ॥ 7-33 ॥

‘ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಏಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದ ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ಹರವಾದ ಮನೋಹರವಾದ ಹೃದಯದಲ್ಲಿ
[ಮನಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ] ಹೊತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಭಗವಂತ ವೇದಮಯವಾದ ಉನ್ನತಿಕೆಯ
ಎರಡೂ ಬಗೆಯ [ಗ್ರಂಥರೂಪವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ದಾರರೂಪವಾದ] ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು.

7-33. Vedavyasa the doyen of the Vashista dynasty bears the exquisite Brahmasutras that settle the meaning of the three Vedas in his heart and the sacred thread (containing the three strings) on the heart (body) and blesses the upright with prosperity.

असमेऽनधिके सु-साधिते निज-ताते रवि-राशि-दीधिति ।

प्रददौ त्रि-जगज्जय-ध्वजं विधिरेतद्-गळ-सङ्गि भूषणम् ॥ 7-34 ॥

‘ಈ ಕೊರಳ ಭೂಷಣ; ಮೂರು ಲೋಕದ ಜಯದ ಬಾವುಟವಿದು; ಸಾವಿರ
ಸೂರ್ಯರಂತೆ ಹೊಳೆಯುವಂಥದು; ನಾಲೊಗದ ಮಗನೆ ತಂದು ತೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದು, ತನ್ನ
ತಂದೆ ನಾರಾಯಣನಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ-ಮಿಗಿಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸಾರಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದಾಗ.

7-34. Chaturmukha Brahma gave Lord Vedavyasa the koustubha gem having the brilliance of a cluster of Suns to adorn his neck for having established (in the celestial assembly) Lord Narayana his dad, as the supreme, one without a second (neither equal nor superior to him) as a mark of his victory in the three Worlds.

नास्ति नारायण समं न भूतं न भविष्यति एतेन सत्यवाक्येन सर्वार्थान् साधयाम्यहम् । -
Mahabharata (b) सत्यं सत्यं पुनः सत्यं उद्धृत्य भुजमुच्यते वेदशास्त्रात् परं नास्ति न दैवं
केशवात्परम् ॥ - Mahabharata

अरि-वारिज-लक्षणोल्लसत्-सु-कुमारारुण-पाणि-पद्मयोः ।

पृथु-पीवर-वृत्त-हस्तयोः उपमां नैव लभामहेऽनयोः ॥ 7-35 ॥

'ಚಕ್ರಶಂಖಗಳ ಚಿಹ್ನೆ ಹೊತ್ತ, ನೈದಿಲೆಯಂತೆ ನಸುಗೆಂಪಾದ ಈ ನಸೆಕ್ಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ದುಂಡಗಾಗಿ ತುಂಬಿ ನಿಂತ ಈ ನಳಿದೋಳುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಮಾನವೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ!

7-35. The stout, lovely, long, circular arms of Lord Vedavyasa shining with the marks of discus and conch find no similitude in the whole world.

भजतां वर-तर्क-मुद्रया द्यति हस्ताग्रमबोधमीशितुः ।

अधि-जानु समर्पितं परं कृत-भूयो-भय-भङ्ग-मङ्गलम् ॥ 7-36 ॥

'ಭಗವಂತನ ಮುಂಗೈ ಜ್ಞಾನಮುದ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ಭಕ್ತರ ಅಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ; ಮೊಣಗಂಟಿನ ಮೇಲಿರಿಸಿದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕೈ ಬಾಳ ಭಯವನ್ನು ಕಳೆವ ಅಭಯ ಮುದ್ರೆ ಹೊತ್ತ ಮಂಗಲದ ಕೈ.

7-36. The tip of (the fingers of) the right hand of Lord Vedavyasa betokening the best seal of knowledge destroys the ignorance of its devotees and the extremity of his left hand resting on the knee showing the sign of fearlessness, dispels the dire dread of samsara and bestows the bliss of beatitude.

सततं गळता स्वतः श्रुति-त्रितयेनेव निकाममङ्कितः ।

सु-विडम्बित-कम्बुरीक्ष्यते वर-रेखा-त्रयवान् गुरोर्गळः ॥ 7-37 ॥

'ಮೂರು ಗೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತ ಶಂಖದ ಚೆಲುವಿನ ಗುರುವಿನ ಕೊರಳು ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಡಬಿಡದೆ ಹರಿಹರಿದು ಬರುವ ಮೂರ ವೇದಗಳಿಂದಲೆ ತಾನು ಅಂಕಿತಗೊಂಡಂತೆ.

7-37. The neck of the preceptor Lord Vedavyasa, decorated with three lines as if marked by the three Vedas that always gush out of his mouth, looks luminous like conch with its three folds.

सकलास्त-कलङ्क-काळिम-स्फुरदिन्दु-प्रकरोरु-विभ्रमम् ।

अधरी-कुरुते स्व-शोभया वदनं देव-शिखा-मणीरिदम् ॥ 7-38 ॥

'ದೇವತೆಗಳ ಮುಡಿಯ ನಡುಮಣಿಯಾದ ಇವನ ಈ ಮೋರೆ ಕಿಲ್ಲೆಳೆದಿದೆ ಕಪ್ಪು ಕಲೆಯಿರದೆ ಕಳೆತುಂಬಿ ಬೆಳಗುವ ಹುಣ್ಣಿಮೆಯ ಚಂದ್ರಮರ ಪಡೆಯ ಹಿರಿಯ ಚೆಲುವನ್ನು.

7-38. The countenance of Lord Vedavyasa, the crest of the deities with its innate effulgence diminishes the splendour of a cluster of shining moons endowed with sixteen digits without stains.

अरुणाश्म-दलान्तरोल्लसन्- नव-मुक्तावलिमस्य लज्जयेत् ।

हसतः सित-दन्त-सन्ततिः परम-श्रीररुणोष्ठ-रोचिषः ॥ 7-39 ॥

‘ನಗು ಬೀರುವ ಚೆಂದುಟಿಯ ಚೆಲುವನಾದಿವನ ಹಿರಿಕಳೆಯ ಬಿಳಿಯ ಸುಲಿಪಲ್ಲು ನಾಚಿಸೀತು ಮಾಣಿಕೈಮಣಿಯ ಎರಡೆಸಳುಗಳ ನಡವೆಸೆವ ಹೊಸ ಗತ್ತಿನ ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಮಾಲೆಯನ್ನು.

7-39. The row of teeth, graced with the exquisite lustre of Lord Vedavyasa's gentle smile glistening in the midst of his rosy lips puts to blush the line of gems glittering in the midst of ruby-pieces.

द्विज-वृन्द-कृतं कुतूहलाद् अनु-योगान्धु-सहस्रमुत्तमम् ।

इयमेक-पदे सरस्वती श्रुति-भर्तुः परिपूरयत्यहो ॥ 7-40 ॥

‘ಆಹಾ! ವೇದಪತಿಯಾದ ಇವನ ‘ಸರಸ್ವತಿ’ [ಉತ್ತರದ ನುಡಿ-ನದಿಯ ನೀರು] ಒಂದೇ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಿಸಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ ಋಷಿಗಳ ಪಡೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳೆಂಬ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು.

7-40. Indeed, it is really remarkable that Vedavyasa, the Lord of Vedas could process his tongue (use words) to reply at one stroke the thousand pick queries hurled by the group of learned Brahmins with great curiosity (eagerness) like a river filling thousands of wells simultaneously.

सहस्रार्थानुषीनेश यौग्यपद्येन पृच्छतः। सहस्रोत्तरदानेन युगपत्यर्यतोषयत्।

जलजायत-लोचनस्य मां अवलोकोऽयमुपेत्य लाळयन् ।

कुरुते परिरभ्य पूरितं भुवनानन्द-कर-स्मितान्वितः ॥ 7-41 ॥

‘ತಾವರೆಗಣ್ಣನ ಈ ನೋಟ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಬಂದವ್ವಿ ಮುದ್ದಿಸುತ್ತ ತುಂಬಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿತು, ಜಗವನ್ನೆ ಮೈಮೆರೆಸುವ ಮುಗುಳುನಗುವಿನೊಡೆಯನೆ.

7-41. Lord Vedavyasa, with his wide winning eyes (like the lotus) wedded to his pleasant smile yielding delight to the world, approaches me, coaxing, embracing and fructifying (making me blessed).

उप-कर्णममुष्य भासिता तुळसी मन्त्रयतीव लाळिता ।

मम नाथ पदं न मत्सरात् जलजाद्यानि हरेयुरित्यलम् ॥ 7-42 ॥

‘ಇವನ ಕಿವಿಯ ಬಳಿಲಿ ಬೆಳಗುವ ಲಲ್ಲೆಯ ತುಳಸಿ ಗುಟ್ಟನೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇನೋ: ‘ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನನ್ನೀ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ತಾಣವನ್ನು ಕದಿಯದಿರಲಿ ಕಿಚ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ತಾವರೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಹೂವುಗಳು’ - ಎಂದು

7-42. The Tulasi leaf glistening in the ear of this Lord (Vedavyasa) appears as if reverently soliciting him in secrecy: 'Oh Lord! Let not my place be usurped out of envy by the lotus and other flowers' – (This is to instruct his followers to keep a Tulasi Leaf in their ear and prove its superiority to flowers).

विभवाभि-भवोद्भवादिकं भुवनानां भुवन-प्रभोर्भ्रुवोः ।

अनयोरपि दभ्र-विभ्रमात् स-भवाम्भोज-भवात्मनां भवेत् ॥ 7-43 ॥

'ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ-ರುದ್ರರಂಧ ನೇತಾರರಿಂದೊಡಗೂಡಿದ ಲೋಕಗಳ ಏಳು-ಬೀಳು-ಹುಟ್ಟು-ಸಾವು ಎಲ್ಲ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಜಗದೊಡೆಯನ ಈ ಹುಬ್ಬುಗಳ ಕಿರು ಕುಣಿತದಿಂದ.

7-43. The slight movement of the sportive eyebrows of this Lord Vedavyasa, the master of the universe, govern the creative glory and ruin of the cosmos including the dignitaries like Brahmaji, Shankara and others.

त्रि-जगत्-तिलकाळिकान्तरे तिलकोऽयं पर-भागमाप्तवान् ।

हरि-नील-गिरीन्द्र-मस्तक-स्फुट-शोणोपल-पङ्क्ति-सन्निभः ॥ 7-44 ॥

'ಮೂರು ಲೋಕಕ್ಕು ಸಿಂಗಾರವಾದಿವನ ಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಹೊಸ ಕಳೆ ಹೊತ್ತ ನೋಸಲರೇಖೆ: ಇಂದ್ರನೀಲಮಣಿಯ ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುವ ಕೆಂಪು ಮಣಿಯ ಒಂದು ಸಾಲಿನಂತೆ.

7-44. This red round mark decorating (occupying the Centre) the prime place on the brow of the supreme Lord Vedavyasa, the adornment of the universe, resembles in lustre the row of rubies scintillating on the crest of the shining sapphire mountain.

नवमम्बु-धरं विडम्बयद् वर-विद्युद्-वलयं जगद्-गुरोः ।

अवलोक्य कृतार्थतामगां स-जटा-मण्डल-मण्डनं वपुः ॥ 7-45 ॥

'ಕೃತಾರ್ಥನಾದೆ ಕಂಡು ಜಗದ್ ಗುರುವಿನ ಮೈಯನ್ನು; ಕೆಂಜೆಡೆಯು ಸುತ್ತುವರಿದು ಹೊಳೆಮಿಂಚು ಕವಿದ ಹೊಲಮೋಡದಂತೆಸೆವ ಮೈಯನ್ನು.

7-45. Blessed am I who have seen this supreme auspicious, blue body of Lord Vedavyasa, the preceptor of the world adorned with matted lock that resembles the lightening in the blue water-bearing cloud.

न रमाऽपि पदाङ्गुली-लसन्-नख-धू-राजदनन्त-सद्-गुणान् ।

गणयेद् गणयन्त्यनारतं परमान् कोऽस्य परो गुणान् वदेत् ॥ 7-46 ॥

‘ರಮೆ ಕೂಡ, ನಿರಂತರ ಎಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಎಣಿಸಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಇವನ ಕಿರುಬೆರಳ ತುದಿಯುಗರೊಳೆಸೆವ ಕೊನೆಯಿರದ ಸದ್ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು! ಇನ್ನಾರು ಹೇಳಿಯಾರು ಇವನ ಹಿರಿಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು.

7-46. Who else can recount the countless attributes of the supreme Lord when even Goddess Mahalakshmi his dear consort, though ceaselessly counting the excellent qualities in the flashing nails of the finger of his foot, cannot account for them?

विष्णोर्नु कं वीर्याणि प्रवोचम् (A) य पार्थिवानि विममे रजांसि। Rk Samhita (B) विष्णोर्नु वीर्याणि कतमोऽर्हतीह। यः पार्थिवान्यपि कविर्विममे रजांसि। Bhagawata (2) न ते विष्णोः जायमानो न जातो देव महिम्न परमन्तमपाप। Rk Samhita

ನ ಕುತೂಹಲಿತಾ ಕುತೂಹಲಂ ತನುಮೇನಾಮವಲೋಕ್ಯ ಸದ್-ಗುರೋಃ ।

ಸ-ನವಾವರಣಾಢಡ-ದರ್ಶಿನೋ ಗೃಹ-ಬುದ್ಧ್ಯಾಮಮ ನಿಷ್ಕುತೂಹಲಮ್ ॥ 7-47 ॥

‘ಒಂಬತ್ತು ಬೇಲಿಗಳಿರುವ ಇಡಿಯ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಂತ ಮನೆಯಂತೆ ನಿಶ್ಚಿಂತೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾಣುವ ನಾನೂ ಪ್ರಾಣಪತಿಯಾದಿವನ ಮೈಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬೆರಗಾಗುವುದು ಬೆರಗಿನ ಸಂಗತಿಯೇನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ.’ [ಬೆರಗಾಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಬೆರಗು!]

7-47. It is not startling that the strange Form of this great preceptor Lord Vedavyasa appearing always afresh, strikes a sense of surprise in me who without being stunned sees the entire cosmos, constituted of the nine coverings like water, fire, sky, abode and air.

इति चिन्तयता महा-धिया पदवीं बाह्य-गतामतीयुषा ।

समनो-नयनैः पुरा गतः तत आपे वपुषाऽपि वेद-राट् ॥ 7-48 ॥

ಹೀಗೆ ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತ ಆಶ್ರಮದ ಹೊರದಾರಿ ದಾಟಿ ಒಳಬಂದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಕಣ್ಮನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸನಿಹರಾಗಿದ್ದ ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರು ಈಗ ಮೈಯಿಂದಲೂ ಎಟಕುವಷ್ಟು ಸನಿಹವಾದರು.

7-48. Poornaprajna contemplating thus, envisioning the form of the Lord of the Vedas from afar in his pure mind, now bodily approached him.

गुरु-भक्ति-भरानताकृतिः विरचय्याञ्जलि-बन्धमञ्जसा ।

क्षणमा-मुकुळी-कृतेक्षणः स गुरुं केवलमभ्यवन्दत ॥ 7-49 ॥

ಗುರುಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಭಾರದಿಂದ ತಲೆಬಾಗಿ ನಿಂತು, ಕೈ ಜೋಡಿಸಿ, ಕ್ಷಣಕಾಲ ಅರೆಮುಚ್ಚಿದ ಕಣ್ಣಿಂದ ಮನದಲ್ಲೆ ಮಣಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ತನ್ನ ಗುರುವಿಗೆ.

7-49. This disciple of Lord Vedavyasa, bent with the burden of devout devotion for his preceptor, with folded hands and eyes half-closed in adoration could only extol him being so overwhelmed with exhilaration.

ವಿನಯಾಭರಣೇನ ಭೂಷಿತಃ ಸ್ಫುಟಮಷ್ಟಾಙ್ಗ-ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ-ಚೇಷ್ಟಿತಃ |

ಭಗವತ್-ತಮ-ಪಾದ-ಪಙ್ಕ್ಜೇ ಭಗವಾನ್ ಸ ಪ್ರ-ಣನಾಮ ಭಾಗ್ಯವಾನ್ || 7-50 ||

ಭಾಗ್ಯವಂತರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಭಗವಂತನ ಅಡಿದಾವರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಬಿದ್ದರು ವಿನಯದ ತೊಡಿಗೆ ತೊಟ್ಟು, ಎಂಟೂ ಅಂಗಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು.

7-50. Embellished with humility, the blessed Madhwacharya duly prostrated (a noble gesture) before the worshipful Lord Vedavyasa and paid his obeisance (to the lotus-feet of) his preceptor.

ಸ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಪರಾಶರಾತ್ಮ-ಜಃ ಪ್ರಣತಂ ಪ್ರೇಷಮಶೇಷ-ಸದ್-ಗುಣೈಃ |

ಕರಯೋರ್ಯುಗಲೇನ ವಲ್ಗುನಾ ತಮುದಸ್ಥಾಪಯದಾಶ್ಚ-ಪಾತಿನಾ || 7-51 ||

ಎಲ್ಲ ನಲ್ಲಣಗಳಿಂದ ಅಚ್ಚುಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಕಾಲಿಗೆರಗಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಒಡನೆ ಹಿಡಿದೆಬ್ಬಿಸಿದರು ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರು ಮುಂಚಾಚಿದ ಜೋಡಿ ನಳಿದೋಳುಗಳಿಂದ.

7-51. Lord Vedavyasa, son of sage Parashara delighted to see his disciple full of propitious qualities bowing down in all veneration instantly raised him up with both of his charming stretched hands (warmly welcomed him).

ಅಮಿತ-ಪ್ರಮತಿ-ಶ್ರುತೀಶ್ವರಃ ಪರಿರೇಭೇ ಪರಿಗೃಹ್ಯ ತಂ ದ್ರುತಮ್ |

ಪ್ರಣಯಾಮೃತ-ಪೂರ್ಣ-ಮಾನಸಃ ಸ್ಮಿತ-ವಕ್ರಃ ಪರಿಪುಲ್ಲ-ಲೋಚನಃ || 7-52 ||

ಒಡನೆ ಹಿಡಿದೆತ್ತಿ ಬಿಗಿದಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರನ್ನು ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರು; ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಸೊದೆ ತುಂಬಿದ ಬಗೆಯವರು; ಎಳೆನಗೆಯ ಮೊಗದವರು; ಅರಳುಗಣ್ಣಿನವರು!

7-52. Vedavyasa the Lord of the Vedas, with his mind filled with the nectar of affection, with his pleasant smile and full-blown eyes, holding close Sarvajnacharya instantly embraced him.

ಯಮಜಾಮ್ಯುದವಾಸ ಋಜಿತೋ ಯದಿ ಜಾಂಬೂನದ-ವಾರಿ ಸಂವ್ರಜೇತ್ |

ಕನಕ-ದ್ಯುತಿ-ಮಧ್ವ-ಸಙ್ಗವಾನ್ ಉಪಮೀಯೇತ ಸ ತೇನ ನೀಲ-ಭಾಃ || 7-53 ||

ಯಮುನೆಯ ಸೆಳೆನೀರು ಬಂಗಾರದ ನೀರಿಸೊಡನೆ ಬೆರೆತರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಂಡಾರು ಚಿನ್ನದ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಮದ್ದರನ್ನಪಿನಿಂದ ಎಣ್ಣೆಗಪ್ಪು ಮೈಯ ಬಾದರಾಯಣರು!

7-53. Lord Vedavyasa lustrous blue, deeply embracing the golden-hued Madhwacharya appeared as if the beaming flow of the blue waters of the Yamuna joined the golden river.

यदि राज-विभूषणैर्युतौ द्विज-वर्यान्वयजाविमौ हरी ।

नृप-गोत्र-भुवोः पुराऽऽत्मनोः स्फुट-तुल्यावुप-गूढयोर्मिथः ॥7-54 ॥

ವಿಪ್ರಕುಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವತರಿಸಿ ಬಂದ ಈ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಅರಸರ ಉಡಿಗೆ-ತೊಡಿಗೆ ತೊಟ್ಟು ಬಂದರೆ ಕಂಡಾರು ಹಿಂದೆ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಕುಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬಂದ ತಾವಿಬ್ಬರು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡರಂತೆಯೆ!

7-54. The close clasp of Lord Vedavyasa and Poornaprajna born in the clan of the eminent Brahmins, could have resembled the mutual fond hug of Lord Krishna and Bhimasena of imperial descent in case Lord Hari (Vedavyasa) and Mukhyaprana (Poornaprajna) had been robed in royal raiments and regal ornaments.

इदमाप शुकोऽपि लाळनं न समग्रं जगतां पितुः पितुः ।

अलभिष्ट यदेष धन्य इ-त्यति-कौतूहलमापि तापसैः ॥7-55 ॥

‘ಪಡೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ ಶುಕಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಕೂಡ ಜಗದ ತಂದೆ, ತನ್ನ ತಂದೆ ವ್ಯಾಸರಿಂದ, ಇಂಥ-ಧನ್ಯರಾದ ಇವರು ಪಡೆದಂಥ-ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಮಾಣದಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು’ - ಎಂದು ನಿಬ್ಬೆರಗಾದರು ಮುನಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲ.

7-55. The Sages were greatly startled to see the blessed Acharya secure this celebrated honour (of a loving embrace of the Sahabhoga type) which even Shukacharya could not earn from his father (Lord Vedavyasa), the creator of the cosmos.

अमुष्य शिष्या विनयेन तस्मै गुरोरभिप्राय-विदो विदग्धाः ।

तदाऽनु-रूपं ददुरासनं ते चतुर्मुखायेव मुकुन्द-दासाः ॥7-56 ॥

ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು, ಗುರುವಿನ ಅಂತರಂಗವನ್ನು ಅರಿಯಬಲ್ಲ ಜಾಣರು, ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ನೀಡಿದರಾಗ ಇವರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಆಸನವನ್ನು; ಹರಿಯ ಪರಿಚಾರಕರು ಚತುರ್ಮುಖನಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ

7-56. The sagacious students understanding the motive of their master Lord Vedavyasa, offered with modesty a suitable seat, like the servants of the Supreme providing a proper place to Chaturmukha Brahma.

आस्यतामित्युदीर्योपविष्टे सत्यवत्याः सुते सत्य-वाचि ।

नन्दयन् मन्द-हासावलोकैः तान् मुनीन्द्रानिहोपाविशत् सः ॥7-57 ॥

ದಿಟನುಡಿಯ ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರು 'ಕೂಡು' ಎನ್ನುತ್ತ ತಾನೂ ಕೂತಾಗ, ಕೂತರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು, ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತ ಆ ಹಿರಿಯ ಮುನಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗುಳುನಗು ಬೆರೆತ ನೋಟದಿಂದ.

7-57. Asking him to be seated, Lord Vedavyasa son of Satyavati, the votary of truth adorned the dais and Madhwacharya delighting the distinguished saints by his pleasant look and gentle smile, occupied his place.

अवगम्य तं मुनि-गणा वरिष्ठतो विधिवद् व्यधुर्विधि-विदोऽस्य माननाम् ।

अपि सङ्कथाः श्रुति-सुखाः कवीन्द्रयोः अनयोर्निशम्य परमां मुदं ययुः ॥7-58 ॥

ವ್ಯಾಸರಿಂದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನರಿತು, ಸತ್ಕಾರದ ಬಗೆ ಬಲ್ಲ ಅವರು ಸತ್ಕರಿಸಿದರಿವರನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟು ಕಟ್ಟಳೆಯೆಂತೆ! ಮತ್ತೆ ಹಿರಿಹಿಗ್ಗಿದರು ಈ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಹಿರಿಯ ಮಾತುಗಾರರ ಕಿವಿಗಿಂಪಾದ ಮಾತುಕೆತೆಗಳನ್ನಾಲಿಸುತ್ತ!

7-58. Having well-known the excellence of Madhwacharya (as Jivottama) from their celebrated sire, the assemblage of Sages paid due deference (according to the prescribed code of conduct) and gained immense glee in listening to the delightful talk of Lord Vedavyasa and Madhwacharya, pleasing to the ears.

सज्ज्ञानायाऽऽनन्द-विज्ञान-मूर्तीं प्राप्तौ पृथ्वीमाश्रमे तत्र तावत् ।

जाज्वल्यते विष्णु-वायू स्म देवौ वेदवायासानन्द-तीर्थाभिधानौ ॥ 59 ॥

ಸಜ್ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು ನೀಡಲೆಂದೆ ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸ-ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ಭುವಿಗಿಳಿದು ಬಂದ, ಅರಿವ-ಆನಂದಗಳ ಮೈದಾಳಿದ ವಿಷ್ಣು ಮತ್ತು ವಾಯು ಇಬ್ಬರು ದೇವತಾಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು ಆ ಆಶ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ.

7-59. The great gods Lord Narayana and Mukhyaprana, the embodiments of supreme lore and bliss, who descended on earth as Lord Vedavyasa and Anandatirtha to bless the virtuous with divine knowledge, greatly glazed in the glowing hermitage at Badari.

इति श्रीमत्कवि-कुल-तिलक-त्रिविक्रम-पण्डिताचार्य-सुत श्री-नारायण-पण्डिताचार्य-विरचिते

श्री-मध्व-विजये महा-काव्ये-आनन्दाङ्किते सप्तमः सर्गः

ಅಠಮಃ ಸರ್ಗಃ - [8-54]

(This canto is a good summary of Bhagawata. It is the core of Sumadhwa Vijaya wherein Madhwacharya receives the command to compose Brahmasutra Bhashya.)

ಪ್ರತಿಭಾ-ಪ್ರಭಾ-ಪ್ರಮುಖ-ಸದ್-ಗುಣೈರ್ನಿಜೈಃ ಅತಿ ವಿಷ್ಮಯಂ ನಿಯಮಿನಾಂ ಮನೋ ನಯನ್ |
ಪುರು-ಧೀಃ ಕದಾಚಿದಥ ವೇದ-ನಾಯಕಂ ವಿ-ಜನೇ ಶನೈರೂಪಸಸಾದ ತಂ ವನೇ || 8-1 ||

ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರ ಬಳಿ ಸಾರಿದರು ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ, ಕಾಡಿನ ಏಕಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ-ತೇಜಸ್ಸು ಮುಂತಾದ ತನ್ನ ನಲ್ಲುಣಗಳಿಂದ ಮುನಿಗಳ ಬಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಬ್ಬೆರಗು ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತ.

8-1. After meeting Lord Vedavyasa, the master of the Vedas, Poornaprajna startling the sages with his eminent virtues like genius and splendour, once slowly approached Him in seclusion in the wood-land for (tatwajnana) higher knowledge.

ಸು-ವಿಶೇಷ-ಶೇಷವದಶೇಷ-ವರ್ಣಿತ-ಪ್ರತಿಬೋಧ್ಧರಸ್ಯ ನನು ಶಿಷ್ಯತೋಚಿತಾ |

ಗುರು-ಮಾನಸಸ್ಯ ಗುರುತಾಽಪಿ ಸತ್-ಪತೇಃ ಇತಿ ಸೋಪಸತ್ತಿರಮರೈರಮಾನ್ಯತ || 8-2 ||

'ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಹೇಳದೆ ಉಳಿಸಿದ್ದ ಅಪೂರ್ವಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಜೀರ್ಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರೆ ವ್ಯಾಸರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಶಿಷ್ಯ; ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಸಲಹುವ ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಗುರು!' - ಎಂದು ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿದರು ದೇವತೆಗಳು ಈ ಶಿಷ್ಯವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು!

8-2. This access of the lofty-minded Poornaprajna, the deserving student, to his befitting teacher Lord Vedavyasa the master of Vedas, to receive from him the occult tenets (not given to the lower Gods like Rudra and others) was highly applauded by the Gods.

ಪುರ ಏವ ಪೂರಿತಮಪೂರಯತ್ ಪುನಃ ನನು ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಏಷ ಪರಮಾರ್ಥ-ಸಂಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯಾ |

ಭಗವನ್ಮನಃ ಪುರಮಿಮಾಽಯತಂ ಪುರಾ ನಿಜ-ಧಾಮ ತಾಂ ಚ ಜಗೃಹೇ ತದ್ಭೂತಮ್ || 8-3 ||

ಈ ಕೃಷ್ಣ[ದ್ವೈಪಾಯನ] ಮೊದಲೆ ತುಂಬಿ ತುಳುಕಿದ್ದ, ತನ್ನ ತಾಣವಾದ ಮಧ್ವರ ಮನಸನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ತುಂಬಿಸಿದರು ಪರತತ್ವದ ಅರಿವಿನಿಂದ; ಹಿಂದೆ ಆ [ವಾಸುದೇವ]ಕೃಷ್ಣ [ಮೊದಲೆ ತುಂಬಿದ್ದ, ತನ್ನ ತಾಣವಾದ] ದ್ವಾರಕಾಪುರವನ್ನು [ಹಿರಿಸಂಪದದ ರಾಶಿಯಿಂದ] ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ತುಂಬಿಸಿದಂತೆ! ದ್ವಾರಕಾಪುರದಂತೆ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಮನಸ್ಸೂ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ತುಂಬಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಅದೊಂದು ಅಚ್ಚರಿ!

8-3. It is really astonishing that the broad mind of Poornaprajna, the abode of Lord Vedavyasa already replete with wisdom and the city of Dwaraka abounding in wealth, were commodious enough to contain still greater knowledge (Tatwajnana) and greater riches at the hands of Vasishta-Krishna (lord Vedavyasa) and Yadava Krishna respectively.

इतिहास-सुन्दर-पुराण-सूत्र-सत्-प्रिय-पञ्चरात्र-निज-भाव-संयुतम् ।

अशृणोदनन्त-हृदनन्त-तोऽचिरात् परमार्थमप्यगणितागमावलेः ॥ 8-4 ॥

ಆಲಿಸಿದರು ಶೀಘ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರಿಂದ ಎಣಿಕೆಗಟ್ಟುಕದ ವೇದರಾಶಿಯ ಹಿರಿಯ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು; ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಚಂದದ ಪುರಾಣಗಳು, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರಗಳು, ಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಿಯವಾದ ಪಂಚರಾತ್ರ ಇವುಗಳ ನಿಜವಾದ ಭಾವದೊಡನೆ.

8-4. Sarvajnacharya heard from Lord Ananta (Vedavyasa the main import of the innumerable heap of Vedas during a short interval, along with the real purport of the epics like Mahabharata, the significant Satwik Puranas like Bhagawata and Brahmasutras and Pancharatra, dear to the gentle-natured.

It is no surprise that Sarvottama (Vedavyasa) passed on knowledge enormous to Jivottama (Madhwacharya) in no time; hence a well-deserved preceptor for an equally well-deserving pupil.)

ऋजु-पुङ्गवस्य परि-जानतः स्वयं सकलं तदप्यलमनन्त-जन्मसु ।

स्व-कृतोर्वनुग्रह-बलादमुष्य तां विशिशेष शेष-शयनः पुनर्धियम् ॥ 8-5 ॥

ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಹಿರಿದುಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರು, ತಾನು ಅನಂತ ಜನ್ಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಿರಿ ಅನುಗ್ರಹದ ಬಲದಿಂದ ತಾನಾಗಿಯೆ ಅದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಬಲ್ಲ ಋಜುಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಅರಿವನ್ನು.

8-5. Lord Vedavyasa further enriched the innate wisdom of Poornaprajna, ever present in him in his countless births, by his profuse grace. He (Madhwacharya) is the foremost of the Ruju class by virtue of his being the reigning Lord Vayu.

अथ बादरायण-सहाय-सम्पदा प्रययौ प्रणन्तुममितान्तरो युतः ।

अपि नादिरायण-पदोदितं हरेः वपुरन्तरं लसितमाश्रमान्तरे ॥ 8-6 ॥

ಅನಂತರ, ಬಾದರಾಯಣರ ಜತೆಗೂಡಿ ತೆರಳಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಆಶ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ 'ನಾರಾಯಣ' ಎಂಬ ಭಗವಂತನ ಬೇರೊಂದು ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಕಾಲಿಗರಗಲು.

8-6. After listening to the Sastras, Madhwacharya, enlivened in the company of Lord Vedavyasa his master, moved on to offer his homage to Lord Narayana, another incarnation of the supreme glistening in another hermitage, in the same region (Badari).

ತಮಪश्यदाश्रम-वरे प्रभूत-धीः ज्वलनं ज्वलन्तमिव धूम-वर्जितम् ।

वर-वल्कलाकलित-मौञ्जि-मेखलं विलसज्जटा-वलयमादि-पूरुषम् ॥ 8-7 ॥

ಆ ಹಿರಿಯಾಶ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಆದಿಪುರುಷ ನಾರಾಯಣನನ್ನು; ಹೊಗೆಯಿರದ ಬೆಂಕಿಯಂತೆ ಬೆಳಗುವವನನ್ನು; ನಾರುಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಗಿದ ಮುಂಜದ ನಡುದಾರದವನನ್ನು; ಬೆಳಗುವ ಕೆಂಜೆಡೆಯಿಂದ ಸುತ್ತುವರಿದವನನ್ನು!

8-7. In this (exquisite) hermitage, Poornaprajna saw Lord Narayana, the supreme person clad in charming bark (garments), decked with his girdle of mounja grass and shining matted lock, flashing like fire without fumes (not depending on worldly objects).

अतिदुर्जयोन्द्रिय-जयादि-रूपिणा तपसा वसन्तमिव सन्ततम् वने ।

निज-रूप-भूत-निरपेक्ष-निर्मल-प्रचुरात्म-सौख्य-रतमप्यनारतम् ॥ 8-8 ॥

ಗೆದೆಯಲಾಗದ ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಣಿಸುವುದೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ತಪಸ್ಸಿಗಾಗಿ ಎನುವಂತೆ ಸದಾ ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲೆ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವವನನ್ನು; ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವರೂಪವೇ ಆಗಿ, ವಿಷಯದ ಬಯಕೆ ಇರದೆ ತುಂಬಿ ತುಳುಕುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆನಂದದಲ್ಲೆ ನಿರಂತರವೂ ಮುಳುಗಿರುವವನನ್ನು!

8-8. (Madhwacharya saw Lord Narayana) residing in the woods, as if practicing penance to subdue the stubborn senses, with a total unconcern for earthly attainments and ever-enjoying his abounding, immaculate, eternal, innate bliss (to delude the demons and to tutor the virtues).

नयन-द्वयेन नलिन-प्रभा-मुषा परि-पुल्लता-विलसितेन विस्मयात् ।

तमवेक्ष्य धर्म-जमधर्म-दुर्लभं मनसेति भूरितर-मानसोऽस्मरत् ॥ 8-9 ॥

ಬೆರಗಿನಿಂದ ಅರಳಿ ನಿಂತ, ಕಮಲದ ಕಾಂತಿಯನು ಕದ್ದ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳೆರಡರಿಂದ ಕಾಣುತ್ತ ಪುಣ್ಯವಿರದವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಗದ ಧರ್ಮಪುತ್ರ ನಾರಾಯಣನನ್ನು, ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ನೆನೆದರು ಹೀಗೆ ಮನದಲ್ಲೆ;

8-9. Madhwacharya, astounded to discern Lord Narayana, with his charming full-blown eyes surpassing in lustre the beauty of the lotus, never attainable by the sinful, manifesting on earth as the son of God Yama, recollected thus:

जगतां चतुर्दश-तयं चतुर्मुख-प्रमुखैर्युतं प्रलयमा-निनाय यः ।

सममुल्लसन् कमलयैव केवलं परमः स एष हि पुराण-पुरुषः ॥8-10 ॥

‘ಆ ಪರಮಪುರುಷ ನಾರಾಯಣನಲ್ಲವೆ ಇವನು? ರಮೆಯೊಡನೆ ಮಾತ್ರವೆ ವಿಹರಿಸುತ್ತ, ನಾಲ್ಕೊಂಗೆನೆ ಮೊದಲಾದವರಿಂದೊಡಗೂಡಿದ ಹದಿನಾಕು ಲೋಕಗಳನ್ನು ಲಯಗೊಳಿಸಿದವನು?

8-10. (This progeny of Yamaraja) is none other than the supreme, primeval Lord Narayana who ever shines with Goddess Lakshmi and brings about the deluge of the cosmos, bearing the fourteen worlds constituted of Brahma and other Gods.

त्रिगुणाकृति-प्रकृति-तो गुरुं ततः त्रिविधामहंकृतिममर्त्य-खान्यतः ।

अपि भूत-पञ्चकमितोऽण्ड-मण्डलं भगवानसाविह जगन्ति चासृजत् ॥8-11 ॥

‘ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸಿದನಿವನು ಮೂರು ಗುಣಗಳ ಮೂಲಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಿಂದ ಜಗದ್ಗುರು ಚತುರ್ಮುಖನನ್ನು; ಅವನಿಂದ ಮೂರು ಬಗೆಯ ಅಹಂಕಾರಗಳ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ರುದ್ರನನ್ನು; ಅವನಿಂದ ಇಂದ್ರಿಯ ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಭೂತಗಳನ್ನು; ಅವುಗಳಿಂದ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡವನ್ನು; ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಕಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಜಾತಗಳನ್ನು.

8-11. Lord Narayana, the eightfold dispenser of the universe created Mahat-Tatwa from Primordial Matter constituted of (the qualities) Satwa, Rajas and Tamas and from Mahatatwa the three-fold Ahankara-tatwa (Vaikarika, Taijasa and Tamasa) and from them, the celestial bodies, the indriyas and the five elements of earth, water, fire, air and sky and with them the cosmic egg containing the fourteen worlds.

विधि-वायु-वीन्द्र-शिव-कौशिकेशकान् अमरामरानुग-नरासुरादिकान् ।

सृजति प्र-पालयति हन्ति सन्ततं स्व-गतिं प्र-यापयति चैष लीलया ॥8-12 ॥

‘ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ-ವಾಯು-ಗರುಡ-ರುದ್ರ-ಇಂದ್ರರೆ ನೇತಾರರಾದ ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಗಂಧರ್ವರನ್ನು, ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನು, ಅಸುರರನ್ನು, ಈ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಇವನೆ ಲೀಲೆಯಿಂದ ನಿರಂತರ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಸಲಹುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಸಂಹರಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ; ನಿಜದ ಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಕರುಣಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ.

8-12. Lord Narayana always creates, sustains and destroys the universe with sport, inclusive of all the Gods beginning with Brahma, Vayu, Garuda, Rudra, Indra, Gandharwas and other followers of Gods, human beings and demons and leads them to their destined ends (according to their inherent capabilities).

अगणय्य-सद्-गुण-गणो विदूषणः स्व-वशाखिलोऽप्यनुपचारतः स्वयम् ।
स्मृति-कीर्तन-प्रणतिभिर्विमुक्तये स्व-जनस्य यात्ययमनेक-रूपताम् ॥ 8-13 ॥

‘ಎಣಿಕೆಗೆಟುಕದ ನಲ್ಲಣಗಳವನು; ದೋಷಗಳ ಇರದವನು; ಎಲ್ಲವನು ತನ್ನಂಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟವನು; ತಾನೆ ತಾನಾಗಿರುವವನು; ಆದರೂ ಇವನು ತಳೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ ಹಲವು ರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು; ನೆನೆವ, ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತ ಹಾಡುವ, ಹಾಡುತ್ತ ಪೊಡಮಡುವ ತನ್ನವರಿಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯನೀಯಲೆಂದು.

8-13. Lord Narayana, teeming with countless virtuous qualities, untouched of blemishes, with the entire universe under his dominion, assumes varied suitable forms to enable to devotees to secure salvation through recollection, deep thought and salutation to those embodiments.

चतुराननाय चतुरः पुराऽऽगमान् प्रददावसावनिमिषेश्वरः प्रभुः ।
विनिहत्य हि श्रुति-मुषं पुरातनं वपुषोद्धतं हय-मुखेन सद्विपुम् ॥ 8-14 ॥

ದೇವೋತ್ತಮನಾದ ಇವನು ಹಿಂದೆ ನಾಲೊಗನಿಗೆ ವೇದಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದಿತ್ತನು; ವೇದಗಳ ಕದ್ದ ಹಳೆಯ ಹಗೆಯಾದ ಹಯಗ್ರೀವಾಸುರನನ್ನು ಮತ್ಸ್ಯರೂಪನಾಗಿ, ಕೊಂದು; ಮಧುದೈತ್ಯನನ್ನು ಹಯಗ್ರೀವರೂಪದಿಂದ ಕೊಂದು.

8-14. In days of yore, this mighty Lord Narayana manifesting as the king-fish slayed the arrogant ancient horse-faced devil, the foe of the virtuous who had stolen the four Vedas and restored them to Chaturmukha-Brahma; (Matsyavatara). This lord of Gods in the form man-horse slaughtered the devil Madhu, the primordial enemy of the gentle and gave back the Vedas pilfered by him to Chaturmukha-Brahma. (Hayagriva avatara).

(Embodied in the fish-form and in the horse-form Lord Narayana killed the fiends Hayagriva and Madhu respectively, and restored the Vedas filched by them to Chaturmukha-Brahma).

अमरेन्द्र-वैरि-भुज-दण्ड-मण्डल-प्रतिकर्ष-पुष्कर-पतद्-धरोद्धृतिः ।
विदधे वराहवपुषाऽमुनोर्मिमत्-सृति-सिन्धु कच्छपतयाऽऽप्त-रक्षिणा ॥ 8-15 ॥

‘ಮೇಲಕತ್ತಿದನಿವನು ದೇವ-ದಾನವರತೊಳುಗಳ ಎಳೆತಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿದ್ದ ಬೆಟ್ಟವನ್ನು, ಹಿರಿಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಹುರುಪನಿತ್ತವನು; ತನ್ನವರ ಬೆನ್ನು ಕಾದವನು; ತೆರೆಗಳು ತುಂಬಿದ ಕಡಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂರೂರೂಪದಿಂದ ಮೇಲಕತ್ತಿದನಿವನು ಇಂದ್ರನ ಹಗೆ ಹಿರಣ್ಯಾಕ್ಷನ ನೀಳತೋಳುಗಳ ತೆವಲಿಗೆ ನೀರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿದ್ದ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ವರಾಹರೂಪದಿಂದ; ಷಡೂರ್ಮಿಗಳ ಸಂಸಾರವೆಂಬ ಕಡಲ ದಡ ಹಾಯಿಸುತ್ತ.

8-15. (Kurma-Varaha) This same eminent Lord, the succour of the suppliants hearkening to the entreaty of the Gods uplifted the Mandara Mountain churned by thousands of arms of deities and demons, dipping in the mounting waves of the deep, manifesting himself in the form of a tortoise.

This very eminent Lord, the releaser of the dedicated devotees from the sea of Samsara subject to the six blemishes (waves) incarnating in the board-shape destroyed the demon Hiranyaksha, the eternal enemy of the divines and picked up Mother earth, mercilessly dragged by his (Hiranyaksha's) mighty arms and immersed in the ocean.

(Lord Narayana protected the Mandara-mountain and Mother-Earth, lifting them from the Milky-ocean and the sea with his Kurma and Varaha manifestations respectively.)

नरसिंह एष विददार दारुणं प्रतिघोदयेनखर-चक्र-तेजसा ।

स्व-रिपुं क्षणेन सरसः स्फुरत्-तनुं पृथु-सत्वमिष्ट-जन-भीति-भञ्जनः ॥8-16॥

‘ನಂಬಿ ಬಂದವರ ಭಯವನ್ನು ಕಳೆವವನು, ನರಸಿಂಹರೂಪನಾದಿವನು ಕೋಪಗೊಂಡು, ಉಗುರುಗಳ ಬಿರುಸಿನಿಂದಲೆ ಸೀಳಿದನ್ನು ನಡುಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮೈಯ ಮಹಾವೀರನನ್ನು, ಕ್ರೂರಸ್ವಭಾವದ, ತನ್ನ ಹಗೆ ಹಿರಣ್ಯಕಶಿಪುವನ್ನು ಬೀರದಿಂದ, ತಾಪಸನಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಪುರುಷಸಿಂಹನಿವನು ಹರಿತವಾದ ಚಕ್ರಾಯುಧದ ಬಿರುಸಿನಿಂದಲೆ ಸೀಳಿದನು ಭಾರಿಗಾತ್ರದ ಜಂತುವನ್ನು, ತನ್ನ ಭಕ್ತನ ಹಗೆಯಾದ ಮೊಸಳೆಯನ್ನು, ಕೆರೆಯಿಂದತ್ತಿ.

8-16. (Narayana and Tapasa) Lord Narayana, to remove the dread of his dear devotees rent his relentless gigantic enemy (Hiranyakashyapu) in righteous resentment with his (discus-like) flaming nails, illuming his manifested valorous Man-Lion form and protected Prahlada.

Lord Narayana, the highest Purusha, who frees his followers from fright in his incarnation as Tapasa, lacerated the alarming whale pulling it out from

the lake with his pointed luminous discus and shielding the king of the elephants (Gajendra).

अपि वामनो लळित-बाल्यवानयं प्रतिभा-बलेन कृत-दैत्य-कौतुकः ।

उपधेरधः-कृत-बलीन्द्र-शात्रवः स्व-जनाय केवलमदात् परं पदम् ॥8-17 ॥

‘ಬೆರಗುಗೊಳಿಸಿದನಿವನು ಮುದ್ದು ಬಾಲರೂಪದ ವಾಮನನಾಗಿ [ಪುಟ್ಟ ಮಗು ಬುದ್ಧನಾಗಿ] ತನ್ನ ಜಾಣ್ಮೆಯಿಂದ ದೈತ್ಯರನ್ನು; ಹೆಳೆಯಿಂದ, ಇಂದ್ರನ ಶತ್ರು ಬಲಿಯ [ಬಲಿಷ್ಠರಾದ ದೈತ್ಯರ]ನ್ನು ಕೆಳಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳಿದವನು; ತನ್ನ ಜನಕ್ಕಷ್ಟೆ ಪರಮ ಪದವನ್ನಿತ್ತವನು.

8-17. (Vamana and Buddha) Lord Narayana, incarnating as the beautiful dwarf, a lovely lad, arousing the curiosity of the demons duped king Bali, the enemy of God Indra (with the splendour of his intellect) by treading him down to the underworld (Sutala) under the pretext of demanding three paces of earth and restored the kingdom of heaven to the God of heavens (Indra).

Lord Narayana manifesting his celestial baby-form as Buddha with a charming child-hood, inciting the inquisitiveness of the evil tempered men by the grandeur of his imagination, and leading them astray from their righteous path to dark hell and blessed the Gods and his adherents with beatitude.

कथयन्त्यमुं परशुभासमानगो-हत-मर्त्य-देव-तमसं मुहुर्मुहुः ।

जगतां हितं हरिमिवापरं हरिं गुरु-शक्ति-तापस-वरान्वयोद्-भवम् ॥8-18 ॥

‘ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇವನನ್ನು, ಜಗಕೆ ಹಿತವಾದವನನ್ನು, ಕೊಡಲಿಯೆಂಬ ಹೊಳೆವ ಕಿರಣದಿಂದ ಕೂಳ ರಾಜರೆಂಬ ಕತ್ತಲನ್ನು ಕಳೆದ ಪರಶುರಾಮನೆಂದು [ಸಾಟಿಯಿರದ ಹಿರಿಯ ನಲ್ಲಡಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮನುಜರ-ಸುರರ ಬಗೆಯ ಕತ್ತಲನ್ನು ಕಳೆದ ಬಾದರಾಯಣನೆಂದು], ಮಗದೊಬ್ಬ ಸೂರ್ಯನಂತೆ; ತುಂಬು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ಹಿರಿಯ ತಪಸ್ವಿ ಭೃಗುವಿನ [ಹಿರಿಯನಾದ ‘ಶಕ್ತಿ’ ಎಂಬ ಹಿರಿ-ತವಸಿಯ] ಕುಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದವನನ್ನು.

8-18. (Parashurama and Vedavyasa) Lord Narayana manifesting in his Parashurama-form, in the race of Jamadagni the devout ascetic as his son, reckoned by the wise as another blazing Sun, destroyed the dreadful Kshatriyas again and again (21 times) by the brilliance of his axe.

Lord Narayana incarnating as the benefactor of the world as Lord Vedavyasa in the clan of the eminent sage Shakti, as his grandson, styled by the sapient as the second illustrious sun, demolished the (darkness of the

ignorance of the Gods and human beings with the excellence of his auspicious excelling words.

(Verses 19 to 34, both inclusive, refer to the incarnations of Lord Rama and Lord Krishna.)

करुणाकरः सवसुदेव-मोद-दो भगवान् पुरा[S]हिम-करान्वयेऽभवत्।

जितवान् दिशो दशरथोऽग्र्य-सम्पदो जनको बभूव भुवि यस्य वैरिहा ॥8-19 ॥

'ಕರುಣೆಯ ಗಣಿಯಾದ ಭಗವಂತ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸರ್ವವಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬಂದು ಸಿರಿವಂತರಾದ ದೇವತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಖಶಿಯನಿತ್ತ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಅವನ ಚಂದ್ರವಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬಂದು ವಸುದೇವನಿಗೆ ಖಶಿಯನಿತ್ತ. ಭುವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿದ ಇವನ ತಂದೆ ದಶರಥ ಸಿರಿತುಂಬಿದ ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆಲಿದನು. ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷ್ಣನಾದ ಇವನ ರಥ ಹತ್ತೂ ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದು ಹಿರಿಯ ಸಿರಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಹಾಕಿತು.

8-19. The revered merciful Lord in days of yore (in Treta-age) manifested on the earth in the solar dynasty as Sri Ramachandra delighting the Gods including the Vasus and the eminent Sages with Dasharatha as his father who had vanquished the rulers in all the ten quarters replete with riches and defeated the formidable foes.

The compassionate revered Lord in the distant Dwapara Age incarnating in the lunar dynasty as Sri Krishna, enraptured Vasudeva who with his divine chariot conquered the guardians of the ten directions and destroyed his mighty enemies.

भुजगेश्वरोऽपि भुवनेश्वर-प्रियः समजन्यथारि-दर-जन्म भुव्यभूत्।

तममुष्य कान्ति-विजितेन्दुमग्रजं रमणीयमाहुरिह राम-नामकम् ॥8-20 ॥

'ಜಗದೊಡೆಯನಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಶೇಷನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬಂದ [ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲರಾಮನಾಗಿ], ಅನಂತರ ಚಕ್ರ-ಶಂಖಗಳು ಜನಿಸಿದರು ಜಗದಲ್ಲಿ [ಭರತ-ಶತ್ರುಘ್ನರಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರದ್ಯುಮ್ನ-ಅನಿರುದ್ಧರಾಗಿ]. ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಪುಕ್ಕು ಹುಟ್ಟಿತು ನೆಲದ ಹಗೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಂತಿಯಿಂದ ಚಂದ್ರನನ್ನೂ ಮೀರಿದ ಚೆಲುವನಾದ ರಾಮನನ್ನು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನ [ಬಲರಾಮನನ್ನು ಕೃಷ್ಣನ] ಅಣ್ಣನೆನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ!

8-20. The Lord of Serpents, (God Shesha) dear to the Lord of the worlds (Narayana) manifested on earth as Lakshmana; then were born Bharata and Shatrugna who were Kama and Aniruddha, the presiding deities of discus

and conch having Lord Ramachandra as their eldest brother who excelled in beauty the lustre of the moon.

The sovereign of snakes, (Shesha) dear to the supreme, the first to descend on earth was named as Balarama: then incarnated his younger brother the Lord of the universe, the revered Sri Krishna who struck terror in the minds of the demons and surpassed in loveliness the splendour of the moon: then were born the presiding deities of conch and discus as Kama and Aniruddha.

जनकेन सोऽथ विरहासहिष्णुना मुहुरीक्षितो वनमनीयत प्रभुः ।

चकितेन दुष्ट-जनतस्तपस्विना तत आसुरीं निशिचरीं जघान सः ॥ 8-21 ॥

‘ವಿರಹ ಸಹಿಸದ ತಂದೆ ಕಣ್ಣರಳಿ ಮರಮರಳಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ, ರಕ್ಕಸರಿಗಂಜಿದ ತಪಸ್ವಿ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಮಿತ್ರ ಕರೆತಂದನಿವನನ್ನು ಕಾಡಿಗೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾವತಾರದಲಿ ಕಂಸನಿಗಂಜಿದ ತಂದೆ ವಸುದೇವ, ವಿರಹ ತಾಳದೆ ಮರಮರಳಿ ಮಗುವನೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತ ಕರೆ ತಂದನಿವನನ್ನು ನಂದಗೋಪನ ಕಾಡಿಗೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಇರುಳಲ್ಲ ತಿರುಗುವ ರಕ್ಕಸಿಯನ್ನು [ರಾಮನಾಗಿ ತಾಟಕೆಯನ್ನು, ಕೃಷ್ಣನಾಗಿ ಪೂತನೆಯನ್ನು] ಕೊಂದನಿವನು.

8-21. The mighty Lord Sri Rama who was gazed on by his father (King Dasharatha) who was unable to brook his severance and who was requisitioned by sage Vishwamitra to guard his sacrifice halted from fell fiends like Mareecha, slayed the she-demon Tataka.

The potent Lord Sri Krishna seeing his devout father Vasudeva scared by the savage Satans, moved to Brihadwana (the Thick woods) where he sucked the evil sorceress Putana to death.

मुनि-सप्त-तन्तु-कृत-वैर-बन्धनं कटु-केश्यरिष्ट-पत-मुख्य-दुर्जनम् ।

क्षपयन्तमुद्यत-सुबाहुमाहवे तमथाभ्यनन्ददमरादि-सद्-गणः ॥ 8-22 ॥

ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸಿದರು ಅವನನ್ನು ದೇವತೆಗಳೇ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಜ್ಜನರು: ಮುನಿಗಳ ಯಜ್ಞದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಹಗೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಹೊರಟ, ಒರಟ್ಟು ಕೂದಲಿನ ಕೇಡಿಗನಾದ ಮೊದಲ ದುರುಳನನ್ನು, ಸಜ್ಜಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಸುಬಾಹುವನ್ನು ಕದನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂದ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನನ್ನು. ಮತ್ತು ಜಡೆಬಿಟ್ಟ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಹಗೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಹೊರಟ, ಕಟುಕರಾದ ಕೇಶಿ-ಅರಿಷ್ಟ ಮುಂತಾದ ದುರುಳರನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತ ಕದನದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಳೆತ್ತಿ ನಿಂತ ಕೃಷ್ಣನನ್ನು.

8-22. The deities and the righteous greatly complimented Lord Sri Rama who slaughtered Subhahu, the spurner of the sacrifices of the sages, bent

on battle, heading the heinous with their cutting hair who were the root-cause of evil.

The celestials and the assembly of the Vishnu exulted in immense glory when Lord Krishna killed in combat the chief notorious devils named Keshi and Arishta with matted hair who confronted him, ever inclined to embarrass the lineage of saints.

सवने विकस्वर-गुण-स्वर-द्विजे स्फुरते चरन् सकल-गोकुल-प्रियः ।

इत-काम तापसरसार्द्र धी-गिरः प्रतिलाळयन्नरमतैष सुन्दरीः ॥ 8-23 ॥

'ಗುಣವಂತರಾದ ಇನಿದನಿಯ ಮುನಿಗಳು ನೆರೆದು ಮೆರೆದ ಯಜ್ಞದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಿಗು ಹಬ್ಬವಾಗಿ ಚರಿಸುತ್ತ ರಮಿಸಿದನು ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಬಯಕೆ ಈಡೇರಿದ ತಾಪಸರ ರಸಮಯವಾದ ಚಂದದ ಮನ-ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತ. ಇಂಚರದ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳು ಚೆಲುಗೊಂಡ ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಕುಲದ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಮೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಚರಿಸುತ್ತ ರಮಿಸಿದನು ಗೋಪಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕಾಮದ ಕಾಟಕೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಕರಗಿದ ಮನ-ಮಾತುಗಳ ರಸಿಕೆಯರಾದ ಚಂದದ ಗೋಪಿಯರನ್ನು ಮುದ್ದಿಸುತ್ತ!

8-23. Lord Sri Rama, glorified by the sacred scriptures, roaming round safeguarding the glowing sacrifice performed by sage Vishwamitra and other meritorious saints with sonorous Vedic sounds, felicitated by the winning words of wish-fulfilled hermits, rejoiced.

Lord Sri Krishna, the darling of the residents of Gokula, wandering in the witching woods harkening to the sweet harmony of the birds, gladdening the graceful Gopis afflicted by the arrows of love shining with their sweet songs, delighted.

सहजान्वितः सकल-मित्र-संयुतो मधुरां पुरीं जनक-वल्लभां गतः ।

प्र-विशन्निमां स जगदेक-सुन्दरो-नर-नार्युदार-नयनोत्सवोऽभवत् ॥ 8-24 ॥

'ಒಡಹುಟ್ಟಿದವನೊಡನೆ, [ರಾಮನಾಗಿ: ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನೊಡನೆ, ಕೃಷ್ಣನಾಗಿ: ಬಲರಾಮನೊಡನೆ] ವಿಶ್ವಾಮಿತ್ರಮುನಿಯ [ಎಲ್ಲ ಗೆಳೆಯರ] ಜತೆ ಜನಕರಾಜನಿ[ತಂದೆ]ಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಚೆಲುನಗರಿ ಮಿಥಿಲೆ[ಮಧುರೆ]ಗೆ ತೆರಳಿದನು. ನಗರಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಮೂರು ಲೋಕದ ಏಕೈಕ ಸುಂದರನಿವನು ಹಬ್ಬವಾದನು ಉರ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗಂಡುಗಳ ಬಿಡುಗಟ್ಟಿಗೆ!

8-24. Lord Sri Rama, the exemplar of beauty, escorted by his younger brother Lakshmana along with sage Vishwamitra entering the charming city of Mithila dear to king Janaka feasted the eager eyes of its citizens.

Lord Sri Krishna, beauty incarnate, in company with his elder brother Balarama and his friend-cowherds, entering the Mathura town cherished by his father Vasudeva was an object of festivity to its curious inhabitants.

अथ खण्डितेश्वर-धनुः स लीलया क्षपितोग्रसेन-नृप-पुत्र-पौरुषः ।

समुपास्य विप्र-गुरुमञ्ज-भू-गुरुः स्व-जनानमोदयदमेय-तेजसा ॥ 8-25 ॥

‘ಮತ್ತೆ ಮುರಿದನವನು ಶಿವದನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಅನಾಯಾಸವಾಗಿ; ಮುರಿದವನು ಉಗ್ರವಾದ ಸೇನೆಯ ರಾಜಪುತ್ರರ ಪೌರುಷವನ್ನು [ಉಗ್ರಸೇನನ ಮಗ ಕಂಸನನ್ನು ಸದೆಬಡಿದ ಪೌರುಷದವನು]; ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನಿಗೂ ಗುರುವಾದವನು; ವಿಪ್ರಗುರುವಿನ [ರಾ: ವಿಶ್ವಾಮಿತ್ರಮುನಿಯ, ಕೃ: ಸಾಂದೀಪನಿಯ] ಶಿಷ್ಯನಾಗಿ ನಿಂದು, ಸಂತಸಗೊಳಿಸಿದನು ತನ್ನವರನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಎಣೆಯಿರದ ತಾಕತ್ತಿನಿಂದ!

8-25. Afterwards, Lord Sri Rama, the father of the four-faced Brahma delighted his devotees with his mighty majesty and pleased his learned preceptor Vishwamitra by effortlessly breaking the bow of Rudra and punishing the proud potentates heading a powerful army.

Then Lord Sri Krishna smashed the bow of God Shiva, smothered the swollen sovereign Kamsa, the son of King Ugrasena and gratified his wise Guru Sandeepani by his sincere service and his father Vasudeva by his lustrous valour in vanquishing the invincible Jarasandha and other felons.

कमलामयं कमल-पत्र-लोचनां भुवमागतां नृप-सुतां गृहीतवान् ।

निज-लीलया विजित-राज-शात्रवो मुदमापदाप्य पुरमब्धि-दुर्गमम् ॥ 8-26 ॥

‘ವರಿಸಿದನಿವನು ರಾಜಕುಮಾರಿ, ಭುವಿಗಳಿದು ಬಂದ ತಾವರೆಗಣ್ಣಿನ ರಮೆಯನ್ನು [ರಾ: ಸೀತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೃ:ರುಗ್ಮಿಣಿಯನ್ನು]; ಅರಸರ ಹಗೆಯಾದ ಪರಶುರಾಮನನ್ನು [ಶತ್ರುರಾಜರನ್ನು] ಗೆಲಿದನು ತನ್ನ ಲೀಲೆಯಿಂದಲೇ; ಸಂತಸಗೊಂಡನು ಕಡಲಿನಂತೆ [ಕಡಲಿನಿಂದ]ದುರ್ಗಮವಾದ ಅಯೋಧ್ಯೆ[ದ್ವಾರಕೆ]ಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ.

8-26. Lord Sri Rama married Goddess Mahalakshmi who had descended on the earth as Sita, the daughter of King Janaka with her lovely broad (lotus-like eyes) and on his way showing as if overcoming Lord Parashurama (in sport), the dread enemy of the depraved Kshatriyas and reached his capital Ayodhya impregnable like the sea and gained great glory (delight).

Lord Sri Krishna wedded the Goddess Mahalakshmi who manifested on the land as Rukmini, the offspring of King Bhishmaka and sportively vanquished

the rival monarchs and entered the celestial city of Dwaraka defended by the deep (sea) with great delectation.

स जगाम मातृ-जन-तुष्टये किल त्वरितोऽवनं विदधदीप्सितं सताम्।

सह भार्ययाऽपि शुभया महा-जय-ध्वज-लक्ष्मणाग्र्य-सुहृदा विनाऽमुदा ॥ 8-27

‘ತಾಯಿಯ [ರಾ: ಕೈಕೇಯಿಯ, ಕೃ: ದೇವಮಾತೆ ಅದಿತಿಯ] ಸಂತಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಬಯಕೆ ಈಡೇರಿಸುತ್ತ ಒಡನೆ ತೆರಳಿದನವನು [ರಾಮ] ಕಾಡಿಗೆ. ತನಗಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಸಜ್ಜನರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಹೊಣೆ ಹೂತ್ತು ಒಡನೆ ತೆರಳಿದನವನು [ಕೃಷ್ಣ] ಸಗ್ಗಿರ ನಾಡಿಗೆ. ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಮಡದಿ [ರಾ: ಸೀತೆ, ಕೃ: ಸತ್ಯಭಾಮೆ]ಯೊಡನೆ. ಹಿರಿಗೆಲುವಿನ ನಿಶಾನೆಯಂತಿರುವ ‘ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ’ನೆಂಬ ಹಿರಿಯ ಗೆಳೆಯನೊಡನೆ ನೋವೇ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ! ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯ ಗಲೈಯ ಬಾವುಟದ ಗುರುತಾದ, ಹಿರಿಯ ಗೆಳೆಯನೂ ಆದ ಗರುಡನೊಡನೆ, ಆನಂದವಾಗಿ.

8-27. Lord Sri Rama, to please his youngest mother Kaikeyi speedily retired to the forest with his charming consort (Sita) and his affectionate brother (Lakshmana), his auspicious symbol of victory.

Lord Sri Krishna, satisfying the longings of the noble to content his mother Aditi, moved with pleasure with his propitious partner (wife) Satyabhama and his triumphant carrier Garuda, his emblem of conquest.

समतीत-पर्वत-पुरोग-दुर्गमः खर-दूषणादि-सु-जन-द्विषो बहून्।

स निहत्य विश्व-भय-दं सु-दुस्सहं नरकं महा-तम उतानयत् क्रमात् ॥ 8-28 ॥

‘ಬೆಂಬತ್ತಲಾಗದ ಬೆಟ್ಟ ಮುಂತಾದವು[ಗಿರಿದುರ್ಗ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕೋಟೆ]ಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಟಿ, ಖರದೂಷಣ ಮುಂತಾದ ರಕ್ಕಸ [ಕಡು ದುರುಳರಾದ ಆದಿಕಾಲದ ದೈತ್ಯ]ರನ್ನು ಬಹು ಮಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು, ಜಗಕೆಲ್ಲ ಭಯಬರಿಸುವ, ಸಹಿಸಲಾಗದ ನರಕವೆಂಬ [ನರಕಾಸುರನನ್ನು] ಅಂಧಂತಮಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ತಳ್ಳಿದನು ಕಾಲಾನುಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ.

8-28. Lord Sri Rama having traversed many mountains like Chitrakuta and the intractable regions and destroyed the multitude of adversaries of the virtuous like Khara and Dushana led them to their destined dreadful, intolerable, eternal hell (which horripilates those who even hear of it).

Lord Sri Krishna mounting the hills and crossing many citadels hard to manage, annihilated the band of heinous enemies of the noble like Mura and Narakasura, full of malice for Lord Vishnu and unpardonable spite for his followers and condemned them to an insufferable, horrid Inferno (hell).

रुचिराश्रमाजिरचिताग्र्य-तेजसा प्रियया प्रियो भुवन-मान्यया समम्।

भृशमाकुली-कृत-मद-प्रमादवत्-सुर-पारिजात-हृदवाप धाम सः ॥ 8-29 ॥

‘ಚಂದದ ಆಶ್ರಮದ ಅಂಗಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗುವ ಬೆಳಕಾದ, ಲೋಕಮಾನ್ಯಳಾದ ಮಡದಿ [ಸೀತೆ]ಯೊಡನೆ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಿದನು, ತುಂಬ ಗೊಂದಲಗಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತೇರಿ ದಾರಿ ತಪ್ಪಿದ ರಕ್ಕಸರ ಪಡೆಯ ಸೊಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಮುರಿದಿಕ್ಕಿ! ರೋಚಕವಾದ ದಣಿವಿರದ ಕದನದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿಟ್ಟತನದಿಂದ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ಲೋಕಮಾನ್ಯಳಾದ ಮಡದಿ[ಸತ್ಯಬಾಮೆ]ಯೊಡನೆ ಮನೆ ನೇರಿದನು, ತುಂಬ ಗೊಂದಲಗಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತೇರಿ ದಾರಿ ತಪ್ಪಿದ ದೇವತೆಗಳ ಪಾರಿಜಾತವನ್ನು ತರಿದು ತಂದು.

8-29. Lord Sri Rama, darling of the people, putting in dire distress the host of intensely inebriated and often erring enemies of Devendra dazzled with his effulgent dear wife Sita worshipped by the world, in the veranda of his hermitage at Panchavati, lighted up by their lustre.

Lord Sri Krishna, picking the Parijata tree belonging to the Gods intoxicated with their prosperity oblivious of the identity of Krishna with Lord Narayana, returned to his capital Dwaraka along with his consort Satyabhama, revered in the universe who manifested her great might in the impressive, illustrious fight with Gods with extreme ease.

हरितामधीश-नर-देव-मण्डलं दश-कं विजित्य पर-भीषणं मुहुः ।

स्फुरितामिह प्रियतमां निज-श्रियं भगवानुपैक्षत हरन्तमप्रियम् ॥ 8-30 ॥

‘ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳೊಡೆಯರಾದ ಅರಸರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದು ಅರಿಭಯಂಕರನಾದವನನ್ನು, ಆಶ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ತನ್ನ ಸಿರಿ ನಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕದಿಯ ಹೊರಟ ಹತ್ತುತಲೆಯವನನ್ನು, ತನ್ನ ಹಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಿದನು ಭಗವಂತ[ರಾಮ]. ಒಡೆಯರಾದ ಅರಸರಿಂದೊಡಗೊಂಡು ಅರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದಕ್ಕದ ಹತ್ತು ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದು ಗಳಿಸಿದ, ತಾನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಪಾಂಡವರ ಸಿರಿಯನ್ನು ಕದಿಯ ಹೊರಟ ಹಗೆಯನ್ನು [ದುರ್ಯೋಧನನನ್ನು] ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಿದನು ಭಗವಂತ[ಕೃಷ್ಣ].

8-30. The revered Lord Ramachandra ignored the disliked ten-faced Ravana, dreadful to the circle of kings and the presiding deities of the ten directions, defeated many times who carried away by force Sita-form shining in the hermitage, his (Sri Rama's) real wealth (Goddess Mahalakshmi).

The illustrious Sri Krishna slighted the spurned Duryodhana who seized the righteous wealth of the winsome Pandavas (in the game of dice at Hastinapura) garnered by conquest of the rich rulers of the ten quarters.

अभिनन्दितः पवन-नन्दनादिभिः स कदाचिदिन्द्र-सुत-वर्धको गवा ।

निज-राज्यमात्म-दयिताय दत्तवान् हरि-सूनवे हत-विपक्षमुत्तमम् ॥ 8-31 ॥

‘ಹೊಗಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವನು ಪವನತನಯ ಹನುಮಂತ [ಭೀಮ] ಮುಂತಾದವರಿಂದ; ಒಮ್ಮೆ, ಬಾಣದಿಂದ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿದನವನು ಇಂದ್ರಸುತ ವಾಲಿಯನ್ನು [ಗೀತೆಯಿಂದ ಎತ್ತರಿಸಿದನವನು ಇಂದ್ರಸುತ ಅರ್ಜುನನ್ನು]; ಕರುಣಿಸಿದವನು ತನಗೆ ಪ್ರಿಯನಾದ ಸೂರ್ಯ [ಧರ್ಮ] ಪುತ್ರನಿಗೆ [ರಾ: ಸುಗ್ರೀವನಿಗೆ; ಕೃ: ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರನಿಗೆ] ಅರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿದು ಹಿರಿದಾದ ಅವನ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು!

8-31. Lord Sri Rama being saluted by the son of Vayu (Hanuman) and other monkey-chiefs (at the Rishyamuka mountain) once, slayed Wali the son of Indra with a shaft and bestowed on his dear devotee Sugriva the son of the Sun, the Kingdom of Kishkinda free from foes.

Lord Sri Krishna saluted by Bhimasena the progeny of Vayu and other Pandavas, once (during the war) imparted instructions with wise words (Bhagwadgita) to Arjuna and blessed dear Yudhistira, the son of Yamadharm with his domain rid of rivals.

मुदमाप्य तत्र दयितोरु-वार्त्तया मधु-हा मरुत्-सुत-मुख-प्रवृत्तया ।

हरि-तिग्म-चक्र-लसितोऽब्धि-मध्य-गं प्रययौ स पुण्यजन-सेवितं पुरम् ॥ 8-32 ॥

‘ಪವನತನಯ ಹನುಮಂತನ ಬಾಯಿಂದ [ಭೀಮ ಮುಂತಾದವರಿಂದ] ಕೇಳಿದ, ತನ್ನವಳ [ತನ್ನವರ] ಹಿರಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಿಂದ ಖುಷಿಪಟ್ಟ ಭಗವಂತ ತೆರಳಿದನು ಕಡಲ ನಡುವಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ, ರಕ್ಕಸ[ಪುಣ್ಯವಂತ]ರ ನೆಲೆಯಾದ ಲಂಕೆ[ದ್ವಾರಕೆ]ಯತ್ತ, ಕಪಿಗಳ ಕಡುವಾದ ಪಡೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡು. [ಸೂರ್ಯನಂತೆ ಹೊಳೆಹೊಳೆವ ಚಕ್ರವನ್ನೆತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು].

8-32. Lord Sri Rama, the slayer of the demon Madhu exulting in the news emitted through the mouth of Anjaneya (son of Vayu) of his success in the search of Sita, embellished with the forces of fiery monkeys, reached Lanka the capital of the demons located in the midst of the deep.

Lord Sri Krishna decked with the scorching resplendent discus, hearkening to the precious tidings (in Upaplavya) delivered by Bhimasena of the murder

of the callous Kichaka and the other varies exploits of the Pandavas (during their stay-incognito) to his delight, arrived at the celestial city of Dwaraka hallowed by the meritorious.

पृथु-कुम्भ-कर्ण-गज-राजमुद्धतं स-सहो[5]दरं स-विबुधेन्द्र-शात्रवम् ।

धरणी-भरं पृथुल-चक्रमक्षिणोत् निशितेषु-चक्र-कृत-विक्रमः प्रभुः ॥ 8-33 ॥

‘ಕೆಡವಿದನು ಕುಂಭಕರ್ಣನೆಂಬ ಮತ್ತೇರಿದ ಸಲಗವನ್ನು, ಸೋದರನಾದ ರಾವಣನೊಡನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂದ್ರಜಿತನೊಡನೆ ಬಂದವನನ್ನು; ಹಿರಿ ಪಡೆಯ ಹೊತ್ತು ತಂದವನನ್ನು; ಭುವಿಗೆ ಭಾರವಾದವನನ್ನು; ಕೂರ್ಗಣಗಳ ಗುಂಪನ್ನು ತೂರಿ ಕೆಚ್ಚನ್ನು ತೋರಿ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಡವಿದನು ಕೃಷ್ಣನಾಗಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಕುಂಭಸ್ಥಳದ ಮೊರಗಿವಿಯ ಮದ್ದಾನೆಗಳಿರುವ, ಯಾರಿಗು ಮಣಿಯದ, ಭಯವನ್ನರಿಯದ, ರಕ್ತಸರಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿದ, ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಭಾರವಾದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಪಡೆಯನ್ನು ಕೂರ್ಗಣಗಳಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಚಕ್ರದಿಂದ ಕೆಚ್ಚನ್ನು ಬೀರಿ.

8-33. The mighty Lord Sri Rama displaying his valour with the cluster of his cutting arrows chopped (the impregnable elephant) the corpulent Kumbhakarna, onerous to Mother Earth and razed the invincible Indrajit leading vast legions of (ruthless) demons.

The indomitable Lord Sri Krishna, demonstrating his dauntlessness with his sharp shafts and his dazzling Sudharshana discus, smashed the rival rakshasas having huge temples and broad ears including their big brothers and their huge battalions who had been a burden on earth.

अथ भार्यया हुतवहं प्रविष्टया सहितः सहोदर-पुरस्सरैरपि ।

अयमाप्य धाम चिरमिष्ट-दः सतां निज-मूल-रूप-परमैक्यमेयिवान् ॥ 8-34 ॥

‘ಸಜ್ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬಯಸಿದ್ದನೀಯುವವನು ಇವನು ಒಂದಾದನು ಮೂಲರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ; ಬೆಂಕಿಗೆ ಹಾರಿದ ಮಡದಿಯೊಡನೆ [ರಾ: ಸೀತೆ; ಕೃ: ರುಗ್ಮಿಣಿ]; ಸೋದರ ಮುಂತಾದವರೊಡನೆ ಅಯೋಧ್ಯೆಯ[ವೈಕುಂಠ]ನ್ನು ಸೇರಿದವನು!

8-34. After the annihilation of the Rakshasas, Lord Sri Rama reached his capital Ayodhya with his beloved Sita who convinced the concerned of her chastity in the fire-ordeal and his brother Lakshmana and other distinguished devotees like Hanuman, Sugriva and Vibhishana and ruling (his kingdom) for a long time highly revered by the virtuous, attained perfect identity with his Archetype (original Form).

With the carnage of the Kouravas Lord Sri Krishna reached Dwaraka with his dear consort Rukmini who entered the flames during her ascent to the heavens to delude the demons and his brother Balarama and other prominent personages and reigning beneficently for years to the intense delight of his subjects finally became one with his Mularupa. (Original Form).

महि-दास-पूज्य-चरणो द्विजादभूद् विदितात् स विष्णु-यशसोऽमलात्मनः ।

इह यो दधे जगति पाप-शान्तये बहुधामहेतिमति-दीप्त-गो-स्थितिम् ॥ 8-35 ॥

‘ವಿಷ್ಣುಯಶ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ನಿರ್ಮಲ ಚಿತ್ತನಾದ ಮುನಿಯಿಂದ, ಅವತರಿಸಿದನು ಮಹಿತರಾದ ದಾಸರು ಪೂಜಿಸಿದ ಪಾದಗಳ ಕಲ್ಪಿಯಾಗಿ. ಅವನು ಈ ಜಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಪಿಗಳ ನಾಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೆಳಗುವ ವಜ್ರದಂತೆ ಬಲು ತೇಜದ ಆಯುಧವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡನು. ವಿಷ್ಣುವಿನ ಯಶೋಗಾಥೆಯನ್ನರಿತು ನಿರ್ಮಲಚಿತ್ತನಾದ [ವಿಶಾಲನೆಂಬ] ಮುನಿಯಿಂದ ಅವತರಿಸಿದನು ಪೂಜ್ಯಪಾದ ಮಹಿದಾಸನಾಗಿ. ಅವತರಿಸಿ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಈತಿಬಾಧೆಗಳಿಗೊಳಗಾದ ಈ ಜಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಪದ ಅಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಬೆಳಗುವ ವೈಷ್ಣವತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೆಲೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದನು.

8-35. (Mahidasa and Kalki) Lord Narayana manifested himself as the worshipful Mahidasa through Itaradevi, the wife of famed Brahmin of a pure mind listening to the sacred stories of the supreme and composed many Vaishnava Shastras for redeeming the sins of erring humanity in a world teeming with troubles.

Lord Narayana, incarnated himself as Kalki, the offspring of the noted Brahmin Vishnuvyasa, adored by Brahma and other Gods in great ecstasy and carried the sword dazzling like lustrous diamond to demolish the evil-doers in the world.

सु-तपो-रुचेरयमपाप-कर्दमात् ननु मानवी-तनयतामुपेयिवान् ।

समयेन भूरि-निज-भक्ति-पूरितान् समजीजनत् सु-मनसः स देव-राट् ॥ 8-36 ॥

‘ತಪಸ್ವಿಯಾದ ರುಚಿಪ್ರಜಾಪತಿಯಿಂದ, ಪಾಪದ ಕೊಳೆಯಿರದವನಿಂದ, ಮನುವಿನ ಮಗಳ[ಆಕೂತಿಯ]ಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಬಂದ [ಯಜ್ಞನಾಗಿ]. ದೇವತೆಗಳಿಗೊಡೆಯನಾದ ಆ ಯಜ್ಞ ಕಾಲಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸಿದನು, ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ತಿ ತುಂಬಿದ ‘ಯಾಮ’ರೆಂಬ ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಮತ್ತೆ ತಪಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತನಾದ ಪಾಪವಿರದ ಕರ್ಮಮುನಿಯಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾಯಂಭುವ-ಮನುವಿನ ಮಗಳ[ದೇವಕೂತಿಯ]ಲ್ಲಿ ಅವತರಿಸಿ ಬಂದ [ಕಪಿಲನಾಗಿ].

ದೇವತೆಗಳಿಗೊಡೆಯನಾದ ಆ ಕಪಿಲ ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ತಿ ತುಂಬಿದವರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದನು ಸಜ್ಜನರನ್ನು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಿಂದ.

8-36. (Yagna and Kapila) Lord Narayana, indeed, manifested himself as Lord Yagna, the son of Akuti, the daughter of Swayambhu Manu and the ascetic Ruchi Prajapati, shorn of the slime of sin and in due course adorning the seat of Indra begot the Gods full of intense devotion (through his consort Goddess Mahalakshmi in her Dakshina form).

Lord Narayana, verily, descended on earth as Kapila, the son of Devahuti daughter of Manu and Kardama Prajapati, untouched by sin and fond of austerities and composed his Sankhya philosophy (which instilled intense devotion for the supreme Lord, the divines and the saints).

ಸು-ಬೃಹತ್-ಪಯೋಧರ-ಮಿಥ:-ಪ್ರ-ಸಂಹತಿ-ಪ್ರಕಟಿ-ಭವತ್-ಪರಮ-ಯೌವನಾಕೃತಿಃ |

ಅಸುರಾಹಿತಾಂ ವರ-ವಿಲಾಸಿನೀ ತನುಃ ಪ್ರದದಾವಮುಷ್ಯ ಸುರ-ರಾಶಯೇ ಸುಧಾಮ್ || 8-37 ||

‘ತುಂಬುನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳ [ಪೆರ್ಮೋಲೆಗಳ] ಪರಸ್ಪರ ತಾಕಲಾಟದಿಂದ ಎದ್ದು ಬಂದ [ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುವ] ಜಕ್ಕಜವ್ವನದ ಆಕೃತಿ; ಇವನ ಈ ಹಿರಿ ವಿಲಾಸದ ನೆಲೆ ಧನ್ವಂತರಿ ಮೂರುತಿ [ಚೆಲುವೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ರೂಪದ ಮೋಹಿನಿ]; ಅಸುರರ ಕೈಗಿತ್ತ ಅವರಿಗೊಗ್ಗದ ಸೊದೆಯನು ದೇವತೆಗಳಿಗೀಯಲೆಂದೆ. [ದೇವತೆಗಳಿಗುಣಿಸಿದನು ಅಸುರರ ಕೈಗಿತ್ತ ಸೊದೆಯನ್ನು].

8-37. (Dhanvantri and Mohini) Lord Narayana assumed his young enchanting form of Lord Dhanvantri displaying the splendid charm of his pleasant smile when the milky ocean was churned with the Mandara mountain by deities and demons and delivered the nectar to the group of divines discarding the inept infernals.

Lord Narayana embodied himself in his female Mohini (Narayani) form, appearing as an exquisite divine damsel of ravishing beauty with bewitching protuberant breasts, with fascinating movement of limbs (to delude the vulnerable swindlers) and distributed ambrosia among the Gods denying it to the underserving demons.

ಸು-ಜನಾಯ ದತ್ತ-ಪದ್ ಆತ್ಮ-ಶುದ್ಧಿ-ದಃ ಸು-ಕುಮಾರ-ರೂಪ್ಯಭವದೇಶ ಶಾಶ್ವತಃ |

ಅನಸೂಯಯಾ ಶುಚಿ-ಮನೀಷಯಾ ಧೃತಃ ಪರಮಾದರೇಣ ಮುನಿ-ಪುಂಜವೋಡಯಾ || 8-38 ||

‘ಅಳಿವಿರದ ಭಗವಂತ ಅವತರಿಸಿ ಬಂದ, ಹಿರಿಯ ತವಸಿಯ ಮಡದಿ ತಿಳಿಬಗೆಯ ಅನಸೂಯೆ ಬಲು ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಬಸಿರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊತ್ತವನು; ಇತ್ತವನು ಸಜ್ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅಂತರಂಗ ಶುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಚಂದದ ದತ್ತಾತ್ರೇಯನಾಗಿ. ಅಳಿವಿರದ ಭಗವಂತ ಅವತರಿಸಿ ಬಂದ ಸನತ್ಕುಮಾರನಾಗಿ, ಅಸೂಯೆಯಿರದ ಮುನಿಗಳ ತಿಳಿಬಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಮಾನಂದದಿಂದ ಧ್ಯಾನಾದವನು. ಇತ್ತವನು ಸಜ್ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅಂತರಂಗಶುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ನ ಲೋಕವನ್ನು.

8-38. (Datta and Kumara) The eternal Lord Narayana, the purifier of the minds of the virtuous manifested as the tender-bodied Datta, borne with great reverence by Anasuya of the holy heart wedded to the eminent sage Atri.

The ever-abiding Lord Narayana incarnated as Kumara of enlightened knowledge contemplated by the celebrated saints, destitute of envy, and hallowed the minds of the righteous blessing them with ever-lasting bliss.

दयितः सतामृषभ एष भू-धरो वपुरुद्वहन् परम-हंस-लक्षणम् ।

व्यहरद्-वलक्ष-तम-पक्ष-शोभनं पर-तत्व-लिप्सु-सनकादि-वन्दितः ॥8-39 ॥

‘ವಿಹರಿಸಿದನು ಸಜ್ಜನರಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ, ಋಷಭರೂಪ[ಬಡೆಯ]ನಾದ ಈ ಭಗವಂತ, ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾದ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದಿಂದ [ಗರಿಗಳಿಂದ] ಚೆಲುಗೊಂಡ ಪರಮ ಹಂಸ ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸಿಯ [ರಾಜಹಂಸದ] ರೂಪತೊಟ್ಟು, ಪರತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಯಬಯಸಿದ ಸನಕಾದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಹಾಡಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡವನಾಗಿ.

8-39. (Rishabha and Hamsa) Lord Narayana, dear to the upright embodied in the regal Rishabha form, saluted by saints like Sanaka and others seeking enlightenment (paratatwa), bedecked with sacred Siddhanta, sported accepting the highest order of asceticism.

Lord Narayana, the beloved of the virtuous the most excellent who bears the universe being entreated by the anchorites like Sanaka and others desiring to know the supreme verities appeared in the excellent Hamsa - form decked with spotless white wings (for the dissemination of knowledge).

उदपादि धर्म-तनयो ह्ययं हरिः नर-देव-सोदर उदार-विक्रमः ।

अपि कृष्ण इत्यभिहितो मुदे सतां स्वयमेव यस्य सहजो व्यजायत ॥8-40 ॥

‘ಹಿರಿಯ ಪೌರುಷದ ಇವನೆ ನರನ ಸೋದರನಾಗಿ, ಯಮಧರ್ಮನ ಮಗನಾಗಿ, ಹರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬಂದನಲ್ಲವೇ? [ಆ ಹರಿಯೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಈ ನಾರಾಯಣನಲ್ಲವೇ?] ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಸಂತಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ತನಗೆ ತಾನೆ ಸೋದರನಾಗಿ ‘ಕೃಷ್ಣ’ನಾಗಿಯೂ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬಂದನಲ್ಲವೇ?

8-40. (Hari, Krishna, Narayana and Nara) The lustrous Lord Narayana of eminent prowess came down to earth as Hari; the same Lord Narayana incarnated himself as Lord Krishna, his brother. This same radiant and valorous Lord Narayana descended on earth as Lord Narayana and Shesha (the lord of serpents) embodied himself as Nara.

(Nara, Narayana, Hari and Krishna are the sons of Yamadharmā, Nara is God Shesha and obsessed form of the supreme, the remaining three are the forms of the supreme himself.)

परमात्मने सततमेक-रूपिणे दश-रूपिणे-शत-सहस्र-रूपिणे ।

अविकारिणे स्फुटमनन्त-रूपिणे सुख-चित्त-समस्त-तनवे नमो नमः ॥8-41 ॥

‘ವಂದನೆಗಳು ವಂದನೆಗಳು ಎಂದೆಂದೂ ಒಂದೇ ಆದ ಭಗವಂತನಿಗೆ; ಹತ್ತು ರೂಪ ಹೊತ್ತವನಿಗೆ; ನೂರು-ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಗಳವನಿಗೆ; ಎಂದೂ ಬದಲಾಗದವನಿಗೆ; ತಿಳಿದವರು ಕಂಡ ಅನಂತರೂಪನಿಗೆ; ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಆನಂದ-ಅರಿವಾಗಿ ಮೈವೆತ್ತು ಬಂದವನಿಗೆ!’

8-41. Many many salutations to the supreme Lord Narayana always the same in his Mula-rupa (Arche-type) and also in his Avatara-rupas (being so propagated by the Shrutis) free from all blemishes (not subject to any transformation such as birth and death) incarnating in ten distinct forms as those of Matsya, in a hundred forms like Narayana, in thousand forms as those of Vishwa and other myriad embodiments like Ajita, every form constituted of knowledge and bliss, perfect and full.

इति चिन्तयन्नविरळान्तरो हरिं प्रणनाम स-प्रणयमादृतोऽमुना ।

अजितौ परस्पर-सभाजितौ स तौ निकषा निषीदति पुरोपवेशिनौ ॥8-42 ॥

ಹೀಗೆ ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತ ಭಗವಂತನ ಕಾಲಿಗೆರೆಗಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು, ನಾರಾಯಣನಿಂದ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಪಡೆದು ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲೆ ಕಳುತರವರು, ಭಗವಂತನ ರೂಪಗಳೆರಡು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸತ್ಕರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕುಳಿತ ಮೇಲೆ.

8-42. Thus contemplating Poornaprajna prostrated before Lord Narayana who greeted him with great affection and sat near Lord Narayana and Lord Vedavyasa who honoured each other.

विविधा विधाय किल तत्र सङ्कथाः वदनं मुनीन्द्र-तनयस्य सुन्दरम्।

अवलोक्य लोक-पतिरानतं महा-सुख-तीर्थमाह रहसि स्म गामिमाम् ॥ 8-43 ॥

ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಮಾತುಗಳನಾದಿ, ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರ ಚೆಲುವೆರೆ ನೋಡಿ, ಏಕಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಕನಾಥ ನಾರಾಯಣ ನುಡಿದನೀ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕಾಲಿಕೆರಗಿದ ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರಿಗೆ:

8-43. Lord Narayana, master of the universe who conversed with Lord Vyasa on various topics in his hermitage discerning his charming face for his concurrence, said these words in solitude to the humble Anandatirtha bent low with great devotion.

शृणु देव-कार्यमव-धार्य धैर्यवद् यदुदीर्यमाणमिदमार्य-सम्मतम्।

भविताऽन्य-दुष्कर-तरं विधाय तत् तरुणं तवाव-तरणं महा-फलम् ॥ 8-44 ॥

'ಕೇಳು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಕಿವಿಗೊಟ್ಟು ದಿಟ್ಟನಾಗಿ, ಈ ದೇವಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು; ವ್ಯಾಸರಿಗು ಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ, ಇತರರು ಮಾಡಲಾಗದ ಇದನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಿ ಹಿರಿಯ ಪುಣ್ಯಗಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಈ ಹೊಸ ಅವತಾರ.

8-44. Oh! Undaunted Madhwacharya, hearken to this divine (call) endorsed by Lord Vedavyasa and decided on by me to advise, hard to be accomplished by others, to achieve the highest aim of your new descent.

अपि-धाय सूत्र-हृदयं सतां प्रियं प्र-विधाय भाष्यमधुना निजेच्छया।

अपरैः श्रुति-स्मृति-निजार्थ-दूषकैः सुतरां तिरोभवति संविदाहता ॥ 8-45 ॥

ಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರದ ಭಾವವನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟು, ತಮಗೆ ತೋಚಿದಂತಿಗ ಭಾಷ್ಯ ರಚಿಸಿ, ಶ್ರುತಿಸ್ಮೃತಿಗಳ ನಿಜವಾದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಪರಕೀಯರಿಂದ ಮರೆಯಾಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅರಿವಿನ ಪರಂಪರೆ!

8-45. At present when the true import of Brahmasutras dear to the virtuous lies concealed and new notorious commentaries composed at will by others who despise the genuine content of the Vedas and Smritis are rampant, real knowledge stands masked with its true tenor totally twisted.

अप-नेतुमेनमनयं कृतं खलैः प्रति-नेतुमात्म-जनतां शुभां गतिम्।

कुरु सूत्र-भाष्यमविलम्बितं ब्रजेः सु-मतेन योजय कवे श्रुति-स्मृतीः ॥ 8-46 ॥

ದುರುಳರೆಸಗಿದ ಈ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದಲು, ನಮ್ಮವರನ್ನು ಒಳತಿನ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸಲು, ಒಡನೆ ಹಿಂತೆರಳು; ರಚಿಸು ಸೂತ್ರಗಳ ಭಾಷ್ಯವನ್ನು; ಓ ಬಲ್ಲಿದನೆ, ಜೋಡಿಸು ವೇದಪುರಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಜವಾದ ಭಾವದೊಡನೆ.'

8-46. Oh learned Madhwacharya! to repair the injustice meted out by the erstwhile rogues and to lead our devotees to their divine destinations, compose a commentary on the Brahmasutras to manifest the meaning intended by Lord Vedavyasa, the correct interpreter of the Shrutis and Smritis.

अमितां मितामपि गिरं जगद्-गुरोः इति तां निशम्यविरलेतरान्तरः ।

वदतां वरस्तमवदत् तदा तयोः विरहाक्षमः खलु चराचरेशयोः ॥8-47॥

‘ನುಡಿದಾರಾಗ ಹಿರಿಯ ಮಾತುಗಾರರಾದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು, ಕಿರಿದಾದರೂ ಹಿರಿದಾದ ಜಗದ್ಗುರುವಿನ ಈ ಮಾತನಾಲಿಸಿ, ಚರಾಚರಗಳಿಗೊಡೆಯರಾದ ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರ ಅಗಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಯದವರಾಗಿ:

8-47. The large-hearted Poonraprajna, the pick of discourses, listening to the wise words of Lord Narayana, few in number but weighty in meaning was unable to bear his separation from his preceptors, the masters of the universe.

भवतोरितः सतत-सेवनामृते मम मङ्गमस्तु भगवन्ननु-ग्रहः ।

न लभेय वल्लभ-तमेदृशं सुखं जगतां त्रयेऽपि जगदेक-मङ्गळम् ॥8-48॥

‘ಭಗವನ್, ಇಲ್ಲೆ ತಮ್ಮಿಬ್ಬರ ಸೇವೆಯ ಸೊಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿ ಬಿಡಲು ನನಗಪ್ಪಣೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಓ ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಸೊತ್ತೆ, ಪಡೆಯಲಾರೆ ಜಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೊಗಸಾದ ಇಂಥ ಸುಕವನ್ನು ಮೂರು ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲು.

8-48. Oh worshipful Narayana! Allow me to abide here and serve you both incessantly which is worth a dip in nectar; oh most dear Lord! such unique, divine bliss can never be gained anywhere in the universe.

कलि-काल-कालित-गुणे धरा-तले सु-जनो न नूनमधुनाऽस्ति योग्य-धीः ।

पर-तत्व वर्णनमयोग्यता-वते ननु हव्य-दानमिव निन्द्यते शुने ॥8-49॥

‘ಈಗ ತಿಳಿವಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕವರಾದ ಸಜ್ಜನರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕಲಿಕಾಲದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯತನ ಮರೆಯಾದ ಧರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ! ಅಯೋಗ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಪರತತ್ವದ ಬಣ್ಣನೆಯೆಂದರೆ ನಾಯಿಗೆ ಹವಿಯನೀವಂಥ ಹೊಲಗಲಸವದು!

8-49. When there are hardly any righteous souls that deserve to received right learning on earth where precious qualities like knowledge and devotion are well-high demolished by the influence of the Kali-age, imparting of the

divine lore is as good as serving the dogs with sacrificial oblations fit for deities. (So will I rest content in thy vicinity?)

अनाविष्कुर्वन् अन्वयात् (युक्तेः) एवमपि पात्रमपेक्ष्यते 3,4,49 ब्रह्मसूत्र - अनुव्याख्यान

इति तं ब्रुवाणमयमब्रवीद् विभुः भुवि सन्ति सौम्य पुरुषा गुणोचिताः ।

वि-मलान् मणीनिव गुणोज्झितानिमान् दयया वि-शोधय विशुद्ध-गो-गणैः ॥ 8-50

ಅವರು ಹೀಗೆಂದಾಗ ಭಗವಂತ ನುಡಿದ: 'ಸೌಮ್ಯ, ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಒಳಿತಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕವರಾದ ನರರು, ದಾರ ಕಡಿದ ತಿಳಿಮಣಿಗಳಂತೆ ದಾರಿ ತಪ್ಪಿದ ಇವರನ್ನು ದಯೆದೊರಿ ತೊಳೆದು ಬಿಡು ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ನುಡಿಗಳೆಂಬ ಜಲಧಾರೆಯಿಂದ.

8-50. Being so entreated by Madhwacharya, the mighty Lord Narayana, advised thus:

Oh auspicious one! There as yet abide on earth deserving virtuous souls gifted with qualities of knowledge and devotion but lie stranded like genuine gems with their ruptured threads: pity them and purge them of their impurities (like soiled sapphires being salvaged with water) with the wisdom of your words.

तव कीर्तिरार्तिमति-मात्रमानयेद् अशुभान् प्रभाकर-विभेव कौशिकान् ।

कमला-करानिव शुभान् प्रबोधयेत् परमाज्ञया मम विशेषतोऽनिशम् ॥ 8-51 ॥

'ತುಂಬ ದುಗುಡ ತಂದೀತು ಕೆಡುಕರಿಗೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಕೀರ್ತಿ; ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಬೆಳಕು ಗೂಬೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ! ನಿರಂತರ ಅರಳಿಸೀತಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವರನ್ನು; ತಾವರೆಯ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ! ಅದೂ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಹಿರಿಯ ಆಣತಿಯಿಂದ.'

8-51. Let thy glory with my supreme behest ever enlighten the upright and greatly agonize the ignoble like the sun blooming the lotuses and afflicting the owls.

इति सा मही-धर-मुखाद् विनिःसृता जगतां सुखाय विशदा सरस्वती ।

द्विज-राज-गो-विषयताति-पूरितं प्र-विवेश मध्व-पृथु-बुद्धि-वारिधिम् ॥ 8-52 ॥

ನೆಲವನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತ ನಾರಾಯಣನ ಮೊರೆಯಿಂದ [ಗಿರಿಯ ಗುಹೆಯಿಂದ] ಜಗದ ಸೊಗಕೆಂದು ಹೀಗೆ ಹರಿದು ಬಂದ ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ಆ ನುಡಿ[ನದಿ] ಹೊತ್ತಿತು ವ್ಯಾಸರ ವಚನ[ಚಂದ್ರನ ಕಿರಣ]ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೀರಿ ಮೊದಲೆ ತುಂಬಿದ್ದ ಮಧ್ವರ ವಿಶಾಲಮನವೆಂಬ ಕಡಲನ್ನು.

8-52. For the bliss of the blessed, the precious words of Lord Vedavyasa the sustainer of the world enriched the magnificent mind of Madhwacharya like rivers gliding out of the caves of the mountains entering the sea surging by the contact of the moon (on the full-moon day).

(Madhwacharya heartily accepted the exhortations of Lord Vedavyasa and resolved to write a commentary on the Brahmasutras).

मतमित्यवेत्य महितं महतोः अभिधाय बाढमिति धीर-मतिः ।

अनयोर्नियोगमधिरोपितवान् स्व-शिरस्यनन्य-सुवहं प्रणमन् ॥ 8-53 ॥

ಆ ಮಹಾತ್ಮರಿಬ್ಬರು ಹಿರಿಯ ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆಂದರಿತು, ಗಟ್ಟಿಗರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು 'ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ' ಎಂದು ನುಡಿದು, ಕಾಲಿಗರಗಿ ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊತ್ತುಕೊಂಡರು ಬೇರೆಯಾರೂ ಹೊರಲಾಗದ ಅವರ ಆಣತಿಯನ್ನು.

Madhwacharya of a resolute mind realizing the cherished desires of revered Lord Narayana and Lord Vedavyasa respectfully saluted them and promised to execute their mandate impossible to be carried out easily by others.

आम्नायास्त्रय इव तत्व-भोधकास्ते पाप-घ्नास्त्रय इव पावकाः प्रजानाम् ।

लोका वा सकल-भृतस्त्रयोऽत्र रेजुः सानन्दा मुनि-सुत-धर्म-सूनु-मध्वाः ॥ 8-54 ॥

ಬೆಳಗಿದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತಸದಿಂದ ಆ ಮೂವರು ವ್ಯಾಸ-ನಾರಾಯಣ-ಮಧ್ವರು; ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಹೇಳುವವರು ಮೂರು ವೇದಗಳಂತೆ; ಪಾಪಗಳ ತೊಳವವರು ಮೂರು ಅಗ್ನಿಗಳಂತೆ; ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತವರು ಮೂರು ಲೋಕಗಳಂತೆ!

8-54. The blissful trio, Lord Vedavyasa, Lord Narayana and Guru Madhwa blazed in Badarikashrama like the three Vedas (Rk, Yajus and Sama) that impart true wisdom, like the three Holy Fires (Dakshinagni, Garhapatya and Avahaniya) that destroy the sins of the devotees and like the three worlds (Bhu, Bhuva, Swah) that sustain the creation.

इति श्रीमत्कवि-कुल-तिलक-त्रिविक्रम-पण्डिताचार्य-सुत श्री-नारायण-पण्डिताचार्य-विरचिते

श्री-मध्व-विजये महा-काव्ये-आनन्दाङ्किते अष्टमः सर्गः

नवमः सर्गः-[9-55]

चोदयन्तमथ गन्तुमादरात् तत्र धर्म-जमजं प्रणम्य सः ।

सौख्य-तीर्थ-कवि-लोक-नायको वेद-नायक-पुरस्सरो ययौ ॥ 9-1 ॥

ಅನಂತರ ಆಶ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ, ಹೊರಡಲು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಾರಾಯಣನಿಗೆ ಆದರದಿಂದ ಅಭಿವಂದಿಸಿ, ಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳ ನಾಯಕ ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರು ಹೊರಟರು ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು.

9-1. Then, Anandatirtha the pre-eminent among the wise kneeling in all devotion before Lord Narayana the birthless, the son of God Yama urging him to go back (to preach the virtuous) moved on with Lord Vedavyasa in the forefront of his abode.

आश्रमान्तरमवाप्य कृष्णतः श्राव्यमेष सकलं च शुश्रुवान्।

चित्त-वृत्तिमनु-वृत्ति-मान् गुरोः साध्वेत्य गमनोन्मुखोऽभवत् ॥9-2 ॥

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಆಶ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು, ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರಿಂದ ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿದು, ಗುರುಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ, ಗುರುವಿನ ಮನದಿಂಗಿತವನ್ನರಿತು ಹೊರಡಲಣಿಯಾದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು.

9-2. Reaching Vyasashrama, Anandatirtha realizing the disposition of the mind of his preceptor Vasishtha-Krishna and acting in accordance with it, listened (in all earnestness) to all his desired discourses and prepared himself to return.

मन्द-हास-मृदु-सुन्दराननम् वन्दनीयमभि-वन्द्य सत्-पतिम्।

प्राज्ञ-मौलि-मणिरभ्यनुज्ञया तस्य तावदगमन्महा-मतिः ॥9-3 ॥

ಮುಗುಳುನಗೆಯೆ ಚಂದದ ಮೋರೆಯ, ಎರಗಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾಲುಗಳ ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರಿಗೆ ಮಣಿದು, ಅವರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆದು ಹೊರಟುನಿಂದರು ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞರ ಮಕುಟ ಮಣಿಯಾದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು.

9-3. Poornaprajna the crest-Jewel of the erudites, with his placid lovely face beaming with his pleasant smile, the supreme among the learned worthy of utmost respect, bowed to Lord Vedavyasa and left the place with his permission.

तस्य वल्लभ-तमाऽऽस वास-भूः मानसात् पृथुल-मानसस्य नो।

नात्यजत् क्षणमपि ह्यसाविदं नैष नाथ-विरही ततोऽभवत् ॥9-4 ॥

ಬೇರೊಂದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಬಾದರಾಯಣರಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಅಂತರಂಗಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಯಾದ ನೆಲೆಮನೆ. ಅವರದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಚಣವೂ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ತೆರಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಅಗಲಿಕೆಯೆ ಕಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ.

9-4. Poornaprajna's pure mind, the supreme, permanent (which He did not desert even for a moment) abode of Lord Vedavyasa, did not (even accidentally) suffer (mental) separation from his master (Lord Vedavyasa), (though physically he left him to go to Badari).

वीर-दृष्टि-कृत-सिंह-विभ्रमः शान्त-दृष्टि-कृत-शान्त-सम्मदः ।

तत्र-तत्र पथि पथ्य-विभ्रमः पर्वतादव-ततार सर्व-धीः ॥9-5 ॥

ಹಿಮಗಿರಿಯಿಂದಿಳಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು; ಬೀರದ ನೋಟ ಬೀರುವ ಸಿಂಹದ ಕೆಚ್ಚಿನವರು; ಸೌಮ್ಯ ನೋಟದಿಂದ ಸಾಧುಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂತಸವಿತ್ತವರು; ದಾರಿಯುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಅಲ್ಲಲಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡವರು.

9-5. Poornaprajna scaled down the Himalaya Mountains on his way back looking like a sporting lion to ferocious animals and a pleasing person to gentle ones.

वानरेन्द्र इव तीर्ण-वारिधिः वासुदेव इव रत्न-राजवान् ।

भीमसेन इव सून-वर्य-हृत् निर्वृत्ति स्व-जनमानिनाय सः ॥9-6 ॥

ತಮ್ಮ ಮಂದಿಗೆ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಯನಿತ್ತರು ಮರಳಿ ಬಂದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು: ಕಡಲು ದಾಟಿ ಬಂದ ಅಂಜನೇಯನಂತೆ; ಸ್ಯಮಂತಕಮಣಿ ಪಡೆದು ಬಂದ ವಾಸುದೇವನಂತೆ; ಸೌಗಂಧಿಕ ಹೊತ್ತು ಬಂದ ಭೀಮಸೇನನಂತೆ!

9-6. Madhwacharya delighted his disappointed disciples like Satyatirtha by his return, like Hanuman gladdening the anxious monkey-chiefs by crossing the ocean like Sri Krishna pleasing the Yadavas and Vasudeva by handing over the much coveted Shyamantaka jewel and like Bhimasena gratifying (Dharmaraja and Droupadi) by bringing the Sougandhika flowers.

अग्निशर्म-मुख-पञ्चषैर्द्विजैः अन्नमाहृतमलं पृथक् समम् ।

कृत्स्नमाददयमित्यविस्मयः कृत्समत्तुमलमेष हि क्षये ॥9-7 ॥

ಅಗ್ನಿಶರ್ಮ ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಐದಾರು ಮಂದಿ, ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಭಿಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೇ ತಂದಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಭುಂಜಿಸಿದರಿವರು, ಇದೇನೂ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಳಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕಬಳಿಸಬಲ್ಲವರಲ್ಲವೆ ಇವರು?

9-7. That Madhwacharya to the satisfaction of his devotees consumed the entire food brought as alms by the five or six Brahmins Agni Sharma and others severally to cater to all of his disciples including him is no marvel

since he devours the entire universe consisting of the sentient and the non-sentient objects at the time of deluge.

(Verses 8-12 that describe the exquisite commentary of Madhwacharya on the Brahmasutras, constitute an Antya-Kulka)

व्यासदेव-हृदयाति-वल्लभं वासुदेवमगणय्य-सद्-गुणम् ।

साधयत सकल-दोष-वर्जितं ज्ञान-भक्ति-दमनन्त-सौख्य-दम् ॥9-8 ॥

9-8. Madhwacharya composed the excellent commentary on the Brahma-Sutras, dear to the heart of Lord Vedavyasa bestowing knowledge, devotion and salvation full of bliss, propagating Lord Narayana as the treasure of countless virtues and devoid of defects;

उक्तमुक्तमभिधेयमुत्तमं वेद-वाक्यमनु-वादयन्मुहुः ।

व्यञ्जयत् स्मृति-वचोभिरञ्जसा तस्य चार्थ-मति-युक्त-युक्तिमत् ॥9-9 ॥

9-9. Supporting his profound interpretations with profuse illustrations from the Vedas and Smritis – sentences to clearly elucidate the meanings, containing convincing reasoning (in depicting the nature of the divine);

बाल-सङ्घमपि भोदयद् भृशं दुर्निरूप-वचनं च पण्डितैः ।

अप्रमेय-हृदयं प्रसादवत् सौम्य-कान्ति च विपक्ष-भीषणम् ॥9-10 ॥

9-10. Intelligible to a great extent even to the average (people at large) and equally tough to be comprehended by the learned, hard to decipher the deeper import of his words, delightful to the virtuous but dreadful to the hostiles;

अस्त-दूषणमवन्द्य-भाषणं लक्षितं सकल-लक्षणैः समम् ।

माननीयमपि नाकि-नायकैः रूपमन्यदिव धन्यमात्मनः ॥9-11 ॥

9-11. Containing words ever fruitful, but never faulty (wrongly used) decked with the merits of great commentary and venerated even by the divines as his another blessed form.

एक-विंशति-कु-भाष्य-दूषकं ब्रह्म-सूत्र-गण-भाष्यमद्भुतम् ।

अप्यदूष्यमतनोदनन्त-धीः भूत-भावि-भवदात्मभिः क्वचित् ॥9-12 ॥

[8-12] ರಚಿಸಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರ-ಭಾಷ್ಯವನ್ನು; ತನ್ನದೆ ಮಗದೊಂದು ರೂಪದಂತೆ ವ್ಯಾಸರಿಗೆ ತುಂಬ ಪ್ರಿಯವಾದ, ಅಗಣಿತಗುಣವಂತನೂ ಸಕಲದೋಷದೂರನೂ ಆದ ಭಗವಂತನನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುವ, ಜ್ಞಾನ-ಭಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನೂ

ಅಳಿವಿರದ ಆನಂದವನ್ನೂ ಕರುಣಿಸುಲ, ಉದ್ಧರಿಸಿದ ಹಿರಿನುಡಿಗಲ್ಲ ವೇದದ ಸಂವಾದವಿತ್ತು, ಮತ್ತೆ ಅದರರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಯುಕ್ತಿ-ಯುಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ಮೃತಿವಚನಗಳಿಂದ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಹೇಳುವ, ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ಅರಿಯಬಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಪಂಡಿತರೂ ಅರಿಯಲಾಗದ ಮಾತಿನ ಮೋಡಿಯ, ತಿಳಿಯಾದರೂ ತಿಳಿಯಲಾಗದ ಅಂತರಂಗದಾಳದ, ಸೌಮ್ಯಕಳೆಯಾದಾದರೂ ಎದುರಾಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಗೆಡಿಸುವ, ಕುಂದಿರದ, ಹುಸಿಯ ಮಾತಿರದ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ, ಹಿರಿಯ ಸಗ್ಗಿರೂ ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿದ, ಇಷ್ಟತ್ತೊಂದು ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಭಾಷ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿಸಿದ, ಹಿಂದಿನವರು ಇಂದಿನವರು ಮುಂದಿನವರು ಯಾರೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಖಂಡಿಸಲಾಗದ ಅದ್ಭುತವಾದ ಭಾಷ್ಯವನ್ನು!

9-12. Poornaprajna, the refuter of the twenty-one hostile commentaries composed his exquisite gloss on the Brahma-Sutras which stands in majesty uncontroverted by the critics of all times (of the past, present and future). Equally commendable is his blessed form possessing all the aforesaid attributes.

गाङ्ग-मङ्गल-तरङ्ग-भङ्ग-द-प्रान्त-सु-श्रि-हरि-वेश्म-कृत्-समः ।

यद्-गतैक-तम-वर्ण-लेखकः सत्य-तीर्थ इह भाष्यमालिखत् ॥9-13 ॥

ಒಳಿತನ್ನೀವ ಗಂಗೆಯ ತೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆದಿಡುವ ತಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂದದ ಹರಿಮಂದಿರವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದವನಿಗೆ ಸಮನಾದವನು ಈ ಭಾಷ್ಯದ ಒಂದಕ್ಷರವನ್ನು ಬರೆದವನು. ಅಂಥ ಭಾಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಬರೆದರು ಸತ್ಯತೀರ್ಥರು.

9-13. He who inscribes even a word from his consummate commentary will gather abundant merit on par with that of a noble soul erecting a splendid sanctuary on the shores of the Ganges shattering the soaring surges: Indeed blessed is his dear disciple Satyatirtha who transcribed the entire exposition.

तत्र देवमभिवन्द्य यातवान् स्वामिनो वचन-गौरवाद् द्रुतम् ।

सानु-गो-विविध-भूरतीत्य गो-दावरी-तटमगादलेश-धीः ॥9-14 ॥

ಬಂದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಗೋದಾವರೀ-ನದಿಯ ತಡಿಗೆ, ಬದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಗವಂತನಿಗೆರಗಿ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯ ಮಾತಿನ ಮೇಲಣ ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಗಿ, ಪರಿವಾರದೊಡನೆ ಹಲವು ನಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಟುತ್ತ ದಾಟುತ್ತ.

9-14. With salutation to Lord Narayana and due deference to his words, Poornaprajna escorted by his disciples moved swiftly from Ananta-Mutt and traversing a few regions reached the bank of the Godavari River.

प्राज्ञ-वित्तमयमाप्तुमागतैः पण्डितैर्द्वि-नव-शाखिभिः श्रुतीः ।

प्रस्तुता अभिददौ परीक्षकैः षट् च तत्र समयानखण्डयत् ॥9-15 ॥

ಹದಿನೆಂಟು ಶಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ, ವಿದ್ವತ್ ಸಂಭಾವನೆ ಬಯಸಿ ಬಂದ ಪಂಡಿತರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲೆಂದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪಡಿಸಿದ ವೇದಮಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಖಂಡಿಸಿದರು ಆರೂ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು.

9-15. Madhwacharya critically explained all the Vedic sentences selected to test his talent by the scholars, specialized in all the eighteen sections of the Vedas, assembled on the shores of the Godavari River to secure the preferential awards. He (afterwards) refuted all the six doctrines. (Bhatta, Prabhakara, Vaisheshika, Naiyayika, Charvaka and Bouddha.)

ते पृथक्-पृथगमुं स्व-शाखया दर्शनेन च परीक्ष्य निर्जिताः ।

सर्ववित् त्वमसि मुख्यतः कवे नास्ति ते सदृश इत्यथाब्रुवन् ॥9-16 ॥

ಅವರು ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಿಂದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಸೋತು ನುಡಿದರು ಹೀಗೆ: 'ನೀವು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞರಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಓ ಕವಿಗಳೆ, ಇಲ್ಲ ನಿಮಗೆ ಸರಿ ಸಾಟಿಯಾದವರು'.

9-16. The learned Brahmins severally tested the Acharya in their respective Vedic branches and their doctrines but (to their dismay) on being defeated, they said thus: 'Oh wise one, really you are omniscient; you are one without second'.

यस्त्रयी-सकल-पक्ष-शिक्षकः तत्र संसदि वरिष्ठ-सम्मतः ।

शोभनोप-पद-भट्ट-नामकः पूर्ण-सङ्ग्रामनमन्मुहुर्मुदा ॥9-17 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರಿಗಡ್ಡಬಿದ್ದರು ಮರಮರಳಿ ಋಷಿಪಟ್ಟು ಶೋಭನಭಟ್ಟರೆಂಬವರು; ಆ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲೆ ಹಿರಿಯರೆಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿದವರು; ವೇದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ-ಸಕಲ ದರ್ಶನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ನೀಡಬಲ್ಲವರು!

9-17. One Brahmin named Shobhanabhata, who dared to interpret and preach the sacred Vedas and the diverse doctrines in it, recognized to be the peak in the assembly, repeatedly bowed to Poornaprajna with intense delight.

यस्तु तार्किक-शिखा-मणिः सुधीः वर्तमान-समयान् निराकरोत् ।

वेद-भारत-पुराण-निष्ठितो भाष्यमेतदश्रुणोत् स मध्वतः ॥9-18 ॥

ತಾರ್ಕಿಕರ ತಲೆಮಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಆ ಪಂಡಿತರು ಖಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದರು ಆಗ ಬಳಕೆಯಿದ್ದ ಎಲ್ಲ ದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು; ಆಲಿಸಿದರವರು, ವೇದ-ಮಹಾಭಾರತ-ಪುರಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿಟ್ಟವರು, ಮದ್ವರಿಂದಲೇ ಈ ಸೂತ್ರಭಾಷ್ಯವನ್ನು.

9-18. The learned Shobhanabhata, the outstanding logician who had refuted all the rival doctrines then prevalent, a faithful follower of the four Vedas, Mahabharata and the eighteen Puranas, listened to his (Acharya's) delectable discourses on Brahmasutra-Bhashya and became his devoted disciple.

ನಾಪರೇಶು ರತಿಮಾ-ಯಯೌ ಕ್ವಚಿತ್ ಭಾಷ್ಯಮದ್ಭುತಮಿದಂ ಸ ಶುಶ್ರವಾನ್ |

ನಾರವಿನ್ದ-ಮಕರನ್ದಮಾತ್ರವಾನ್ ಅಚ್ಚ-ಪಿಚ್ಚ ಇವ ವಾಚ್ಚತೀತರತ್ || 9-19 ||

ಈ ಬೆರಗಿನ ಭಾಷ್ಯವನ್ನಾಲಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೆರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಯಕೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಲಿಲ್ಲ; ತಾವರೆಯ ಜೇನುಂಡ ಅರಸಂಚೆ ಬೇರೇನನ್ನೂ ಬಯಸದಂತೆ!

9-19. Having studied this exquisite exposition (thoroughly convinced of its precedence) Shobhanabhata longed not for any other Shastra like the white-winged swan that sucks the sweet juice of the lotus (being fully satisfied) not craving for any other flower.

ತತ್ರ-ತತ್ರ ಸ ಸಭಾಸು ಭಾಸುರೋ ನನ್ದಿ-ತೀರ್ಥ-ಸಮಯೋಕ್ತ-ಯುಕ್ತಿಭಿಃ |

ವಾದಿನೋ ವಿಶಕಲಯ್ಯ ತಾ ಸಮಾ-ಕ್ರಮ್ಯ ವಾಚಮುಚಿತಾಮುದಾಹರತ್ || 9-20 ||

ಶೋಭಿಸುವ ಶೋಭನಭಟ್ಟರು ತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರ ದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಯುಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ವಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪುಡಿಗೈದು ಅವರನ್ನು ತತ್ತರಗೊಳಿಸಿ:

9-20. The splendid Shobhanabhata daringly disproved the rival disputants confronted in difference councils, (well-equipped) with the reasonings mentioned in Madhwa-Siddhanta showing no concern for the (vanquished ones) and said these apposite words: (So he is reckoned to be the first propagator of Madhwa-Shastra and the first illustrious successor of Madhwacharya.)

ಚೂರ್ಣ-ಕೃತ್ ವಿವಿಧ-ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ-ಚೂರ್ಣಕಃ ಚೂರ್ಣನಾಯ ಬಹುಧಾಽಪ್ಯಶಕ್ನುವನ್ |

ಆತ್ಯಜತ್ ವಿಫಲ-ಧಿಃ ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣಾ-ವರ್ತ-ವಾರಿ-ಜಮನರ್ಥಮಪ್ಯಹೋ || 9-21 ||

‘ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಚಿಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಪುಡಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಸುಣ್ಣ ತಯಾರಿಸುವವನು ಬೆಲೆಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗದ ಬಲಮುರಿ ಶಂಖವನ್ನು ತುಂಬ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿಯೂ ಪುಡಿಗೈಯಲಾಗದೆ ಆಹಾ, ತೊರೆದು ಬಿಟ್ಟನೊಬ್ಬ ತಿಳಿಗೇಡಿ!

9-21. 'It is really disconcerting that a betel-lime pounder who triturate the varied conches, unable to pulverize a Balmuri-conch (a conch twisted to the right) despite his repeated endeavour is inclined to cast it (the precious conch) away as of no avail.

अप्रमेय-मति-शास्त्रमीदृशं यस्त्वजत्युपनतं सु-दुर्लभम् ।

तस्य तुल्य-मतिरेष दुर्जनो नाथवाऽस्य सदृशोऽस्ति नीच-धीः ॥9-22 ॥

‘ಈ ದುರುಳ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಟಿಯಾದನು ಇಂಥ ದುರ್ಲಭವಾದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ದರ್ಶನ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದಾಗಲೂ ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದವನಿಗೆ! ಅಥವಾ ಅವನಂಥ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯವನಿಗೆ ಸಾಟಿಯಾದವನೆ ಇಲ್ಲ!

9-22. He who gives up the study of Poornaprajna's Shastra, priceless like the right-twisted conch attained in the company of the righteous, unavailable to the unworthy, as futile, resembles the felon who forsakes the right-winged conch. Indeed it is hard to find a similar sinister die-hard.

कोऽपि तं गुण-विशेष-विच्च वि-क्रीय भूरि-धनमाप पूरुषः ।

न ह्यनर्घ-गुण-मूल्यमाप्यते भाग्य-दैवमिह योग्यतानुगम् ॥9-23 ॥

‘ಯಾರೋ ಅದರ ಹಿರಿಯ ಗುಣ ಬಲ್ಲವನು ತಂಬ ಹಣಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾರಿ. ಬೆಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗದ್ದರ ಬೆಲೆ ಪಡೆವುದುಂಟೆ? ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಭಾಗ್ಯದ ಬಾಗಿಲು ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

9-23. Even the other person, who knowing the greater worth of right-winged conch sells it (at a higher price) and gathers plenty of money is not discreet enough as he also fails to realise the full benefit of its invaluable excellence. (Worship it with devotion and secure the highest objective of life-salvation.) Indeed, the God of Fortune (Lord Narayana) favours the aspirants in consonance with their capabilities.

व्यक्तमुन्नतिमितोऽप्ययं जनः तस्ययन्न लभतेऽखिलं फलम् ।

स्तोक-मानसतया ततो ब्रजेत् तस्य हन्त पुरुषस्य तुल्यताम् ॥9-24 ॥

‘ಈತ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಏಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದರ ಎಲ್ಲ ಫಲವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಾರ. ಅದರಿಂದ, ಆಹಾ, ತನ್ನ ಸಣ್ಣತನದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಈತ ಅಂಥ ಶಂಖ ಮಾರುವ ಮಂದಿಯ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತಾನೆ!

9-24. The present generation that is content only with the elevation it obtains through the study of the priceless Madhwa-Shastra is slow-witted enough as it forgoes its highest fruits of knowledge, devotion and bliss and resembles the seller of the right-twisted conch who is satisfied with the affluence he acquires.

ಕೃತವಾನ್ ನರ-ಪತಿರ್ಮಹಾ-ದರಂ ಸಾದರಂ ಪುನರುದಾರ-ಚೇಷ್ಟಿತಃ ।

ಅರ್ಚಯನ್ ಸತತಮಾಪ ಸಂಪದೋ ಯಾ ನ ತಾ ವಚನ-ಚಿತ್ತ-ಗೋಚರಾಃ ॥9-25 ॥

‘ಹಿರಿಯ ನಡತೆಯ ದೊರೆಯೊಬ್ಬ ಆ ಹಿರಿಯ ಶಂಖವನ್ನು ಆದರದಿಂದ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಿರಂತರ ಪೂಜಿಸುತ್ತ ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಸಿರಿಯೋ! ಅದು ಮಾತು ಮನಗಳಿಗೂ ನಿಲುಕದಂಥದು!

9-25. A meritorious monarch (engaged in the welfare of the virtuous) purchased the priceless conch and worshipping it constantly with intense devotion attained the highest prosperity inaccessible to word and thought – (like lordship over different lands and other covetable objectives).

ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ-ಕಲ್ಪಕ-ತರೋರಮುಷ್ಯ ಕಃ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತುಯಾತ್ ಸಕಲಮಪ್ಯಹೋ ಫಲಮ್ ।

ಯಸ್ತಮುತ್ತಮ-ಗುಣಂ ವಿಡಂಬಯೇತ್ ಇತ್ಯುದೀರ್ಯ ಸ ಜನಾನರಜ್ಜಯತ್ ॥9-26 ॥

‘ಆಹಾ! ಈ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವೆಂಬ ಕಲ್ಪವೃಕ್ಷದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಫಲವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಪಡೆದಾನು? [ಪಡೆದರೆ ಪಡೆದಾನು ಚತುರ್ಮುಖನೊಬ್ಬ!] ಅವನು ಹಿರಿಗುಣದ ಆ ದೊರೆಗೆ ಸರಿದೊರೆಯಾದಾನು’ – ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾರುತ್ತ ರಂಜಿಸಿದರು ಅವರು ಜನರನ್ನು.

9-26. The shrewd Shobhanabhata assured: ‘Those who gain their greatest ends by a devoted study of Madhwa Shastra which like the celestial wish-fulfilling tree confers all cherished desires, are among the fortunate few that emulate the laudable king who by intense adoration of the precious conch earned the highest boon’ and exhilarated the ardent listeners, (creating in them a hunger for Madhwa-Shastra).

ನೆಹಶೈಃ ಕವಿಭಿರೇವ ಕೇವಲಂ ಹಂತ ಪೂಜ್ಯ-ಚರಣೋಽಭ್ಯಪೂಜ್ಯತ ।

ಶರ್ವ-ಶಕ್ರ-ಗುರು-ಪೂರ್ವ-ದೈವತೈಃ ಅಪ್ಯಲಂ ಸು-ಸಮಯೋತ್-ಗಮೋತ್ಸವೇ ॥9-27 ॥

ಈ ಸಚ್ಚಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭೋತ್ಸವದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂಜ್ಯಪಾದರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನು ಆದರದಿ
ಪೂಜಿಸಿದವರು ಈ ಇಂಥ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಷ್ಟೆ ಅಲ್ಲ; ಆಹಾ, ರುದ್ರ-ಇಂದ್ರ-ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿ
ಮುಂತಾದ ದೇವತೆಗಳು ಕೂಡ!

9-27. The venerable Madhwacharya was not only lauded by the learned
ones like Shobhanabhata and others but highly revered by the Gods,
Shiva, Indra, Brihaspati and others on his propounding and propagating of
his propitious Siddhanta.

निम्न-भूरिव सतीः प्रजा ब्रजन् वारि-दर्तुरशनैरपूरि सः ।

प्राज्य-ताप-हर-दर्शनाम्बुना तुङ्ग-देशमिव दुर्जनं तु नो ॥9-28 ॥

ತುಂಬಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಸಾಗುತ್ತ ಸಜ್ಜನರನ್ನು ಬೇಗನೆ ಬೇಗೆ ನೀಗುವ
ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜಲದಿಂದ, ತುಂಬುವಂತೆ ಮಳೆಗಾಲ ತಗ್ಗನೆಲವನ್ನು! ತುಂಬಲಿಲ್ಲ ದುರ್ಜನರನ್ನು;
ತುಂಬದಂತೆ ಮಳೆನೀರು ಕಲ್ಲದಿಬ್ಬವನ್ನು.

9-28. Madhwacharya on his way to Udupi, endowed the virtuous in no time
with the sacred tenets (waters) of his doctrine that destroys the deep distress
of Samsara but leaves the wicked untouched like the rainy season stocking
the water (during its flow) in the low-lands and gliding in all haste in the up-
land regions.

कर्मभिः सकल-लोक-कौतुकैः मानितः पथि जनैः समागतः ।

सन्ननाम शिव-नाम-कीर्तनं राजतासन-पुरे विराजितम् ॥9-29 ॥

ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆರಗುಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಕಜ್ಜಗಳಿಂದ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಂದ
ಪೂಜೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ ಮರಳಿ ಬಂದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಅಡ್ಡಬಿದ್ದರು ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆನಿಂತು
'ಅನಂತೇಶ್ವರ'ನೆಂದು ಹೆಸರಾದ ಹರಿಗೆ.

9-29. Greeted with great respect on his way by the curious people who had
either seen or heard of his strange deeds, Madhwacharya arrived at Udupi
and paid deep homage to Lord Anantasana known as Shiva, the glory of that
land.

अच्युत-प्रमतिरच्युत-प्रियं तं दश-प्रमतिमागतं तदा ।

वन्दमानमवलोक्य यां मुदं प्राप्तवांस्तदवधिर्न विद्यते ॥9-30 ॥

ಅಚ್ಯುತನಿಗೆ ಅಚ್ಯುತಮೆಚ್ಚಾಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಬಂದು ವಂದಿಸಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಂಡಾಗೆ
ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರಿಗಾದ ಆನಂದಕ್ಕೆ ವಾರವೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ?

9-30. The delight derived by Achuthapreksha on discerning Poornaprajna who approached and bowed to him in all deference, knew no bounds.

ಪ್ರೀತಿಮಾರ್ಯ-ಯತಿರುತ್ತಮಾಂ ಪುರಾ ಪ್ರೇಷಿತಾಪ್ರತಿಮ-ಭಾಷ್ಯ-ದೃಗ್ ಯೌ |

ಅಪ್ಯತೋಽತಿ-ಶಯನಿಂ ಶುಚಿ-ಸ್ಮಿತಂ ತಂ ವಲೋಕ್ಯ ಸು-ಚಿರಾದ್ ದಿದೃಕ್ಷಿತಮ್ || 9-31 ||

‘ಹಿರೇಸ್ವಾಮಿ’ಗಳು ಹಿಂದೆ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ರಚಿಸಿ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದ ಅನದಳವಾದ ಭಾಷ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡಾಗಲೆ ತುಂಬ ಖುಷಿಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು! ಬಹಳ ದಿನದಿಂದ ಕಾಣಬಯಸಿದ, ಮುಗುಳು ಮೊರೆಯೆ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನು ಕಂಡಾಗಲಂತೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಿಗಿಲಾಗಿ.

9-31. The elderly ascetic (of Likucha family) felt elated to read the unexcelled Brahmasutra-Bhashya sent in advance (by Madhwacharya for his perusal) but was gladdened to evince the Acharya whom he longed to see for long, with his pure, pleasant smile.

ಪೂರ್ಣ-ದೃಷ್ಟಿ-ಜಲ-ಧೇಗೃಹಿತವಾನ್ ಭಾಷ್ಯ-ಸಂಜ್ಞಮಮೃತಂ ಸುಖಾವಹಮ್ |

ಚಿತ್ರಮೇಷ ಯತಿರಾಡ್-ಘನಾಘನೋ ಗ್ರಾಹಯಂಶ್ಚ ಮನುಜಾನ್ ಮುಮೋಚ ನೋ || 9-32 ||

ಮುದನೀಡುವ ಭಾಷ್ಯವೆಂಬ ಸಿಹಿನೀರನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರೆಂಬ ಕಡಲಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ಹಿರೇಯತಿಗಳೆಂಬ ಮೋಡ ಬರಿದಾಗಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಅದನ್ನು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸುರಿಸಿದರು ಕೂಡ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯಿದು!

9-32. The elderly ascetic picked up the pleasant nectarine Brahma-Sutra Bhashya from the ocean (repository) known as Poornaprajna and disseminated it among his disciples which strangely enough became more plenteous and magnetizing unlike the rain-bearing cloud sucking the water of the sea and showering over the people, but fully drained after the rains.

ಸಾನುನೀತಿರಥ ನೀತಿಮಾನಯಂ ಭಾಷ್ಯ-ಸದ್-ಗುಣ-ಗಣಾನವರ್ಣಯತ್ |

ಶೋಭನಾಯ ಗುರವೇ ಸ್ವಭಾವತಃ ಕಾಲತಃ ಕುಮತ-ಲೀನ-ಬುದ್ಧಯೇ || 9-33 ||

ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಿದರು ಭಾಷ್ಯದ ಹಿರಿಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಒಲುಮೆಯಿಂದೊಲಯಿಸುತ್ತ ನೀತಿವಿದರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು, ಸ್ವಭಾವತಃ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವರಾದರೂ ಕಾಲಬಲದಿಂದ ದುರ್ಮತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಹೋದ ಗುರು ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ!

9-33. Then, Madhwacharya of exemplary conduct, with great decorum expounded the exquisite excellences of his superior Bhashya to his revered preceptor (Achuthapreksha) who though by nature noble had his knowledge

cloaked by the then ruling wicked Maya Mata, due to the evil influence of the Kali age.

उक्तिभिस्तमसकृत् सु-युक्तिभिः भोदयन् बहल-धीः प्रसङ्गतः ।

स्थेयसो भिषगिवास्य हृद्-गतं मूल-दोषमरुचेरचिन्तयत् ॥9-34 ॥

ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬಂದಾಗೆಲ್ಲ ಯುಕ್ತಿಯಿರುವ ಉಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೇರೂರಿದ ಅರುಚಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದ ಮೂಲ ದೋಷದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಚಿಂತಿಸಿದರು ವೈದ್ಯನಂತೆ.

9-34. Poornaprajna during his discourses elucidating repeatedly his Shastra (to his preceptor) with sound reasonings and finding it even then unpalatable to him pondered over the root-cause of his lack of interest like a physician diagnosing his patient for his loss of appetite.

दक्ष-पक्ष-विहतेन ताडयन् भीषयन् समधिक-स्वर-श्रीया ।

हंस-राट् कलिमलं निराकरोद् एक-दृष्टिमिव मानसाद् गुरोः ॥9-35 ॥

ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ರಾಜಸಂಹಸದಂತೆ ಚುರುಕಾದ ವಾದ[ಗರಿ]ಗಳ ಬೀಸಾಟದಿಂದ ಗಾಸಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತ, ಎತ್ತರದ ದನಿಯ ಸಿರಿಯಿಂದ ಗದರಿಸುತ್ತ, ಗುರುಗಳ ಮನಸೆಂಬ ಮಾನಸಸರೋವರದಿಂದ ಕಲಿಯ ಕೊಳೆಯಾದ ಐಕ್ಯದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಎಂಬ ಒಕ್ಕಣ್ಣ ಕಾಗೆಯನ್ನು ಒದ್ದೋಡಿಸಿದರು.

9-35. Madhwacharya the consummate saint defied the main defect firmly fixed in the mind (of his preceptor) due to the influence of Kali by his sturdy exegesis marked with its effective resonance of tone, alarming him of the dangers (of the Adwaita Siddhanta) like the chief-swan scaring the cackling crow from the Manasa Lake with the flutter of its sturdy wings and shrill voice.

निष्कलङ्कमिव चन्द्र-मण्डलं पुण्डरीकमिव पुल्लतां गतम् ।

वारि शारदमिव प्रसादवत् चित्तमच्युत-मतेर्भृषं बभौ ॥9-36 ॥

ಕಳೆಯಿರದ ಚಂದ್ರಬಿಂಬದಂತೆ, ಅರಳಿನಿಂತ ತಾವರೆಯಂತೆ, ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ಶರದ ನೀರಿನಂತೆ ನಳನಳಿಸಿತು ಅಚ್ಯುತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಬಗೆ ಕಳೆ ಕಳೆದು, ಅರಳಿ, ತಿಳಿಯಾಗಿ.

9-36. The mind of Achuthapreksha greatly glowed with its deficiencies dispersed by Acharya's disquisitions like the spotless disc of the moon, like the blossoming lotus and like pure water in autumn.

आ-ननन्द स हि मध्व-शास्त्रमा-कर्णयन् कु-समयाग्रही पुरा ।

मोह-पीत-लवणोदको मुहुः प्राक् पिपासुरमृतं पिबन्निव ॥9-37 ॥

ಮೊದಲು ಕೊಳಕು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಟ ತೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಅವರು ಖುಷಿಪಟ್ಟರು ಮಧ್ವರ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ; ಮೊದಲು ಬಾಯಾರಿದಾಗ ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ಉಪ್ಪು ನೀರು ಕುಡಿದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಸೊದೆಯ ಸವಿದವನಂತೆ!

9-37. The preceptor of the Acharya till then persistent in the prevailing Maya-Shastra, having heard and realised the superiority of Madhwa-Shastra exulted now and then like a thirsty man slaking his thirst with saline water, sipping the blissful elixir again and again.

विस्तृतान्तर-वियद्-पदौ-यती अस्यतां स-समय-प्रकाशनात् ।

तौ यथा विधुरवी अहो अहो-रात्रमप्युरु-तमो नृ-मोहकम् ॥9-38 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರೆಂಬ ಮುಗಿಲನ್ನಾಶ್ರಯಿಸಿದ ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರು ಯತಿಗಳೂ ಸಚ್ಚಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ, [ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗುವ ಮೂಲಕ], ಸೂರ್ಯ-ಚಂದ್ರರು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ, ಆಹಾ, ಹಗಲೂ ಇರುಳೂ ಒದ್ದೊಡಿಸಿದರು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಿದ ಕತ್ತಲನ್ನು!

9-38. The elderly saint Achuthapreksha under the aegis of Poornaprajna revealed the virtues of the auspicious Bhashya and dispersed the ignorance masking the minds of men like the sun and the moon with the sky as their shield, dispelling the darkness with their effulgence during the day and night respectively. Oh the majesty of Madhwa-Bhashya!

सज्जनान् सह महादरेण नृन् पापिनां प्रकृतितोऽप्रियाकृति ।

दारुणाघ-गण-दारणं स्म स ग्राहयत्यपि सुदर्शन-द्वयम् ॥9-39 ॥

ಪಾಪಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದಲೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಕೆಯಾಗದ, ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಪಾಪಗಳ ರಾಶಿಯನ್ನೆ ಸುಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡುವ ಎರಡೂ 'ಸುದರ್ಶನ'ವನ್ನು [ಸುದರ್ಶನಚಕ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ತತ್ತ್ವವಾದವನ್ನು] ಸಜ್ಜನರಿಗೆ ಆದರದಿಂದ [ಶಂಖದ ಜತೆಗೆ] ನೀಡಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು.

9-39. Madhwacharya initiated with deep affection the virtuous into his soul-saving doctrine and as a recognition of his fold, stamped their shoulders with the Vaishnavite auspicious marks of discus and conch. (Tapta Mudra Dharana). This Shastra and Sudharshana always unsavoury to the vicious are potent to destroy the many dreadful sins of the righteous.

नन्वनन्य-शरणात्मनाम् सतां सिद्धि-विघ्न-मुख-दोष-भेषजम् ।

ऐच्छदच्छल-दयोदयादयं रूप्य-पीठ-पुर-गः कदाचन 9-40 ॥

ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಬಯಸಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಕವಡಿರದ ಕರುಣೆಯಿಂದ; ಬೇರೆ ಆಸರೆಯಿರದ ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕೆಡುಕುಗಳಿಗೊಂದು ಮದ್ದರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು.

9-40. Once, Madhwacharya during his stay at Udupi, moved by unmixed mercy for the eligible virtuous devoted to him with no other protector to sustain them and eager for an effective remedy to remove the intractable hurdles in their path-way to God (final beatitude), resolved to install the idol of Krishna.

गोपिका-प्रणयिनः श्रियः पतेः आकृतिं दशमतिः शिलामयीम् ।

शिष्यकैस्त्रि-चतुरैर्जलाशये शोधयन्निह ततो व्यगाहयत् ॥9-41 ॥

ಗೊಲ್ಲತಿಯರ ಮಲ್ಲನ, ಸಿರಿಯ ನಲ್ಲನ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೂರುತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂರು-ನಾಕು ಮಂದಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಳೆಸುತ್ತ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಇರಿಸಿದರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ.

9-41. Poornaprajna then bathed the stone-image of Lord Krishna, the beloved of the Gopikas and the Consort of Goddess Lakshmi, in Madhwa-Sarovara after it was cleansed by his three or four disciples.

स्पर्शनाद् भगवतोऽति-पावनात् सन्निधान-पदतां गतां हरेः ।

त्रिंशदुद्यत-नरैः सु-दुर्धरां लीलयाऽनयदिमामसौ मठम् ॥9-42 ॥

ಪೂಜ್ಯ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಮಡಿಯಾದ ಕೈಯ ಸೊಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಹರಿಯ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನ ಪಡೆದ ಆ ಮೂರುತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂವತ್ತು ಮಂದಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗರೂ ಎತ್ತಲಾಗದ ಇವರದನ್ನು ಅನಾಯಾಸವಾಗಿ ಎತ್ತಿ ತಂದರು ಮಠಕ್ಕೆ.

9-42. (The stone idol is a marvellous piece of art of Vishwakarma, prepared at the behest of lord Krishna who was entreated by Rukmini to provide her with one such (idol) for her daily worship.)

Madhwacharya carried to his monastery with extreme ease this Idol of Lord Krishna that had gained divine presence by his most hallowed touch and could not be lifted even by thirty of his hefty disciples.

मन्द-हास-मृदु-सुन्दराननम् नन्द-नन्दनमतीन्द्रियाकृतिम् ।

सुन्दरं स इह सन्न्यधापयद् वन्द्यमाकृति-शुचि-प्रतिष्ठया ॥9-43 ॥

ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಮುಗುಳುನಗೆಯ ಮುದ್ದು ಮೊರೆಯವನನ್ನು, ನಂದಗೋಪನ ಕಂದನನ್ನು, ಹೊರಗಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣದವನನ್ನು, ಚಂದದವನನ್ನು, ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ವಂದಿಸುವವನನ್ನು, ಪ್ರತಿಮಾಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ವಿಧಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ!

9-43. Madhwacharya, during the immaculate ceremonial installation of the Idol, brought in an abiding presence of Lord Krishna the son of Nandagopa, with his beautiful face beaming with the gentle smile, his lovely form worshipped by Brahma and other gods, invisible to corporeal eyes.

44-47. (The four following verses that form a Kulaka (a bunch of four verses on the same topic) are to be read together.)

मानिनोऽपि हि वशीचकार यो दैवत-प्रतिभयाऽऽत्मनः खलः ।

यायजूक-गुणमात्मनः स्मरन् यो जराघटित-गोत्र उच्यते ॥9-44 ॥

9-44. Discerning the unrighteous felon named Jaraghatita (Maradittaya) impeding the sacrifice of the son of his Veda-guru, most dear to him who (Jaraghatita) with his supra-talent and the grace of Providence had subdued even the eminent learned and claimed to himself the competence to perform sacrifices.

आत्मनः प्रियतम-क्रतोरमुं पाप-पुरुषमवेत्य घातकम् ।

तं निरस्य जनमप्यथाहितं सर्व-भू-धर-समर्थ-पूर्वकम् ॥9-45 ॥

विश्व-विस्मय-करः स्व-तेजसा वन्द्यमान-चरणः पुनर्जनैः ।

चित्र-दिग्-विजय-कीर्त्य-कीर्तिमान् मोदयन्ननुदिनं निजाः प्रजाः ॥9-46 ॥

9-45/46. Poornaprajna dear to Lord Krishna routed him along with the other prominent rivals in the very presence of the ruler of the region (Balkanya by name) along with other distinguished scholars pre-eminent in logistic, exalted in renown and by his astounding (success) over his hostile opponents scattered all over the country, being venerated and adored greatly by the people, ever delighting his devotees, and amazing the World with his splendour.

वासुदेव-दयितो महिष्ठ-धीः वासुदेवमथ साध्वयाजयत् ।

धर्म-सूनुमिव धार्मिकं पुरा भीम-मूर्तिरयमेव भू-सुरम् ॥9-47 ॥

[44-47] ಪಾಪಿಯೊಬ್ಬನಿದ್ದ: ದೈವದತ್ತವಾದ [ರುದ್ರನ ವರದಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ] ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯಿಂದ ಕೊಬ್ಬಿದವರನ್ನೂ ತನ್ನಂಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವನು; ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದವನು ತಾನು

ಮಾತ್ರ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡವನು; ಮುಪ್ಪು ಎಂದರ್ಥದ ಪದದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ 'ಮರಡಿತ್ತಾಯ' [ಜರಾಸಂಧ] ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನವನು. ಇವನು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಪುತ್ರನ [ಧರ್ಮರಾಜನ] ಯಜ್ಞಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯೊಡ್ಡುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬಾರಕೂರಿನ ದೊರೆ-ಪಕ್ಷನಾಥಬಲ್ಲಾಳರು ಈ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮುಂದೆ [ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಿರಿಯ ರಾಜರ ಜತೆಗೆ] ಅವನನ್ನೂ ಅವನ ಜತೆ ನಿಂತ ಇತರರನ್ನೂ ಸೋಲಿಸಿ, ವಾಸುದೇವನೊಲಿದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು, ತನ್ನ ತೇಜದಿಂದ ಜಗವನೆಲ್ಲ ಬೆರಗುಗೊಳಿಸಿದವರು, ಜನರು ಕಾಲಿಗೆರಗಿದವರು, ವಿಚಿತ್ರವಾದ ದ್ವಿಜಯದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಂದಲೂ ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿಸಿಗೊಂಡವರು, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕನಾದ ಗುರುಪುತ್ರ ವಾಸುದೇವನಿಂದ ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರು, ತನ್ನವರಿಗನುಗಾಲ ಆನಂದವನ್ನೀಯುತ್ತ, ಹಿಂದೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಭೀಮನಾಗಿ ಧರ್ಮರಾಜನಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದಂತೆ!

9-47. And enabled the righteous Vasudevacharya (the son of his Veda-guru) to conduct his sacrifice in a manner he had (safeguarded) and emboldened Dharmaraja to conduct the Rajasuya-Yaga (sacrifice) in his second incarnation as Bhimasena by slaying the mighty, wicked king Jarasandha, a big hurdle in their path, who had vanquished many mighty kings with the boons of gods Rudra and others and arrogated to himself the ability to execute sacrifices.

याज्यया समुचितानु-वाक्यया स-प्रवर्ग्य-विभवैरभि-ष्टवैः ।

विश्व-वेत्तुरनुजोऽत्र होतृतां प्राप्यदैवत-ततीरतोषयत् ॥ 9-48 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಸೋದರನೆ ಈ ಯಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋತಾರನಾಗಿ ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂತಸಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು; ತಕ್ಕ ಅನುವಾಕ್ಯಮುಕ್ತಿಯೊಡನೆ ಯಾಜ್ಯಮುಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ; ಪ್ರವರ್ಗ್ಯಹೋಮದ ವಿಭವಗಳೊಡನೆ ಅಭಿಷ್ಟವ ಮಂತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ.

9-48. The brother of Sarvajnacharya (the would-be Vishnutirtha) gladdened greatly the galaxy of Gods adorning the place of Ritwik (Hotru-sacrificial priest-hood) with appropriate yagnas blended with Anuvakyas and Abhistavas inclusive of Pravargya.

स प्रयुज्य निशिता निशात-धीः वैश्व-देव-वर-शस्त्र-सन्ततीः ।

राक्षसासुर-निरास-कृत् सुरान् वीर-वर्य इव भागमापयत् ॥ 9-49 ॥

ಚುರುಕು ಬುದ್ಧಿಯ ಅವರು ವೀರ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರನಂತೆ ತುಂಬ ನಿಶಿತಗಳಾದ ವೈಶ್ವದೇವ ಮುಂತಾದ ಶಸ್ತ್ರ[ಮಂತ್ರ]ಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಿ, ರಕ್ಕಸರನ್ನು ಅಸುರರನ್ನು ಒದ್ದೋಡಿಸಿ, ಅವರವರ ಪಾಲನ್ನೊಪ್ಪಿಸಿದರು ದೇವತೆಗಳಿಗೆ.

9-49. The shrewd brother of Madhwacharya recited the relevant set of famous 'Vishwedeve' holy riks, warding off the demons and devils who hamper the sacrifice and enabled the concerned Gods to happily receive their share of oblations offered, like a valiant hero with the power of his arms distributing the riches to the deserving and denying it to the depraved ones.

वायुना त्रिरपि पूर्व-पायिना सर्व-दैवत-जिता तरस्विना ।

योऽपरोक्ष-वपुषाऽप्यपेक्षितः कोऽत्र वर्णयति तं महाक्रतुम् ॥9-50 ॥

ಓಟದ ವೇಗದಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಗೆದ್ದು ಮೂರು ಬಾರಿಯೂ ಮೊದಲು ಸೋಮವನ್ನು ಕುಡಿದ ವಾಯುದೇವನೆ ಮೈದಾಳಿ ಬಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ ಈ ಮಹಾಯಜ್ಞವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಭುವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಬಲ್ಲವರು?

9-50. Who on earth can portray entirely the stately sacrifice (defies description) desired by the invincible Mukhyaprana, now present in person in his third incarnation as Madhwacharya, who vanquished the other deities in might by outstripping them thrice in speed in healthy rivalry and was the first to drink the soma-rasa every time (hence securing the pride of place among the galaxy of Gods)?

ब्रह्म-वेदन-निविष्ट-चेतसां कर्म तत्र करणान्तरं भवेत् ।

ज्ञापयन्निति परात्म-वेदकः कर्म धर्ममपि स ह्यचीकरत् ॥9-51 ॥

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಜ್ಞಾನದಲಿ ಬಗೆ ನೆಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ ಆ ದಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ಮವೂ ಒಂದು ಸಾಧನವಾಗಬಲ್ಲದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲೆಂದು ಕರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಧರ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರು ಪರಮಾತ್ಮತತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಹೇಳುವ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು.

9-51. Madhwacharya, engaged in imparting divine knowledge, made his devotees absorbed in contemplation of the supreme spirit realise that like Shravana, Manana etc., the observance of the prescribed duties of the different orders of life and the sacred sacrifices for the love of the Lord (not for worldly attainments) contribute to gain the highest objective, guided the conduct of holy sacrifices.

यानि-यानि चरितानि यानि-या-नीरितानि च मनो-हराण्यहो ।

तानि-तानि च वितानि-चेतसो विश्व-विस्मय-कराणि भान्ति हि ॥9-52 ॥

ಯಾವುದೆಲ್ಲ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಚಂದದ ನಡೆಗಳೋ ಯಾವುದೆಲ್ಲ ಚಂದದ ನುಡಿಗಳೋ,
ಆಹಾ, ಅವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಜಗಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಬೆರಗಾಗಿ ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತಿವೆ!

9-52. It is indeed startling that the entrancing deeds and the enchanting words of Poornaprajna (of broad mind) sparkle to take the world by surprise.

सरस्वतीवृत्ति-करीः शरीरिणां अतीत्य बह्वीः समतीत-गोत्रकः ।

पुरेव कृष्ण-प्रियमापदश्रमं पृथु-प्रबोधः पुनरुत्तमाश्रमम् ॥9-53 ॥

ಮನುಜರಿಗೆ ಬದುಕು ನೀಡುವ [ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸುವ] ಹಲವು
ನದಿ[ವಚನ]ಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಟಿ, ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳ[ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಗೋತ್ರವ]ನ್ನೂ ದಾಟಿ, ವ್ಯಾಸರಿಗೆ
ಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ [ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸಾಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ] ಹಿರಿಯ ಬದರಿಕಾಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು
ಹಿಂದಿನಂತೆ ಮಗದೊಮ್ಮೆ ಅನಾಯಾಸವಾಗಿ ಬಂದು ಸೇರಿದರು.

9-53. Poornaprajna who earlier exhorted the people that the Vedic sentences that superficially seem to connote the passing pleasures of heaven really in their primary sense aim at supreme bliss, now readily crossed the Godavari and other rivers (that sustain and satisfy the human beings) and Sahya and other mountains and reached the famous Badarikashrama, the esteemed abode of Lord Narayana.

Poornaprajna who had hied to Badarikashrama before he composed his extra-ordinary Bhashya and gave up all the traditional family practices and accepted the excellent order of an ascetic, unmindful of the exhortations of others to work for subsistence, now crossed the Godavari and other rivers and the Sahya mountains and reached the famous Badarikashrama again.

(The word पुरेव in the verse admits of two interpretations.)

सहभोगमनन्य-लभ्यमस्मै हनुमद्रूप-वते ददौ पुरा हि ।

अनवेक्ष्यपरं स्वभीष्ट-कर्त्रे प्रति-दातुं हरिरैघयत् तमेव ॥9-54 ॥

ಇವರಿಗೆ, ಹಿಂದೆ, ಹನುಮದ್ರೂಪದಲ್ಲೆ ಕರುಣಿಸಿದ್ದ ಭಗವಂತ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ದಕ್ಕದ
ಸಹಭೋಗವನ್ನು! ತನ್ನ ಬಯಕೆಯನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಿದ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೇನನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಲು
ಕಾಣದೆ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದ!

9-54. Intensely pleased with the fulfilment of his divine mission to propagate the supremacy of Lord Narayana through his memorable volume Brahmasutra-Bhashya, Lord Vedavyasa (Narayana) who as Lord Rama had blessed Madhwacharya in his former incarnation as Hanuman for his exceptional services (like the search of Sita-Mata) with the rulership of Satya-loka (Sahabhoga) impossible to be attained by others, now unable to find any other similar favour, intensified the same munificence. (Sovereignty over Brahma-loka.)

प्रणम्य गुरुमादरादथ नियोगतो योग्यतः

स तस्य जगतां हितं विदधतो गतः सानुगः ।

महिष्ठ-हृदयो महा-महिम-सिन्धुरानन्दतो

निजैरभि-गतोऽनमद् रजत-पीठ-वासं हरिम् ॥ 9-55 ॥

ಹಿರಿಹಿರಿಮೆಗಳ ಕಡಲಾದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಗುರುವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರಿಗೆ ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ನಮಿಸಿ, ಜಗತ್ತೆಲ್ಲ ಒಳಿತೆಸಗುವ ಅವರ ತಕ್ಕ ಆಣತಿಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೆ ಸಪರಿವಾರರಾಗಿ ಉಡುಪಿಗೆ ಮರಳಿ, ಆನಂದದಿಂದ ತನ್ನವರೊಡವೆರಸಿ ನಮಿಸಿದರು ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲಸಿರುವ ಹರಿಗೆ!

9-55. With due deference (obeisance) to his (revered) preceptor Lord Vedavyasa, the benefactor of the universe, Poornaprajna the ocean of majesty, with his (Vedavyasa's) befitting behest departed with his disciples; He being greeted with great glee by his adherents on his return to Udupi, bowed to Lord Ananteshwara, its presiding deity.

इति श्रीमत्कवि-कुल-तिलक-त्रिविक्रम-पण्डिताचार्य-सुत श्री-नारायण-पण्डिताचार्य-विरचिते

श्री-मध्व-विजये महा-काव्ये-आनन्दाङ्किते नवमः सर्गः

दशमः सर्गः - [10-56]

सपदि समस्क्रुरुत भृषं माधव-गुण-साधकोऽथ मध्व-रविः ।

भृगु-कुल-तिलक-स्थानं ताप-करः पाप-पान्थानाम् ॥ 10-1 ॥

ನಾರಾಯಣನ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುವ [ಸೂರ್ಯ: ವೈಶಾಕದ ಗುಣವಂತಿಕೆಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗುವ] ಸೂರ್ಯನಂತೆ ಆಚಾರ್ಯಮಧ್ವರು ಒಡನೆ ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿದರು ಪರಶುರಾಮಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು [ಸೂರ್ಯ: ಶುಕ್ರನ ಮನೆಯಾದ ವೃಷಭರಾಶಿಯನ್ನು], ಪಾಪಿಗಳೆಂಬ ಪಯಣಿಗರಿಗೆ ಬಿಸಿಮುಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತ.

10-1. Then (with obeisance of Lord Krishna at Udupi) the illustrious Madhwacharya propagating the propitious qualities of Lord Narayana (Consort of Goddess Lakshmi) causing suffering to the rival confutants treading the sinful track, instantly embellished the holy Tulu region of Lord Parashurama (the best of the Bhrgu-born) like the blazing Sun entering the Vrishabha, the seat of Shukra promoting the virtues of the spring-season (bloom of blossoms and cooing of cuckoos) and causing woe to the wayfarers with his scorching heat.

दशमति-शिष्यः कश्चित् शुभ-जनतायै कुतूहल-नतायै ।

विविध-सु-वृत्तं वाक्यं काव्यमिवोचे स-नायक-स्तवकम् ॥ 10-2 ॥

ಕೇಳುವಾಸೆಯಿಂದ ಬಾಗಿನಿಂತ ಸಜ್ಜನರಿಗಾಗಿ, ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಶಿಷ್ಯರೊಬ್ಬರು ಕಾವ್ಯದಂತೆ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಚರಿತೆ[ಭಂದಸ್ಸು]ಗಳ, ಗುರುಗಳ[ಕಾವ್ಯನಾಯಕನ] ಸ್ತುತಿಯಿಂದೊಡಗೂಡಿದ ನುಡಿಯನ್ನಾಡಿದರು:

10-2. A certain disciple of Madhwacharya spoke a few sentences to the humble, virtuous multitude full of curiosity extolling the favourable feats of the eminent Acharya in a melodic manner like an epic poem (e.g. Naishadha) hymning the glories of a great hero in many meters.

भुवानाद्भुत-मध्व-चेष्टितं न वदेमापि सुरायुषा वयम् ।

सकलं खलु किन्तु किञ्चिद-प्यथ शुश्रूषु-जनाय वर्णयते ॥ 10-3 ॥

'ಭುವನಕೆಲ್ಲ ಬೆರಗು ಬರಿಸಿದ ಮಧ್ವರ ಚರಿತೆಯನೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ದೇವತೆಗಳ ಆಯುಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಹೇಳಿ ಮುಗಿಸಲಾಗದು. ಆದರೂ ಕೇಳಬಯಸುವವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಿಂಚಿತನ್ನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು:

10-3. We cannot enumerate in entirety the marvellous miracles of Madhwacharya, even (if endowed) with a superhuman span of life; yet we will recount a few (according to our ability, for the satisfaction) of our desiring devotees.

कचिदीश्वर-देवमेष भूपं खननं पान्थ-जनं विधापयन्तम् ।

स्वमपि प्रति-चोदयन्तमूचे क्रियया नोऽकुशलान् प्रबोधयेति ॥ 10-4 ॥

'ಒಂದೆಡೆ, ದಾರಿಗರಿಂದ ಕೆರೆ ಅಗೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ದೊರೆ ಈಶ್ವರದೇವ ತನ್ನನ್ನೂ ಅಗೆಸಹೊರಟಾಗ ಇವರೆಂದರು: 'ಅರಿಯದ ನಮಕೆ ಅಗೆದು ತೋರಿಸು' ಎಂದು.

10-4. When the ascetic Acharya was also compelled by the (relentless) ruler of a region who pressed all the passers-by into digging service, he expressed: 'Oh king, enlighten us who are not experts, on how to dig (in digging)'.

प्रकारं प्रकटीकर्तुम् आरभ्य विरराम नो ।

महीयो-मति-माहात्म्याद् वैशयेन खनन् खलः ॥ 10-5 ॥

'ಆ ದುರುಳನೋ ಅಗೆವ ಬಗೆ ತೋರಲೆಂದು ಅಗೆಯ ತೊಡಗಿದವನು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಮಹಿಮೆಯಿಂದ ಮೈಮರೆತು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸದೆ ಆಗೆಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದ.

10-5. The stupid Ishwaradeva, to school the saint speciously started to strike (dig); but Lo! (Propelled by the Acharya the incarnation of Mukhyaprana subject to his sway, he stopped not (even though the Acharya journeyed ahead). Such was the spell of his supremacy!

नानेनानेनानेनोनूननेन ननु नुन्नाः ।

नानाना नो नूनं नानेनानूननाऽनुन्नः ॥ 10-6 ॥

'ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆಗಲಿರದ ಪ್ರಾಣಪತಿಯಾದ ಇವರು ಪ್ರಾಯಃ ಎಲ್ಲ ಚೇತನಗಳನ್ನು ಪೇರಿಸುವವರಲ್ಲವೆ? ಇವರ ಅಂಕೆಗೆ ಸಿಗದವನು ಎಲ್ಲ ಒಡೆಯರಿಗೊಡೆಯ ಪರಮ ಪುರುಷ ಮಾತ್ರ!

10-6. There are no souls not spurred by the sublime Sukhatirtha, shorn of all slurs, sovereign among the sentients. But the sachem stimulator, the supreme Lord of Lakshmi, the singular sustainer of the Supra-humans (like Brahma and others) is the sole one, not subject to (Mukhyaprana's) sway.

यमशेष-भव-प्रभवः स्मरता मसुखाब्धिरपैति न चित्रमिदम् ।

मरुतीदृशि भान्ति हि यत्-स्तवने यम-शेष-भव-प्रभवः स्म रताः ॥ 10-7 ॥

'ಯಾರನ್ನು ನೆನೆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಬಾಳಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ದುಗುಡದ ಕಡಲು; ಯಾರನ್ನು ಹಾಡಿ ಹೊಗಳಿ ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಯಮ ಶೇಷ ರುದ್ರರಂಥ ಸಮರ್ಥರು ಇಂಥ ಮುಖ್ಯಪ್ರಾಣನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯಲ್ಲ!

10-7. This subjection of the surly Ishwaradeva to the sovereign Acharya is no surprise since sheer surrender by the sacred ones sets them scot-free from the sea of sorrows of Samsara (worldly life) and superior souls like Shesha, Shiva and Samavarti (Yama) scintillate singing his splendours.

सञ्चरन्नञ्चनीयः कदाचिद् विभुः विष्णु-पद्यास्तटं वैष्णवाग्रेसरः ।

प्रापदासैर्निजैरेष शिष्यैर्वृतः त्यक्त-विश्व-प्लवं शात्रवातङ्कतः ॥ 10-8 ॥

'ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಸಂಚರಿಸುತ್ತ, ವೈಷ್ಣವರ ಮುಂದಾಳು ಪೂಜ್ಯ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ತನ್ನ ಆಪ್ತಶಿಷ್ಯರೊಡಗೂಡಿ ಬಂದರು ಗಂಗೆಯ ತಡಿಗೆ; ಹಗೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆದರಿ ಯಾವ ದಾಟುದೋಣಿಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೂ ಇರದ ಕಡೆಗೆ!

10-8. The mighty, meritorious Madhwacharya, the most admired among the adherents of Lord Vishnu, accompanied by his faithful followers, once reached the bank of the Ganges where the ferrymen had forsaken their ferries for fear of foes.

इमान स्व-स्व-पूर्वाश्रयानात्म-वाक्यात् स-लीलं दयालुः स मूलाश्रयात्मा ।

निषेद्धननादृत्य चानन्य-लङ्घ्यां तदाऽऽत्याययत् तां नदीं संसृतिं वा ॥ 10-9 ॥

'ಯಾರೂ ದಾಟಲಾಗದ ಆ ನದಿಯ ದಡ ಹಾಯಿಸಿದರು ಸಲೀಸಾಗಿ ಕರುಣಾಳು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು, ಬಾಳನದಿಯ ದಡ ಹಾಯಿಸುವಂತೆ; ತಡೆಯ ಬಂದವರನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಿ, ತಾನು ಮೊದಲು ಆಸರೆಯಾಗಿ ಮುಂದೆ ನಿಂತು, ತನ್ನ ಆಣತಿಯಂತೆ ತಮ್ಮತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಸಾಗಿದ ಈ ಶಿಷ್ಯರನ್ನು!

10-9. The merciful Madhwacharya, unmindful of the warnings of the objectors enabled his disciples to cross the river, impossible to wade through without boats with extreme ease by being their main-stay advising them to support each other in succession, as he helps his staunch devotees who believe implicitly in his philosophy and submit themselves to his illustrious lineage, to traverse the sea of samsara.

वारयत-वारयत वैरि-सुहृदोऽमून् मारयत-मारयत पार-गमनात् प्राक् ।

आपतत आलपत इत्यवदुच्चैः स त्वरक-राज-पुरुषानुचित-वाचा ॥ 10-10 ॥

'ತಡೆಯಿರಿ ತಡೆಯಿರಿ ಇವರನ್ನು; ಹಗೆಗಳ ಕಡೆಯವರನ್ನು; ಹೊಡೆಯಿರಿ ಹೊಡೆಯಿರಿ ದಡಸೇರುವ ಮೊದಲು' - ಹೀಗೆ ಅನ್ನುತ್ತ ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ತುರುಕರಾಜನ ಪಡೆಯವರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಮಾನುಡಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ:

10-10. Madhwacharya adverted the army-men aloud and talked to them in their own tongue while they were coming down in the water crying glamorously 'Avert, avert, the allies of our adversaries: Fordo, fordo the foes before they ford through (reach the shore)'.

न जडा जले पतत साहसादहो न भयं हि वो बहुतयाऽबहोर्जनात्।

भवतां पतिं क्षिति-पतिं दिदृक्षवः प्रति-याम केन कलहं चिकीर्षथ ॥ 10-11 ॥

‘ಅಯ್ಯಾ ಮೊದ್ದುಗಳೆ, ಆಹಾ, ದುಡುಕಿ ದುಮುಕದಿರಿ ನೀರಿಗೆ! ನೀವು ತುಂಬ ಮಂದಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲವೇ ಮಂದಿಯಿಂದ ನಿಮಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಿಲ್ಲ! ನಿಮ್ಮೊಡೆಯನಾದ ದೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಯಸಿ ಹೊರಟುಬಂದವರು ನಾವು. ಮತ್ತೆ ಯಾರ ಜತೆ ಜಗಳ ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ?’

10-11. ‘Oh Indiscreet! rush not rashly into the water. Queer indeed! While you are many in measure (number) there is no fear from us who are few and when we are coming to contact your Sultan. Why you wish to wrangle with us?’

वचसेत्यनेन स परान् न्यरुणद् भुजगान् नरेन्द्र इव मन्त्र-बलात्।

उदतारयत् परि-जनं मृति-भी-सरितश्च देव-सरितश्च समम् ॥ 10-12 ॥

‘ಈ ಇಂಥ ಮಾತಿನಿಂದ ಅವರು ಮಣಿಸಿದರು ಹಗೆಗಳನ್ನು; ವಿಷವೈದ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರದಿಂದ ಮಣಿಸುವಂತೆ ಹಾವುಗಳನ್ನು! ಮತ್ತೆ ದಡಹಾಯಿಸಿದರು ಒಡನಾಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಯೇ! ಸಾವಿನ ಭಯದ ನದಿಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ದೇವನದಿಯಿಂದ.’

10-12. The Acharya thus withheld (the soldiers) with his persuasive tone from proceeding further like a magician stilling the serpents by the power of his spell (Garuda-mantra) and simultaneously averted the eminent death-fear of his disciples (blocking them like a river) and enabled them to cross the celestial sea.

निर्विकारचरितोऽपि परीतः क्रूर-किङ्कर-सहस्र-तयेन।

स ब्रजन्मुदलसज्जगदीशः सिंहराडिव सृगाल-समूहे ॥ 10-13 ॥

‘ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಸೈನಿಕರು ಸುತ್ತುವರಿದಿದ್ದರೂ ನಿರ್ವಿಕಾರವಾದ ನಡೆಯ ಜಗದೊಡೆಯ ಅಚಾರ್ಯರು ಸೊಗಯಿಸಿದರು ಸಾಗುತ್ತ; ನರಿಗಳ ಪಡೆಯ ನಡುವೆ ಕಾಡಿನೊಡೆಯ ಸಿಂಹ ನಡೆದಂತೆ.’

10-13. Madhwacharya, the monitor of the universe pushed ahead untouched by fear even when encircled by thousands of relentless soldiers, glistening like a brave lion girdled by a horde of jackals.

अप्रकम्प्य-वपुषं सुरासुरैः सिंह-संहननमेनमुन्नतम्।

प्राप्तमात्म-नगरान्तिकं नृपः प्रेक्ष्य सौध-शिखरे स्थितोऽब्रवीत् ॥ 10-14 ॥

‘ದೇವ-ದಾನವಾರಿಗು ಜಗ್ಗದ, ಹಿರಿಯ ಮೈಸಿರಿಯ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ತನ್ನ ಪುರದ ಬಳಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅರಮನೆಯ ಅಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ದೊರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ನುಡಿದ:

10-14. The Turkish ruler seeing from the top-floor of his mansion the imposing (long-armed), graceful Acharya hard to be moved even by deities and demons approaching his city premises, spoke thus:

रिपु-नृप-प्रणिधि-प्रति-शङ्कया पथित-पाटन-कर्मणि दीक्षितैः ।

सु-मुख मे पुरुशैः परुशैः कथं यम-भटैरिव नासि विहिंसितः ॥ 10-15 ॥

ಓ ಚೆಲುವೊಗದ ಯತಿಯೇ, ಶತ್ಪುರಾಜರ ಗೂಢಚರರೆಂಬ ಸಂಶಯದಿಂದ ದಾರಿಗರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಬಗ್ಗು ಬಡುವ ನೇಮ ತೊಟ್ಟವರು; ನಿಮ್ಮ ಯಮನ ದೂತರಂತೆ ಕರುಣೆಗೊಟ್ಟವರು ನನ್ನ ಸೈನಿಕರು. ಅವರಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆಗೊಳಗಾಗದೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಪಾರಾದಿರಿ?

10-15. ‘Oh, pleasing Saint! It is really strange that you are not slain by my savage soldiers, merciless as the messengers of death, specialized in pestering the passers-by suspecting them to be enemy-spies.’

आप्लव-देव-नदी-तरणं ते हन्त कथं च चिकीर्षसि किं त्वम् ।

तं निगदन्तमिति-प्रभृतीह स्माऽह महा-पुरुशोत्तम-दासः ॥ 10-16 ॥

‘ದೋಣಿಯಿರದ ಗಂಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ದಾಟಿ ಬಂದಿರಿ? ಅಚ್ಚರಿ! ಏನು ಮಾಡಹೊರಟವರು ನೀವು?’ ಈ ಇಂಥ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅವನಿಗುತ್ತರಿಸಿದರು ಪರಮಪುರುಷ ಹರಿಯ ಹಿರಿಯ ದಾಸರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು:

10-16. Oh hallowed sage! How could you get over (cross the river) without a gadget (boat)? What is your task on hand (wish to do)? Madhwacharya, the staunch devotee of the supreme Lord Vishnu being so questioned, thus replied:

योऽसौ देवो विश्व-दीपः प्रदीप्तः कुर्मः सर्वं तत्-परानु-ग्रहेण ।

यामस्तावत् तूर्णमाशामुदीचीम् इत्याद्यं तद्-भाषया चित्र-वाक्यम् ॥ 10-17 ॥

‘ವಿಶ್ವಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಬೆಳಕಾಗಿ ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆ ದೇವರ ಹಿರಿಹಸಾದದಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರು ನಾವು; ಸದ್ಯ ಒಡನೆ ಹೊರಟವರು ಉತ್ತರದ ಕಡೆಗೆ, ಮುಂತಾದ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯ ನುಡಿಗಳಿಂದ, ಅವನ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲೆ!

10-17. (Madhwacharya surprisingly enough answered in Persian) ‘we work up such super-human miracles with the exquisite grace of the resplendent

God, who illumines the entire universe with his brilliance: We intend to move to the north, forthwith’.

गाम्भीर्यं धृतिमुरु-वीर्यमार्य-भावं तेजोऽग्र्यं गिरमपि देश-काल-युक्ताम् ।

राजाऽस्य स्फुटमुप-लभ्य विस्मितोऽस्मै राज्यार्धं सपदि समर्पयाम्बभूव ॥ 10-18

‘ಅವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಆಳವನ್ನು, ಕೆಚ್ಚನ್ನು, ಹಿರಿಯ ಬೀರವನ್ನು, ಪೂಜ್ಯಭಾವವನ್ನು ತುಂಬತೇಜಸ್ಸನ್ನು, ದೇಶ-ಕಾಲಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತುಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಬೆರಗಾದ ದೊರೆ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಒಡನೆ ಉಡುಗರೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಭಾಗವೊಂದನ್ನು.

10-18. Stunned with this marvel of Madhwacharya the King greatly realizing the solemnity, intrepidity, magnificence, erudition, dignified conduct, resplendence and apposite talk (in keeping with the time and place) readily parted with half of his kingdom.

दण्डार्ह-बुद्धि-विषयो नृप-पूरुषाणां राज्यार्ह-बुद्धि-विषयोऽभवदित्थमेषः ।

नीतिं प्रकाशयितुमेव विपत्सु कार्यां गन्तुं प्रभुः प्रसभतोऽपि तथा व्यधात् सः ॥ 10-19 ॥

‘ರಾಜನ ಭಟರಿಗೆ ‘ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕವರು’ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಹೀಗೆ ‘ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕವರು’ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಆಪತ್ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ತೊರಿಸಲೆಂದೆ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಹಾಗೆ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡರು; ಬಲಾತ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಹೋಗಲು ನಮರ್ಥರಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ!’

10-19. Madhwacharya deemed by the soldiers as fit for slaughter (being suspected as an enemy-spy) was realised by the distinguished ruler (as a celebrated celestial) deserving half of his domain. The Acharya, though potent to push ahead with force conducted himself (in a civil manner) to lay down a distinctly lesson for his disciples to copy in times of distress.

कदाच्चोराणां निकरमवलोक्याभि-पततां

अवस्थाप्य स्वीयान् कर-ग-पट-पिण्डार्थ-मति-कृत् ।

चरन्नेतेष्वेतानथ मिथ इहाघातयदहो

विभुः सम्मोह्य प्राग विजय इव संशप्तक-गणान् ॥ 10-20 ॥

‘ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಕಳ್ಳರ ಪಡೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಗೆರಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಬಳಗದವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು; ತಾನು ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಗಂಟೊಂದನ್ನು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಆ ಕಳ್ಳರೆದುರು ನಡೆದಾಡಿದರು. ಆಹಾ, ಅದು ದುಡ್ಡಿನ ಗಂಟೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿ ಅವರ ‘ತನಗೆ, ತನಗೆ’ ಎಂದು ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರು

ಹೊಡೆದಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಸಂಶಪ್ತಕರ ಗುಂಪನ್ನು ಸಮೋಹನಾಸ್ತ್ರದಿಂದ ಅರ್ಜುನ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ.

10-20. Once, discerning a band of bandits intruding upon them, the mighty Madhwacharya, at will brushing aside his adherents on the safe side tripped hither and thither among the thieves with a lump of cloth in his hand to baffle them to believe that it contained their pelf, thus leading them to wrangle and slay each other in trying to snatch it, like Arjuna slaying the demons (Samsaptakas) with the Sammohana Missile.

अन्यत्र च चोरान् धन्य-प्रवरोऽसौ शूरान् शत-सङ्घान् प्राप्तान् स्व-जिघांसून् ।
एकेन तु शिष्येणाऽकृष्ट-कुठारान् निस्ताडित-यूथ्यानद्रावयत द्राक् ॥ 10-21 ॥

'ಇನ್ನೊಂದೆಡೆ, ದನ್ಯತಮರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಒಡನೆ ಒದ್ದೊಡಿಸಿದರು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆಯ ಬಂದ ನೂರಾರು ಮಂದಿ ಕಲಿತನದ ಕಳ್ಳರನ್ನು, ಅವರ ಕೈಯಿಂದಲೇ ಕೊಡಲಿ ಕಸಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಗುಂಪನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಹೊಡೆದೊಡಿಸಿದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಶಿಷ್ಯನಿಂದ.

10-21. In another place when a crowd of valiant robbers numbering a hundred rushed to slaughter them, Madhwacharya, the Supreme among the blessed, forthwith put them to rout. He urged his lone disciple Upendratirtha to snatch their own axe and to heavily belabour their leader with it. (Such is his glory!)

क्वचिच्छिला-च्छटा-भ्रमादमुं स-सङ्घमत्यजन् ।
आवेक्ष्य दस्यवः पुनः कुतूहलात् तमानमन् ॥ 10-22 ॥

'ಇನ್ನೊಂದೆಡೆ, ಬಿಟ್ಟು ತೆರಳಿದರು ಕಳ್ಳರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರೊಡನಿದ್ದ ಇವರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು, ಬಂಡೆಯ ರಾಶಿ ಎಂದುಕೊಂಡು. ಮತ್ತೆ ನಿಜ ತಿಳಿದು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಕಾಲಿಗೆರಗಿದರು ಬೆರಗಾಗಿ ಬಂದು.'

10-22. In one place when some burglars intended to assault the Acharya along with his followers, he let them go suffering an illusion that they were some blocks of stone and again on seeing them as human beings, (experiencing a change of heart) they laid themselves low before them with reverence. This is another miracle of the master.

सत्योच्छेदे सेच्छपातं व्याघ्राकारं दैत्य-व्याघ्रम् ।
प्राळ्याद्रेः प्रान्ते प्राज्ञः पाणोर्लीला-लेशेनाऽस्यत् ॥ 10-23 ॥

‘ಹಿಮಗಿರಿಯ ತಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಯ ಕಿರಿಸೊಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆದುರುಳಿಸಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು
ಹುಲಿಯ ರೂಪ ತೊಟ್ಟು ಬಂದ ಹಿರಿಯ ದೈತ್ಯನನ್ನು ಸತ್ಯತೀರ್ಥರನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಲೆಂದೆ
ಬಯಸಿ ಬಂದವನನ್ನು!

10-23. The omniscient Acharya moving in the precincts of the Himalayas hurled down a fierce demon (rushing speedily) in the shape of ferocious tiger with a keen desire to slay his disciple Satyatirtha (carrying the sacred small chest containing the images of Gods and Saligrama Stones), with a light pat of his (sinewy) palm. (Such in the vigour of his might and as such he will drive out with extreme ease, the distress of devotees.)

प्राप स नारायणतः शुद्ध-शिलात्म-प्रतिमाः ।

यासु स पद्मा-सहितो दोष्यहितः सन्निहितः ॥ 10-24 ॥

‘ನಾರಾಯಣನಿಂದ ಪಡೆದವರು ದುಷ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟನಾಗದ ನಾರಾಯಣ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯ ಜತೆಗೆ
ಸನ್ನಿಹಿತನಾಗಿರುವ, ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದ ಶಿಲಾಮಯ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳನ್ನು.’

10-24. The Acharya was blessed by Lord Vedavyasa (another embodiment of Lord Narayana) at North Badari with sacred stone images (the famed Vyasa-Musti) in the form of eight fistful Sand-lumps where Lord Narayana, the eternal foe of the God-despisers is ever-present with his consort Goddess Lakshmi.

पाराशर्यः पर-तत्व-प्रसिद्धै तात्पर्यार्थं परमं भारतस्य ।

व्यक्तुं वक्तुं नियुनक्ति स्म साक्षाद् एनं धन्यं भुवने मन्यमानः ॥ 10-25 ॥

‘ಇವರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ತಕ್ಕವರು ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ ಬಾದರಾಯಣರು ಪರತತ್ವದ
ಪ್ರಸಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಹಾಭಾರತದ ಮುಖ್ಯತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಸಾರಲೂ ಇವರನ್ನೆ
ತೊಡಗಿಸಿದರು.’

10-25. Lord Vedavyasa (son of sage Parashara) knowing Madhwacharya (the incarnation of Lord Vayu) as the most competent among the selfless few in the universe assigned the task of propagating the real nature of Para-Tatwa (Supreme divine) by expounding clearly the purport of the great epic Mahabharata.

तीर्थेषु तीर्थेषु च सौख्य-तीर्थः क्षेत्रेषु च क्षेत्र-विदां वरिष्ठः ।

गोविन्दमावन्द्य सहानुगोऽगाद् गङ्गां पुनस्तुङ्ग-तरङ्ग-मालाम् ॥ 10-26 ॥

‘ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲ್ಲವರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠರಾದ ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರು ಪವಿತ್ರ ತೀರ್ಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋವಿಂದನನ್ನೆ ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತ, ಮರಳಿ ತೆರಳಿದರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರೊಡನೆ, ನೆಗೆವ ತೆರಗಳಬ್ಬರದ ಗಂಗೆಯೆಡೆಗೆ.’

10-26. Anandatirtha, the Supreme among the souls, knowing the hallowed regions saluted the varied images of Lord Narayana with intense devotion in all holy lakes and sacred spots (like Kurukshetra) on his way again from Badari to the celestial Ganges with her rows of high rising billows.

प्लवैरपेतामवलोक्य सिन्धुं सरोज-बन्धुं च तदाऽऽप्त-सिन्धुम् ।

तटे निषण्णानधिकं विषण्णान् निरीक्ष्य शिष्यान्तरत् स एताम् ॥ 10-27 ॥

‘ದಾಟಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಗಂಗೆಯನ್ನು, ನದಿ ದಾಟಲು ದೋಣಿ ಇರದ್ದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸೂರ್ಯ ಕಡಲು ಸೇರುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು; ದುಗುಡದಿಂದ ತಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಚಲ್ಲ ಕುಳಿತು ಶಿಷ್ಯರನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ!

10-27. Madhwacharya seeing no ferries to take them to the other side and further discerning his disciples squatting on the shore greatly distressed (being puzzled with the future course of action) crossed the river Ganges (with his yogic strength)

न वानरेन्द्रस्य विलङ्घिताब्धेः न वा नरेन्द्रस्य विहर्तुरस्याम् ।

इमेऽस्मरंस्तद्-वपुषोऽन्यथाऽस्य शक्तस्य शङ्क्येत विपत् कथं तैः ॥ 10-28 ॥

‘ಆ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ ಕಡಲು ಹಾರಿದ ಹನುಮಂತನನ್ನು, ಅಥವಾ ಗಂಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಟವಾಡಿದ ಭೀಮಸೇನನನ್ನು! ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ, ಆ ದೈವತವೆ ಮೈವೆತ್ತು ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ, ಸಮರ್ಥರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಆಪತ್ತಿನ ಶಂಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಸುಳಿಯಿತು ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ?’

10-28. At this juncture, his disciples did not bring to mind the well-high impossible feat of (heroic) Hanuman courageously crossing the roaring seas or (brave) Bhimasena traversing the Ganges during his boyish sea-sports: otherwise (if they had remembered them and realised that their Acharya is the third incarnation of Lord Vayu) how could they apprehend any danger and doubt the inherent competence of the mighty Madhwacharya to wade through the waters?

जगत्-प्रदीपायित-गो-गणाढ्ये दिवाकरे मध्व-दिवाकरे च ।

अव्यक्त-रूपे श्रियमत्यजन् द्राक् सहाम्बुजैस्तन्नयनाम्बुजानि ॥ 10-29 ॥

‘ಜಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳಕು ನೀಡುವ ‘ಗೋಣ’ಗಳಿಂದ [ಮಧ್ವ: ವಚನಸಮೂಹಗಳಿಂದ; ಸೂರ್ಯ: ಕಿರಣಸಮೂಹಗಳಿಂದ] ಕೂಡಿದ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ವಸೂರ್ಯ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಕಾಣಿಸದಾದಾಗ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಕಳೆಗುಂದಿದವು ತಾವರೆಗಳ ಜತೆಗೆ ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಕಣ್ಣಾವರಗಳೆ ಕೂಡ!

10-29. Like the lotuses losing their lustre when the Sun, the luminous lamp of the world sets, the disciples of Madhwacharya (who enlightens the universe with his treasure of profound words) were aggrieved, with their eyes faded on his immediate disappearance.

पदं पशोर्वा विनता-तनूजः तीर्त्वा नदीं तावददीन-सत्त्वः ।

अनार्द्र-वासाः स कुतूहलाद्रैः नृदेव-भूदेव-मुख्यैर्वन्दे ॥ 10-30 ॥

‘ಇತ್ತ ತಲೆದೂಗಿ ಬಾಗಿದರು ದೊರೆ ಮತ್ತು ದ್ವಿಜರು ಮುಂತಾದವರು, ಹಸುವಿನ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಗರುಡ ಹಾರಿದಂತೆ ಹಗುರಾಗಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ತೋಯದೆ ಹೊಳೆಯನ್ನು ದಾಟಿ ಬಂದ ಕೆಚ್ಚಿದೆಯ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಅಚ್ಚರಿಗೊಂಡು!

10-30. The King, the Brahmins and others standing on the shore, struck with surprise to see mighty Madhwacharya traverse the river with extreme ease with even his drapery not drenched (well versed in Jalastambhana art) like Garuda (the son of Vinuta) crossing leisurely with the steps of a cow, humbly bowed to him.

भीतैररातेरतिमात्रमत्र न-तारकैरप्यथ तारकैः सः ।

स्व-तेजसा विस्मित-भूप-नुन्नैः प्लवेन शिष्यान् निरतारयत् ताम् ॥ 10-31 ॥

‘ದೋಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತ ಕರೆಸಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರನ್ನು, ಹಗೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆದರಿ ನಾವೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದನ್ನೆ ತೊರೆದಿದ್ದ ಅಂಬಿಗರಿಂದ; ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ತೇಜಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿತನಾದ ದೊರೆಯ ಸೂಚನೆಯಂತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ನಾವೆ ಹತ್ತಿದವರಿಂದ!

10-31. Then, Madhwacharya saw his disciples (waiting on the other shore) being rowed through the Ganges in the boat, brought by the boat-man frightened to ferry for fear of foes but now being sent by startled sovereign subject to Acharya’s sway.

विशङ्कटम् स्व-स्तटिनी-तटं ते दीप-प्रदीपं जनताभिपूर्णम् ।

सञ्चोदयद्-पण्डित-मण्डलाढ्यं नाथावलोकोत् क-हृदोऽभ्यपश्यन् ॥ 10-32 ॥

‘ಗುರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಲು ಕಾತರರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಅವರು ಮೊದಲು ಕಂಡರು: ದೀಪದಿಂದ ಬೆಳಗಿದ, ಜನಸ್ತೋಮ ತುಂಬಿದ, ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪಂಡಿತಮಂಡಲಿ ನೆರೆದ, ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಗಂಗೆಯ ತಡಿಯನ್ನು!’

10-32. The students of Madhwacharya solicitous of seeing their master, saw the broad bank of the celestial river (Ganges) beaming with lights and crowded with people and pundits putting forth their moot-points. (Before the Acharya).

आम्नायमाम्नाय-विदां विदग्धं स-भाव-भेदं प्रवदन्तमत्र ।

दैव्यां सभायामिव पद्म-योनिं प्रैक्षन्त साक्षात् सुख-तीर्थमेते ॥ 10-33 ॥

‘ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡರವರು ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರನ್ನು; ವೇದ-ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪಳಗಿದವರನ್ನು; ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಭೇದಗಳೊಡನೆ ವೇದಮಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವವರನ್ನು; ಕಂಡಂತೆ ದೇವತೆಗಳ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚತುರ್ಮುಖನನ್ನು!’

10-33. The disciples distinctly saw Anandatirtha, an authority among the knowers of Vedas seated in the assembly of scholars on the shore of the Ganges expounding the deeper import of the esoteric Vedic sentences, beaming like (Chaturmukha) Brahma in the council of the celestials (a fitting comparison and a tacit suggestion of the Acharya being the next Chaturmukha Brahma).

प्राप्तस्ततो हस्तिन-राज-धानीं मासानुवासेह स वास-योग्यान् ।

मठान्तरेऽनन्त-गुणान्तरः सन् एकान्त-देशे सरितोऽसमीपे ॥ 10-34 ॥

‘ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹಸ್ತಿನಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾತುರ್ಮಾಸ್ಯ ತಂಗಿದರು; ಒಂದು ಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ; ನದಿಯಿಂದ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ; ಏಕಾಂತದ ತಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ; ಭಗವಂತನ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನೆ ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತ ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ.’

10-34. From that place he hied to Hastinapura, once the capital of the Kurus (where he ruled as king designate for years together during his second incarnation of Bhimasena) and stayed during the Chaturmasya period suited for the observance of vows, in a monastery in some solitary place a little away from the Ganges, contemplating on the auspicious attributes of Lord Vishnu.

भित्त्वा भुवं देव-नदी जगाम शाखा-विशेषेण निषेवितुं तम् ।

वाणी च यत्-प्रेष्यतया कृतार्था शिवादि-वन्द्या न तदत्र चित्रम् ॥ 10-35 ॥

'ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲ ಬಿರಿದು ಕವಲೊಡೆದು ಹರಿದು ಬಂದಳು ಗಂಗೆ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಸೇವೆಗೆಂದು?
ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯಲ್ಲ! ರುದ್ರಾದಿಗಳೂ ಮಣಿದ ವಂದ್ಯಳಾದ ವಾಗ್ಗೇವತೆಯೆ ಇವರ
ಸೇವೆಯಿಂದ ಕೃತಕೃತ್ಯಳಾದಳಲ್ಲವೆ?

10-35. It is not astounding that the divine river Ganges approached, by ramifying herself and ripping open the earth (near the monastery) for the second time, (her first appearance being in Madhwa-Sarovara at Udupi), to attend on the Acharya (observing his Chaturmasya vow) when Goddess Bharati, saluted by Lord Shiva and others regards herself as highly blessed in serving him with devotion – Thus heightening the majesty of the master.

गुरु-प्रबर्हस्य पदारविन्दं विदूरतः सा प्रणनाम मूर्ता ।

औदार्य-सौन्दर्य-तनुं तनुं तां आलक्ष्य शिष्यैरति-विस्मितं तैः ॥ 10-36 ॥

'ಹಿರಿಯ ಗುರುಗಳ ತಾವರೆಗಾಲಿಗೆ ಎರಗಿದಳವಳು ದೂರದಲ್ಲೆ ಮೈದಾಳಿ ಬಂದು!
ನಿಬ್ಬೆರಗಾದರು ಆ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಹಿರಿಮೆ-ಚೆಲಮೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತವರಾದ ಆ ರೂಪ ಕಂಡು!

10-36. The disciples were immensely startled to see the embodied (in a prakritic form) supernal Bhagirathi endowed with exquisite beauty salute from a distance the lovely feet of their celebrated preceptor.

तेनोप-यातेन कदा-चनाथ वाराणसीं पाप-निवारणेन ।

अवादि वाणी बलिनः स्व-शिष्यान् विलोक्य लीलावसरेऽवलिप्तान् ॥ 10-37 ॥

'ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಪಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆವ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಕಾಶಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಒಂದು ವಿನೋದದ
ಪ್ರಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕರೆದು ಹೇಳಿದರು ತನ್ನ ಶಿಷ್ಯರನ್ನು; ತಮ್ಮ ತೋಳ್ಬಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವೆ
ಬೀಗಿದವರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು:

10-37. Then (at the end of the Chaturmasya period) Madhwacharya capable of destroying the sins of the dedicated moved to holy Kashi where he once perceived his lusty pupils puffed up with pride during their period of play uttering these words:

नियुद्ध-सिद्धौ युगपद्धि वीरम्-मन्या भवन्तोऽभि-पतन्तु मां द्राक् ।

समस्त-शक्तिं न युनक्ति यः स्वां अत्रास्मदाज्ञां स निराकरोति ॥ 10-38 ॥

‘ಬಲದ ಬಿಮ್ಮು ತಲೆಗಡರಿದ ನೀವೆಲ್ಲಯೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಜಟ್ಟಿಕಾಳಗಕೆಂದು ಎರಗಿರಿ ನನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ ಈಗಿಂದೀಗ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಪೂರ್ಣಬಲವನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿದವನು ನಮ್ಮಾಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಮೀರಿದಂತೆ.’

10-38. ‘You all, who assume yourselves as valorous, be prepared to confront me forthwith in a wrestling bout and in case you contend not with all your might you will be contravening my mandate. (Lest they might complain afterwards that they did not exert themselves fully against their revered master.)

इतीरयन् पञ्च-दशैष यूनः प्राप्तान् प्र-युद्धान् युगपन्निपात्य ।

उत्थीयतां यस्य समर्थता स्याद् इति ब्रुवाणः शनकैर्जहास ॥ 10-39 ॥

‘ಹೀಗೆಂದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಗರಡಿಗೆ ಸಜ್ಜಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಹದಿನೈದು ಮಂದಿ ತರುಣರನ್ನೂ ಒಂದೇಟಿಗೆ ಕೆಡವಿ, ‘ತಾಕತ್ತಿದ್ದವರು ಎದ್ದೇಳಿ’ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತ ಮೆಲ್ಲನ ನಕ್ಕರು!

10-39. Saying so, Madhwacharya floored down simultaneously all the fifteen fustian youths who fell on him forthwith in full force with a gentle smile and said these words ‘Let the strong one stand up!’

सौमेरवं गौरवमावहन्ति तवाङ्गमङ्गाङ्गुलयश्च नोऽङ्गे ।

पुरा विनश्याम इतो दयोलो स्वामिन् विमुञ्च्येत्यवदंस्तदा ते ॥ 10-40 ॥

‘ಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡರು ಆ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಾಗ: ‘ ದಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ! ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈ, ಕೈಯ ಬೆರಳುಗಳು ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೇರುವಿನ ಭಾರವನ್ನು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಓ ದಯಾಮಯರಾದ ಗುರುಗಳೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಕತೆ ಮುಗಿವ ಮುನ್ನ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು’ – ಎಂದು.

10-40. The disciples groaned ‘Oh dear Master, your very limbs and fingers placed on our body weight as heavy as the Meru Mountain. We will not survive; be kind to release us’.

तेनाथ मुक्तैरति-विस्मयस्तैः अवाप्यनालोच्य हि तत्-स्वरूपम् ।

यद्-भ्रू-विजृम्भेण स-शम्भु-शक्रं जगत् समस्तं नियतं निकामम् ॥ 10-41 ॥

‘ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಕೈ ತೆಗೆದಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯೊ ಅಚ್ಚರಿ. ಮರೆತುಬಿಟ್ಟರು ಅವರು: ರುದ್ರ-ಇಂದ್ರರಿಂದೊಡಗೂಡಿದ ಇಡಿಯ ವಿಶ್ವ ಇವರ ಹುಬ್ಬ ಕುಣಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಮಣಿದಿದೆ ಎಂದು!

10-41. (in response to their entreaty) being relieved of the stress of their distress (the burden of his limbs and fingers) they were heavily stunned by his enormous strength as they could hardly realise Madhwacharya’s innate

strength (he, being the third incarnation of Lord Vayu) whose sportive movement of the eye-brows regulates the universe comprising of Shankara, Shakra and others, at will. (What of the disciples, even if they were fifteen!)

स-दाक्ष्यमाक्षिप्त-समस्त-पक्षको यतिः प्रभुं कोऽप्यमरावती-पदः ।

जिगीषया ज्ञान-सहाय-कर्मणः प्रसाध्यतां साधनतेत्युदाहरत् ॥ 10-42 ॥

‘ಅಮರೇಂದ್ರಪುರಿ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನೊಬ್ಬ ಯತಿ, ಜಾಣತನದಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಾದಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಗೆದ್ದವರು, ಆಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲ ಬಯಸಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳೆದರು: ‘ಅರಿತು ಮಾಡುವ ಕರ್ಮವೆ ಫಲಪ್ರದ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸಿ ನೋಡೋಣ’ – ಎಂದು.

10-42. A certain monk by name Indrapuri dexterous in the doctrines of all disputants, with a desire to defeat the Acharya urged him to substantiate his tenet that ‘Karma supported by Jnana’ (action buttressed by knowledge) alone can attain the highest objective (salvation).

संसाधितार्थे भगवत्ययुक्ति-वित् पप्रच्छ स ज्ञान-पदार्थमुग्र-धीः ।

ज्ञातः स ते ज्ञान्यसि चेन्न चेन्नस प्रश्नो घटेतेति निराकृतैष तम् ॥ 10-43 ॥

‘ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸಿದಾಗ ತಕ್ಕ ಯುಕ್ತಿ ತೋಚದ ನೀಚಬುದ್ಧಿಯ ಆತ ಪೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿದರು: ‘ಅರಿವೆಂದರೆ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು?’ ಆಗ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆದರವರನ್ನು’: ‘ನಿಮಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಇದೆಯೆಂದಾದರೆ ಅರಿವಿನ ಅರ್ಥ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಅರಿವಿನ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾದರೂ ಹೇಗೆ ಬಂತು?’ – ಎಂದು.

10-43. When the Acharya convincingly proved his proposition, the relentless Indrapuri deplete of any reasoning to refute him, out of chagrin asked him to define the word (knowledge). Indrapuri was repudiated with this retort: ‘if you claim to be a learned man then you definitely know its meaning: if you deny, then the question does not crop up.’ (Since you cannot interrogate about things unknown.)

वितत-तम-तमोऽन्तं साधयन्त्या नितान्तं सदसि-सदसि रेजे व्याख्यया व्यास-शिष्यः ।

सकल-समयि-हस्ताम्भोज-बन्धाभिनन्दी शरदि-शरदि चन्द्रश्चन्द्रिका-सम्पदेव ॥ 10-44 ॥

10-44. Madhwacharya, the disciple of Lord Vedavyasa dazzled in all dignified assemblies, greatly dispersing with his discourses the gloom of diffused ignorance, endorsing the folding hands of hostile contestants like the moon dispelling the darkness with the flood of his light and relishing the folding petals of fading lotuses.

जननं समये-समये जगतः प्रथिते समये समयेदमिते ।

सनिरासमयेऽसमये स्थिति-युक् स्ववभास-मयेऽसमयेष्ट-धिया ॥ 10-45 ॥

‘ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲು ಮೆರೆದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಕವಿದ ಕತ್ತಲು ಕಳೆವ ಪ್ರವಚನದ ಮೋಡಿಯಿಂದ; ಪ್ರತಿಶರದದಲ್ಲು ಬೆಳಗುವಂತೆ ಚಂದ್ರ ಬೆಳದಿಂಗಳಿಂದ; ಎಲ್ಲ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವಿದರ ಜೋಡಿಸಿದ ಕೈಯೆಂಬ ತಾವರೆ ಮುಗುಳುನಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತ!

10-45. (Sri Narayana Panditacharya distils the essence of the disquisitions of Madhwacharya proclaiming the majesty of the Almighty) thus:

‘Lord Narayana, of the nature of pure knowledge (devoid of all impurities), abiding eternally without any modification in the vicinity of all sentient souls (entirely distinct from them), highly spoken of primarily by all the words in the Vedas and scriptures, (so not undescrivable) with his peerless free-will (not out of illusion) creates, sustains and dissolves the universe at regular intervals.

वर्तस्वाध्यधि सर्वं दीव्येदं सोऽनिशं स्वतन्त्रो विष्णुः ।

उज्जासय दुष्टानां संस्करु साधून् गुणाभिपूर्णोऽप्यगुणः ॥ 10-46 ॥

10-46. The independent Lord Narayana, full of auspicious attributes and free from the taint of Trigunas (Prakrati) habits in the hearts of all animate beings in the universe, always engaged in sport with them, hurling the vicious in abysmal deep and purifying and modelling the virtuous into splendid forms.

असमोत्तमो मतोऽसौ श्रियः-पतिर्विश्वतो विभिन्नात्मा ।

परमान् प्रकाममर्थान् प्रकाशयामास सेत्यादीन् ॥ 10-47 ॥

[45-47] ‘ಬೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬೆಳಗಿಸಿತು ಆ ಪ್ರವಚನ ಈ ಮುಂತಾದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಅರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು: ಎಲ್ಲ ಶಬ್ದಗಳಿಂದ ವಾಚ್ಯನೆಂದು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳು ಕೊಂಡಾಡುವ ಭಗವಂತ ಈ ಜೀವದ ಜತೆಗೆಯೆ ಇದ್ದಾನೆ. ಕಾಲದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಿರದ ಅವನು ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೂರ್ತಿ. ಅವನ ಎಣೆಯಿರದ ಇಚ್ಛಾಮಯವಾದ ಅರಿವಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಈ ಜಗತ್ತು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹುಟ್ಟುತ್ತದೆ; ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ; ಅಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರನಾದ ಆ ಹರಿಯೆ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಇದರೊಳಗೆ ಅನವರತ ಆಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ದುರಳರನ್ನು ಸಂಹರಿಸುತ್ತ, ಸಜ್ಜನರನ್ನು ಪುರಸ್ಕರಿಸುತ್ತ, ಗುಣಭರಿತನಾಗಿಯೂ ಗುಣಹಿತನಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಸರಿಮಿಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರಮೆಯರಸ ವಿಶ್ವದಿಂದ ವಿಲಕ್ಷಣ ಎಂದು ಬಲ್ಲವರ ಮತ.

10-47. The dissertation of the Acharya highlighted many exquisite ideas like Lord Narayana, Consort of Goddess Lakshmi who stands without an equal or superior who can be known to some extent only through the Veda and such similar scriptures, entirely strange when compared to the worldly beings,

समानया याऽनमाऽऽस मायया ततयाऽयमा ।

नयासना नाऽस या न यातनाऽललना[ऽ]तया ॥ 10-48 ॥

‘ಅವರ ಸಾಟಿಯಿರದ ಪ್ರವಚನ ಮಣಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹಬ್ಬಿದ ಮಾಯಾವಾದಕ್ಕೆ; ಎಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ನೀತಿಯ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟನ್ನು. ಇದರ ಎದುರಾಳಿ ಮಾಯಾವಾದದಿಂದ ಸುಖದ ಸುಳಿವಿರದ ಬರಿದೆ ಯಾತನೆ.

10-48. The interpretation of Madhwacharya is authoritative as it is based on sound Pramanas (valid reasonings). It stands unexcelled and never to be controverted by the spacious Maya-Shastra, (full of fallacious interpretations) and any version inimical to it will lead its votaries to the misery of eternal damnation.

यासमानाया ततमा मायमा अनमा आस, अयमा याच नयासना नासेति न, अनया अललना यातना (भवति) इत अन्यवः

प्राज्ञो राज्ञां त्रिदिव-पदवीं कौरवं क्षेत्रमाप्तः

सस्माराथ स्व-विहृति-पतद्धस्ति-युद्धोत्सवानाम् ।

सत्यात्माद्यैरिह परिवृतो भाविमारीच-दृग्भिः

विस्मरैः स्वैर्निज-नृप-तनू-हेति-दृष्ट्याऽतितुष्टैः ॥ 10-49 ॥

‘ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಮತ್ತೆ ಬಂದರು ಅರಸರ ಸಗ್ಗದ ಏಣಿಯಾದ ಕುರುಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ; ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು ತನ್ನ ಆಟಕ್ಕೆ ನೆಗೆದು ಬೀಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಮದ್ದಾನೆಗಳ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹಬ್ಬವನ್ನು; ಹಿಂದೆ ತಾವು ಅರಸರಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಬಳಸಿದ್ದ ಆಯುಧಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಖುಶಿಯಾದ, ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾರೀಚನಾಗುವವನನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬೆರಗಾದ ಸತ್ಯತೀರ್ಥ ಮುಂತಾದ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡು.

10-49. Then, Poornaprajna visited Kurukshetra, the gate-way to heaven for the kings (who laid down their lives in this holy land, Dharmakshetra) surrounded by his disciples Satyatirtha and others who were startled to see the fake-hermit shown by the Acharya as the future Maricha, the real despiser of Lord Vishnu and delighted to recognize the mace handled by him

in his incarnation as Bhimasena. He recollected his tussle with the elephants that were floored down by him in sport. (These reminiscences are a suggestion that Madhwacharya was Bhimasena. His knowledge of the past and the future speaks of his omniscience.)

विप्रात्मेशः क्षणार्थं कृत-नतिरशिति-श्रीर्हृषीकेश-देशे

स्पष्टं दृष्टोऽप्यदृष्टः सपदि विहितवान् विस्मयं देह-भाजाम्।

स्वप्ने स्व-प्रेरितान्य-स्थल-ग-निज-नरो-पाहतैर्भक्ष्य-भोज्यैः

प्राच्यैः प्राभोजयत् स्वं गुरुमखिल-गुरुं वेदयन् वेद-बन्धुम् ॥ 10-50 ॥

‘ಹೃಷೀಕೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರನೆ ಬಂದ ಬೆಳ್ಳನೆಯ ಹಾರುವನಾಗಿ; ಭಿಕ್ಷೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಲಿಗರಗಿ ಬೇಡಿದ; ಜನರು ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆಯೇ ಒಡನ ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದ! ಇನ್ನೊಂದೆಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ತನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಭಕ್ತನಿಗೆ ಕನಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ಅವನು ತಂದಿತ್ತ ಹೇರಳ ಭಕ್ಷ್ಯಭೋಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಉಣಿಸಿದನು ತನ್ನ ಗುರುವಿಗೆ, ವೇದಗಳ ಬಂಧು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಲೋಕಗುರು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತ!

10-50. In a holy place called Hrisiksha, Lord Shankara lustrous white bowing to Madhwacharya in the guise of a Brahmin entreating him to accept alms, seen distinctly but disappeared instantly, dumbfounding the disciples and urging his devotee in another Kshetra in a dream, to feast him sumptuously with diverse delicious dishes made the people present there, realise that he (Madhwacharya) was his preceptor and the preceptor of the whole world, the correct interpreter of the Vedas.

अवाप्तवान् पुनरिषु-पातमस्मरद् रमा-पतिं स परशु-राममादरात्।

स-राजकेळ्युरु-कदली-सहस्रकं तदाऽऽदत्त्यवसिति-दत्तमुत्तमम् ॥ 10-51 ॥

‘ಮತ್ತೆ ‘ಇಷುಪಾತ’ಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಬಗೆ ತುಂಬಿ ನೆನೆದರು ಪರಶುರಾಮರೂಪಿಯಾದ ರಮೆಯರಸನನ್ನು? ತಿಂದು ಮುಗಿಸಿದರು ಉಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ತಂದಿತ್ತ, ‘ರಾಜಕೇಳಿ ಎಂಬ ಹಿರಿಗಾತ್ರದ ಸಾವಿರ ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು!

10-51. Again, having arrived at another sacred place called Isupata, he devoutly remembered Lord Parashurama, the consort of Goddess Lakshmi and could eat with ease a thousand excellent, plump Rajakeli Plantains offered by the king of that place during his dinner. (Mid-day-meal)

स शङ्कर-पद-द्विजोप-हृतमाप्य गोवाख्य-गां
गरिष्ठ-कदली-लसद्-दश-शती-चतुष्कं चरन् ।
पयः कलश-पञ्चक-त्रिक-युगाभिपूर्णं पपौ
अदृष्ट-गतिरप्यभून्नृप-नृ-मण्डलैरुद्यतैः ॥ 10-52 ॥

‘ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಗೋವೆಗೆ, ತಿಂದರು ಶಂಕರನೆಂಬ ಹಾರುವನಿತ್ತ ನಾಕು ಸಾವಿರದಷ್ಟು ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು; ಕುಡಿದರು ಮೂವತ್ತು ಕೊಡೆ ತುಂಬ ಹಾಲನ್ನು; ತೆರಳಿದರು ತಡೆಯಲು ಸಜ್ಜಾಗಿ ನಿಂದ ಅರಸನಿಗು ಅವನ ಮಂದಿಗು ಕಾಣಿಸದೆ ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗಿ!

10-52. With his advent in Goa, Madhwacharya (Vrukodara) could consume four thousand bulky plantains offered by a Brahmin by name Shankara and empty thirty pots of milk and moved on unseen by the attendants of the King (who wanted to retain him in his kingdom) dispatched to deter him.

अयमेव गो-विषयतोऽपि सदसि जनतार्थितो जवात् ।
पुष्पमुत फलमहो विदधे जन-सुप्ति-दानुपम-गान-सम्पदा ॥ 10-53 ॥

‘ಪಶುಪೆ ಎಂಬ ಊರಲ್ಲಿ, ಇವರೊಂದು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಡನೆ ಹಾಡಿದರು ಜನರು ಬೇಡಿದರೆಂದು. ಆಹಾ, ಬರಿಸಿದರು ಗಿಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂ-ಹಣ್ಣು; ಜನರನ್ನು ಮೈಮರೆಸಿದ, ಸಾಟಿಯಿರದ ಆ ಹಾಡಿನ ಮೋಡಿಯಿಂದ.

10-53. The same (omniscient) Madhwacharya, entreated by some people (who had heard of his majesty) in a place called Pasupe, speedily enough made the erstwhile barren trees sprout into flowers and fruits with the affluence of his matchless musical magical enough to induce sweet sleep, to their great surprise.

धन्योऽमह्यत नाकिनामहित-हृद्-बाणस्समोऽजस्य यो
मध्वो ध्वस्त-दुरागमोऽग्न्य-हिमगु-श्रीः काममायामि-हत् ।
विष्णुं विश्व-जय-प्रदं स हि नमन् सेव्यं सु-सौख्यं मुदा
दाक्ष्याच्छ्री-धरमामयादि-विरही योगी सुहृत् सर्वदा ॥ 10-54 ॥

‘ಪೂಜೆಗೊಂಡರು ಧನ್ಯರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯಮಧ್ವರು; ಸಗ್ಗಿಗರ ಹಗೆಗಳೆದೆಗಂಟಿದ ಈಟಿಯಾದವರು; ನಾಲ್ಕೊಗನಿಗೆ ಸಾಟಿಯಾದವರು; ದುರಾಗಮಗಳನ್ನು ದೂರ ತಳ್ಳಿದವರು; ತುಂಬಿದ ತಂಗದಿರನ ಚೆಲುವಿನವರು; ವಿಶಾಲ ಹೃದಯದವರು; ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗು

ಗೆಲುವೀವ, ಎಲ್ಲರು ಸೇವಿಸುವ ಸೊಗದ ಸೆಲೆಯಾದ ಸಿರಿಯರಸ ಹರಿಯನ್ನು
ಮುದದಿಂದ ಜಾಣಿಂದ ನಮಿಸುವವರು; ರೋಗ-ರುಜಿನ ತಟ್ಟದವರು; ಭಕ್ತಿಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ
ಬಗೆಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು; ಸದಾ ಭಗವಂತನಲ್ಲೆ ಬಗೆಯನಿಟ್ಟವರು!

10-54. Blessed indeed is Madhwacharya, devoid of desire, replete with propitious qualities, dartlike to the hearts of the foes of Gods, equal in status to Chaturmukha Brahma, refuter of rival doctrines, lustrous like the luminous moon, magnanimous in mind, bowing with delight in all sacred places during his pilgrimage, laying low before Lord Vishnu full of bliss, blessing the virtuous with all prosperity, honoured everywhere by the public as a great mystic eternally devoted to Lord Vishnu, derelict of distress and dear to the deities.

इति भुवन-विभूषणस्य भूयां-स्यविगणितानि कृतान्तराणि हन्त ।

श्रवण-मनन-कीर्तनैरभीष्टं प्रति-ददतीत्यमराः प्र-कीर्तयन्ति ॥ 10-55 ॥

'ದೇವತೆಗಳೂ ಕೊಂಡಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ: ಆಹಾ, ಜಗಕ್ಕೆ ಭೂಷಣರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಈ ಇಂಥ
ಎಣಿಕೆಗೆಟ್ಟುಕದ ಹಲವಾರು ಲೀಲೆಗಳು ಬಯಸಿದ್ದನ್ನೀಯುತ್ತವೆ ಆಲಿಸಿದಾಗ, ನೆನೆದಾಗ
ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಡಿ ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿದಾಗ - ಎಂದು.'

10.55. Lo, even the Gods opine that to listen to, to meditate on and to recite the countless miracles of Madhwacharya, an embellishment of the world, fulfil the cherished desires of the devotees.

इति विविध-गो-धारा-वारैर्विशारद-वारि-दो

हरि-पद-रतो विद्या-विद्युत्-प्रदीपित-दिङ्-मुखः ।

भव-भय-महा-घर्मोत्तमं सघङ्गिप-मण्डलं

सफल-सुमनः-सान्द्रानन्दं व्यधादविपल्लवम् ॥ 10-56 ॥

ಹರಿಯ ಚರಣ[ಆಕಾಶ]ದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆನಿಂದ ಈ ಪಂಡಿತನೆಂಬ ಮೋಡ ಹೀಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯ
ಮಿಂಚಿನಿಂದ ದಿಸೆಗಳನ್ನ ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತ, ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಮಾತು[ನೀರು]ಗಳ ಸುರಿಮಳೆಯ
ಸುರಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸಂಸಾರ ಭಯವೆಂಬ ಬಿಸಿಲ ಬೇಗೆಗೆ ಬೆಂದ ಸಜ್ಜನರೆಂಬ ಗಿಡಮರಗಳು
ಸಂತಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿದವು, ವಿಪತ್ತಿನ ಲೇಶವೂ ಇರದೆ [ತಳಿರು ತುಂಬಿ], ಸಾರ್ಥಕವಾದ
ನಲ್ ಬಗೆಯ [ಹೂ-ಹಣ್ಣು] ಹೊತ್ತು!

10-56. The discreet disciple of Poornaprajna and devotee of Lord Narayana who lit the directions with the glow of his learning, cheered the virtuous direly

distressed with the dread of existence with his precious words that highlighted the majestic glories of Madhwacharya that free the people from all woes and favour them with knowledge, devotion and immense happiness like a cloud blazing the sky with its flash of lightening and blossoming the trees with flowers and fruits with its showers.

**इति श्रीमत्कवि-कुल-तिलक-त्रिविक्रम-पण्डिताचार्य-सुत श्री-नारायण-पण्डिताचार्य-विरचिते
श्री-मध्व-विजये महा-काव्ये-आनन्दाङ्किते दशमः सर्गः**

एकादशः सर्गः - [11-77]

प्रचुरान्तर-प्रवचनं फणि-राड् उप-शुश्रुवान् स-सनकादि-मुनिः ।

गगनेऽल्प-दृष्ट-वपुरत्र जनैः त्वरितं निलीन-रुचिराप पदम् ॥ 11-1 ॥

ಶೇಷದೇವ ಮುಗಿಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತ, ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಪ್ರವಚನ ಕೇಳಲು, ಸನಕಾದಿ ಮುನಿಗಳ ಜತೆಗೆ! ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಜನ ಕತ್ತೆತ್ತಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಮುಗಿಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಚ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು. ಒಡನೆ ಬೆಳಕನಡಗಿಸಿ ಮರೆಯಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ತಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಳಿದ.

11-1. God Shesha (the serpent-Lord) followed by sages like Sanaka and others, flooding the sky and with dazzle visible to the people of the earth for a while to their surprise, listened to the discourses of the Acharya on Brahmasutras and hied to his place, unseen. (On an enquiry into his unusual phenomenon, during the second half of the month, Acharya apprised the people who had assembled there that it was not moon-light but the lustre of God Shesha.)

अति-चित्र-धाम्नि निज-धाम्नि रतं स-सहस्र-मस्तकमनन्तममुम् ।

मुनयोऽभि-वाद्य विनयाभरणाः वरमन्वयुञ्जत तदाऽर्थमिमम् ॥ 11-2 ॥

ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ತೇಜದ ತನ್ನ ತಾಣದಲ್ಲಿದ ಸಾವಿರ ಹೆಡೆಯ ಈ ಶೇಷನನ್ನು ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ವಂದಿಸಿ ಕೇಳಿದರು ಮುನಿಗಳು ಈ ಹಿರಿಯ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು:

11-2. (On their return) the sages Sanaka and others, decked with humility, bowed with reverence to the lustrous thousand-hooded God-Shesha abiding in his charming abode and asked him an exquisite question concerning the merits of the excellent discourse (on Brahma-Sutra Bhashya).

भगवत्तमस्य विफुल-प्रमतेः समयं मनो-हर-तमं जगति ।

महितं भवद्भिरपि लोक-पते पठतां मुहुः फलमुद्देश्यति किम् ॥ 11-3 ॥

‘ಭಗವತ್ಪಾದರಾದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆಯಾಗುವಂಥದು. ಓ ಜಗದೊಡೆಯನಾದ ಶೇಷದೇವ, ನಿಮ್ಮಂಥವರೂ ಗೌರವಿಸುವಂಥದು, ಅದನ್ನು ಒದಿದವರಿಗೆ ದೊರಕುವ ಫಲವೇನು?

11-3. Oh ruler of the reptile-world! What good on earth does one get by the repeated study of Poornaprajna’s delightful Shastra inclusive of Brahma-Sutra Bhashya and others full of great glory when it is worshipped even by the illustrious like you?

अधिकारिणां फलमलं विदुषां भवति प्रवृत्तिरति-वीर्य-वती ।

इति तत्-फलं स-फल-सङ्कथनो भगवान् प्र-पञ्चयतु भूरि-दयः ॥ 11-4 ॥

‘ತೊಡಗಬಲ್ಲವರಿಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಅದರ ಫಲ ತಿಳಿದಾಗ ಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಒತ್ತು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲದ ಮಾತನ್ನೊಲ್ಲದ, ಹಿರಿಕರುಣೆಯ ದೇವ ನಮಗೆ ಅದರ ಫಲವನ್ನು ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು.’

11-4. A study of the Shastra by the eligibles well-informed of its gains is immensely fruitful; hence, O Venerable one, most merciful, and one who can effectively expatiate, elucidate exhaustively the benefits of hearing and meditating on Madhwa Siddhanta.

इति तैरुदीरितमुदार-मतिः वचनं निशम्य स जगाद् गिरम् ।

शृणुताऽदरेण महनीय-तमं महनीय-पाद-समयस्य फलम् ॥ 11-5 ॥

ಅವರಾದಿದ ಮಾತನ್ನಾಲಿಸಿದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಶೇಷದೇವ ಹೀಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದನು: ‘ಪೂಜ್ಯಪಾದರ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಫಲವನ್ನು ಆಲಿಸಿರಿ ಆದರದಿಂದ

11-5. Endowed with knowledge sublime, the Lord of Snakes in response to their earnest entreaty replied thus: ‘Listen with devotion, the advantages of hearing and contemplating on his commanding Shastra of the most worshipful Acharya’.

त्रिदिवादि लभ्यमपि नास्य फलं कथितं कृषेरिवा पलाल-कुलम् ।

स्व-फलं तु मुक्ति-पदमुक्ति-पदं शुक-शारदादि-परमार्थ-विदाम् ॥ 11-6 ॥

‘ಸ್ವರ್ಗ ಮೊದಲಾದದ್ದು ದೊರಕಿದರೂ ಅದು ಇದರ ನಿಜವಾದ ಫಲವಲ್ಲ; ಕೃಷಿಗೆ ಕಳೆಹುಲ್ಲು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ! ನಿಜವಾದ ಫಲವೆಂದರೆ ಶುಕ-ಶಾರದೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿದ ಮೋಕ್ಷಪದವಿಯೆ ಸರಿ!

11-6. Shuka, Saraswati and others endowed with spiritual learning delineate eternal bliss as the supreme merit of a sincere study of Madhwa-Shastra while celestial pleasures and material enjoyments are subsidiary as is the husk to a cultivator, the corn being his chief capital.

परमागमार्थ-वर-शास्त्रमिदं भजताममानव-कला-रचितम् ।

ब्रजतामहो परम-वैष्णवतां रतये स्व-लोकमजितो दिशति ॥ 11-7 ॥

‘ಹಿರಿಯ ಆಗಮಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸಾರವೆ ವಾಯುದೇವನಿಂದ ರಚಿತವಾದ ಈ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ, ಸೇವಿಸುತ್ತ ವೈಷ್ಣವದೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತೊಡುವವರಿಗೆ, ಆಹಾ, ವಿಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಭಗವಂತ ತನ್ನ ಲೋಕವನ್ನೇ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾನೆ.

11-7. The unconquerable Sri Hari favours with his world (Vaikunta) full of eternal bliss to his virtuous dedicated devotees, serving him with a diligent study of this exquisite doctrine, pregnant with meaning contained in the excellent Vedas, Pancharatra etc., composed by the uncommon Acharya. (Not an ordinary human being, the incarnation of Lord Vayu.)

ननु तत्र विश्व-विभवैक-पदं प्रति-भाति पूर्ण-पुरषस्य पुरी ।

उप-लभ्यते यदुपमान-पदं प्रति-बिम्बमेव मणि-वप्र-गतम् ॥ 11-8 ॥

‘ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಐಸಿರಿಯ ನೆಲೆಯಾದ ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮನ ಪುರ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಮಾನವೆಂದರೆ ಮಣಿಮಯವಾದ ಪಾಗಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿ ಬಂದ ಅದರ ಪಡಿನೆಳಲು ಮಾತ್ರ.

11-8. In Vaikunta, the (unique) citadel of Lord Vishnu replete with auspicious attributes, the bulwark (chief resort) of all prosperity, glistens with great glamour. Its reflection in its jewelled ramparts alone can be its fitting analogy.

सित-सौध-सन्तति-रुचा स्फुरिता परितोऽरुणाश्म-गृह-पङ्क्ति-रुचिः ।

इह मच्छरीर-वलये लसितां अनुयाति मूर्तिमसुरासु-हतः ॥ 11-9 ॥

‘ಸುತ್ತ ಬೆಳ್ಳಗಿನ ಮಹಡಿಮನೆಗಳ ಸಾಲು; ಅದರ ಬೆಳಕಿಂದ ಬೆಳಗುವ ಕೆಂಪು ಮಣಿಯ ಮನೆಗಳ ಮಾಲೆಯ ಪೆಂಪು! ಅದು ಹೋಲುತ್ತದೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪವಡಿಸಿದ ಭಗವಂತನ ರೂಪವನ್ನು!

11-9. The row of rose-coloured mansions girt by the cluster of shining storied palaces of luminous emeralds and diamonds resemble the image of the

ruby-coloured Lord Vishnu (the demon-destroyer) dazzling with the lustre of the rising sun on (Shesha's) luminous body glowing bright-white.

शबळा वळीक-घटित-स्फटिक-द्युतिभिर्हरिन्मणि-मयी वळभी ।

प्रति-सद्म भाति यमुना मिळिता सित-सौर-सैन्धव-पयोभिरिव ॥ 11-10 ॥

'माಡिन ಅಂಚೆಗೆ ಜೋಡಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಟಿಕದ ಹೊಳಪಿಂದ ಬೆರೆತ ನೀಲಮಣಿಯ ಚಂದ್ರಶಾಲೆ - ಮನೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲು! ಗಂಗೆಯ ಬೆಳ್ಳೀರಿನ ಜತೆ ಬೆರೆತ ಯಮುನೆಯ ಚೆಲುನೋಟ!

11-10. Every house that glistened with its white emerald roof reinforced with the dazzling blue diamond at the ridge had the semblance of the Yamuna River mixing with the white water of the Ganges.

यदि नाभवष्यदिह विभ्रमता-नियमो जनस्य निलयावलिषु ।

विकटा विटङ्क-कृत-पत्रि-ततिः कृतकेत्यवैक्ष्यत कथञ्चन नो ॥ 11-11 ॥

'ಈ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಂದಿಗೆ ಭ್ರಮೆ ಎಂಬುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನುವ ನಿಯಮವೊಂದಿರದಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಪಾರಿವದ ಗೂಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ಪಂತಿ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಕೆತ್ತನೆಯ ಬೊಂಬೆಗಳೆಂದು!

11-11. If the people in Vaikunta did not invariably (as a rule) suffer from illusion, then they would never comprehend the charming images of the birds in the several nests of the rows of houses as artificial; (they could verily mistake them, to be real birds; such is the consummate art of the divine sculptors).

विविधस्तुलोपगत-चित्र-पटी-सु-वितान-लम्बि-मणि-दाम-गणः ।

शरणान्तरेष्वधिक-पूरणतः प्र-चकास्ति विभ्रम इवावगळन् ॥ 11-12 ॥

'ಮುಚ್ಚಿಗೆಗೆ ಬಿಗಿದ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಮೇಲ್ಕಟ್ಟು! ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜೋತಾಡುವ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಮಣಿಮಾಲೆಗಳು! ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆಲ್ಲ ತುಂಬಿಯೂ ಮಿಕ್ಕಿ ಚೆಲ್ಲುವರಿದ ಚೆಲುವೋ ಎನುವಂಥ ನೋಟ!

11-12. The bunches of gem-garlands fastened to the multi-coloured cloth pieces, suspended from the beams flooded nay even out-poured, the splendorous homes with strange resplendence.

विमला-कृतिः प्रकृतिरेव महा-मणि-हेम-मय्यखिल-वस्तु-मयी ।

इह सम्भवेत् सकल-कान्ति-रसः कथितोऽधिकोक्तिभिरतः कविभिः ॥ 11-13 ॥

‘ಹೊಲೆಯಾಗದ ಚೆಲುವಿನ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರನ್ನದ ಚೆನ್ನದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸೊತ್ತುಗಳು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಕವಿಗಳು ಅತಿಶಯೋಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸೊಬಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಜವೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

11-13. In this celestial city, Goddess Mahalakshmi of immaculate form, the presiding deity of Primordial Matter, herself stands transformed in different shapes and forms, priceless gems, gold and rest of the objects. Indeed, it is no exaggeration if the divine bards overwhelmed with its extreme glory portray its magnificence in grand-eloquent terms. (It is as real as reality itself.)

ತದನಾದಿ-ಕಾಲ-ಮಿತ-ಮುಕ್ತಿ-ರತೆ: ಅಗಣಯ್ಯ-ಶಮ್ಭು-ಮುಖ-ಸಜ್ಜ-ತತೆ: |

ನಗರೈರ್ಮಹಾ-ಪುರಮಸಂಹತಿ-ಮತ್ ಲಸತಿ ಪ್ರಭೋರಯಮಹೋ ಮಹಿಮಾ || 11-14 ||

‘ಅನಾದಿಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಿಸುಖವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ, ಎಣಕೆಗೆಟುಕದಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಮೊದಲಾದವರ ಗುತ್ತ ಗುಂಪು! ಅವರದೆ ಆದ ನಗರಗಳು! ಆದರೂ ನೂಕುನುಗ್ಗಲಿರದ ಮಹಾನಗರಿ! ಆಹಾ! ಇದಲ್ಲವೆ ಹರಿಯ ಹಿರಿಮೆ!

11-14. Even though the towns are replete with liberated Brahmas and others from times immemorial, so specious is this (strange) tract of this magnificent Metropolis (Vaikunta) that it never suffers from congestion (they are never full: no population explosion). Indeed greatly astounding is the divine majesty of Lord Narayana.

ಭವನಂ ವಿಭಾತಿ ಭುವನೈಕ-ಪತೆ: ಭುವನ-ತ್ರಯಾಢ್ಢುತ-ಗುಣಾತಿ-ಶಯಿ |

ವರ-ಮಂದಿರ-ಪ್ರಕರ-ಮಧ್ಯ-ಗತಂ ದ್ವಿಜ-ಮಂಡಲ-ಸ್ಥ-ಶಶಿಮಂಡಲ-ವತ್ || 11-15 ||

‘ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಜಗದೊಡೆಯನ ಮನೆ! ಮೂಜಗದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯ ಸಂಗತಿಗು ಮಿಗಿಲಾದ ಮನೆ! ಮುಕ್ತರ ಹಿರಿಮನೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಬೆಳಗುವ ಸಿರಿಮನೆ; ತಾರೆಗಳ ಸಂದಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದ ಚಂದ್ರಮಂಡಲದಂತೆ!

11-15. Amidst the cluster of such gorgeous palaces, glitters in all glory the unique mansion of the chief Lord of all the worlds, ‘a miracle of rare device’ excelling outright the many many wonders in the three worlds like the disc of the moon scintillating among the myriad twinkling stars.

ಸ್ವಯಮಿಂದಿರೈವ ಪತಿ-ಮಾನ-ಕರಿ ಗೃಹ-ಕರ್ಮ ಯತ್ರ ಕುರುತೆ ಸುತರಾಮ್ |

ಅಪಿ ಕಿಙ್ಕರಿ-ದಶ-ಶತೀ-ಮಹಿತಾ ಶ್ರಿಯಮತ್ರ ವರ್ಣಯತಿ ವೇಶಮನಿ ಕ: || 11-16 ||

‘ಸಿರಿದೇವಿ ತಾನೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪತಿಸಸೇವೆಗೈಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಮಾಡುತ್ವಾಳೆ ಮನೆಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಾವಿರ-ಸಾವಿರ ದಾಸಿಯರು! ಇಂಥ ಮನೆಯ ಚೆಲುವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಬೇಕು?

11-16. Who can depict in full, the majesty of this imposing mansion where Goddess Mahalakshmi with thousands of servants waiting on her, attends personally to her house-hold work and devotedly worships Lord Narayana? (This brings out the supremacy of Sri Hari.)

कमला-पतिः कमलयाऽमलया कमनीयया कमल-लोचनया ।

अमृताहि-राज-मृदु-भोग-गतः स्व-रतोऽपि तत्र रमते परमः ॥ 11-17 ॥

‘ಪರಮಾತ್ಮ ರಮೆಯರಸ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ರಮಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ ತಾವರೆಗಣ್ಣಿನ, ಕುಂದಿರದ ಅಂದದ ರಮೆಯೊಡನೆ; ಮುಕ್ತನಾದ ಶೇಷನ ಮೆದುಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗಿ; ತಾನು ಸ್ವರಮಣನಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ!

11-17. In this pleasure dome, Sri Hari the supreme, though pleased with his own self, sports with his chaste and charming lotus-eyed consort Mahalakshmi (for her delight), reclining on his cushion bed, the soft body of the liberated serpent sovereign.

तरुण-प्रभा-कर-सहस्र-रुचं कनकाम्बरं मणि-मयाभरणम् ।

हसिताननेन्दुमरविन्द-दृशं तमरीन्द्र-धारिणमनु-स्मरत ॥ 11-18 ॥

‘ನೆನೆಯಿರಿ ಆ ಚಕ್ರಧಾರಿಯನ್ನು; ಮೂಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಾವಿರ ಸೂರ್ಯರಂತೆ ಹೊಂಬಣ್ಣದವನನ್ನು; ಪೀತಾಂಬರವನ್ನುಟ್ಟವನನ್ನು; ರನ್ನದಾಭರಣ ತೊಟ್ಟವನನ್ನು; ನಗೆ ಸೂಸುವ ಚಂದ್ರನಂಥ ಮೊರೆಯವನನ್ನು; ತಾವರೆಗಣ್ಣಿನನ್ನು.

11-18. (Oh Sanaka and other sages) remember ever, the lotus-eyed Lord Narayana, holding the discus in his hand, commanding the lustre of a thousand suns, robed in golden (yellow) garments, decked with ornaments in-laid with variegated diamonds, with his moon-like radiant face charming with its pleasant smile.

गणयेद् रमाऽस्य न गुणानखिलान् चतुराननश्चतुरवागपि नो ।

न वयं सहस्र-वदना अपि तान् अपरोदितानति-वदेम पुनः ॥ 11-19 ॥

‘ಎಣಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ರಮೆ ಕೂಡ ಇವನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು! ಎಣಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಚುರುಕು ಮಾತಿನ ಚತುರ್ಮುಖ ಕೂಡ. ಎಣಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಸಾವಿರ ಬಾಯಿಯ ನಾವು ಕೂಡ! ಆದರೂ ಉಳಿದವರಾದಿದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆವು - ಅಷ್ಟೆ!

11-19. The serpent-Lord continues: ‘Even Goddess Mahalakshmi cannot reckon the attributes of Lord Narayana in their entirety, neither Chaturmukha-Brahma eloquent in speech, nor myself gifted with a thousand mouths (hoods) but nevertheless can narrate more emphatically the same qualities delineated by Sages (like Shuka and others).

विधयो विहङ्ग-पतयोऽगणिता रमणीयुताश्च फणिपेन्द्र-मुखाः ।

पर-योग-भूरि-सुख-भोग-मिता अवलोक्य तं दधति मोद-रसम् ॥ 11-20 ॥

‘ಮಡದಿಯರಿಂದೊಡಗೂಡಿದ ಅಸಂಖ್ಯರಾದ ಚತುರ್ಮುಖರು, ಗರುಡರು, ಶೇಷ-ಇಂದ್ರ, ಮುಂತಾದವರು, ಭಗವಂತನ ಸಾಯುಜ್ಯದ ಹಿರಿಹಿಗ್ಗಿನ ಭಾಗ್ಯ ಪಡೆದವರು, ಭಗವಂತನನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತ ಮುಳುಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಸಂತಸದಲ್ಲೆ!

11-20. Countless Brahmas, Garudas (Guardian of Birds), Sheshas (Sovereigns of snakes), Indras (God of Gods) and others along with their queens discern Lord Narayana (with deep devotion) and experience the joy born of divine contemplation and taste the essence of bliss eternal.

स-चतुर्भुजा वनज-पत्र-दृशो वर-वेषिणोऽत्र स-पिशङ्ग-पटाः ।

अरुण-प्रभाश्च तरुणाभ्र-रुचो विचरन्ति नाथ-रुचयः पुरुषाः ॥ 11-21 ॥

‘ನಾಕು ತೊಳ್ಳಳವರು; ತಾವರೆಗಣ್ಣಿನವರು; ಚಂದದ ತೊಡಗೆಯವರು; ಪೀತಾಂಬರದ ಉಡುಗೆಯವರು; ನಸುಗೆಂಪು ಬಣ್ಣದವರು; ಹೊಸಮೊಡದಂತೆ ನಸೆನೀಲಿಬಣ್ಣದವರು; ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಗಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಭಗವಂತನ ಸಾರೂಪ್ಯ ಪಡೆದವರು!

11-21. Such of the released souls who have secured salvation of Sarupya type sport in the vast ground of in this celestial city (Vaikunta), endowed with four arms, lotus (lovely) eyes, dark-blue hue like that of a new-born cloud, decked with fascinating ornaments and donned in rich (yellow) raiments glistening with the glory of the rising Sun. (They attain some similarity, albeit, never identity with Lord Narayana.)

भगवत्-समीपमुप-यातवतां प्रमदो न केवलमलब्ध-तुलः ।

अपि तस्य लोकमति-लोक-गुणं भजतां सु-दुर्लभमभूरि-शुभैः ॥ 11-22 ॥

'ಭಗವಂತನ ಸಾಮೀಪ್ಯ ಪಡೆದವರ ಸಂತಸವಷ್ಟೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ಸಾಟಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ್ದು; ಭಾಗ್ಯಹೀನರಿಗೆ ದಕ್ಕದ, ಲೋಕಾತೀತವಾದ ಅವನ ಸಾಲೋಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದವರ ಸಂತಸ ಕೂಡ!

11-22. The felicity of those enfranchised souls who attain the proximity of the Lord (Samipya type of Mukti) alone, is not unique (unparalleled); the beatitude in Vaikunta transcending the bliss attainable in Satya-Loka, inaccessible to the less meritorious, is entire (full) but varies in extent with the fitness of the liberated souls who attain Sarupya, Samipya, Salokya and Sayujjya (types of liberation).

न भवन्ति यत्र मृति-जन्म-जराः त्रिविधं भयं किमुत दुःख-गणः ।

अपरं च किञ्चिदशुभं न भवेत् न गुणादि तत्-प्रभव-मूलमपि ॥ 11-23 ॥

'ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಸಾವು-ಹುಟ್ಟು-ಮುಪ್ಪುಗಳು. ಇಲ್ಲ ಮೂರು ತೆರದಂಜಿಕೆಗಳು. ಮತ್ತೆ ದುಃಖಗಳ ಮಾತೇನು! ಇಲ್ಲ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೆಟ್ಟದ್ದನ್ನುವುದು! ಇಲ್ಲ ಕೇಡಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳಾದ ತ್ರಿಗುಣಾದಿಗಳು ಕೂಡ!

11-23. When birth, death and old age or the triple terrors (Adhyatmika, Adhibhoutika, Adhidhaivika) find no place in this world of Vishnu, then of what avail are the chain of other sorrows? (They also matter not.) Neither any other blemishes (inauspicious qualities) like jealousy, nor the qualities of Sattva, Rajas, Tamas - the root cause of remorse dare soil its sanctity. (It is a supreme Loka (world) full of joy and shorn of sorrows.)

अनु-भूयते सुखमनन्त-सखैः सकलैरलं-मति-पदं सततम् ।

अपि तारतम्य-सहितैः स्व-गुरु-प्रवणैः परस्परमुरु-प्रणयैः ॥ 11-24 ॥

'ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಭಗವಂತನ ನೇಹಿಗರು, ತಾರತಮ್ಯದಿಂದಕೂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅನುಗಾಲ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಸಾಕೆನಿಸುವಷ್ಟು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಸುಖವನ್ನು; ತುಂಬ ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು; ಗೌರವಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹಿರಿಯರನ್ನು!

11-24. All the released souls who regard Lord Narayana as their unrelated relative, (who bestows favours) take gradation for granted (do not question) and abide in the world of Vishnu in fraternal cordiality (not jealous of each other), with full devotion and respect (bear no malice) for their superiors, ever enjoying divine bliss to satiety.

अति-सुन्दराः सुरभयः पुरुषाः हरि-चन्दनेन नव-चन्द्र-रुचा ।

चल-चारु-चामर-धरानु-चरा विहरन्ति नित्य-तरुणा इह ते ॥ 11-25 ॥

‘ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮಾಸದ ಹರೆಯದ ಗಂಡುಗಳು; ತುಂಬು ಚೆಲುವಿನವರು; ಬಿದಿಗೆಯ ಚಂದ್ರನಂಥ ಚೆಲುಚಂದನ ಪೂಸಿ ಗಮಗಮಿಸುವವರು; ಸೇವಕರ ಬೀಸುಚಾಮರದ ಸೇವೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವರು.

11-25. These freed souls ever young, handsome, smelling sweet being smeared with red sandal paste, sport at will in Vaikunta fanned by attendants with charming chouries.

ಸ-ವಿಲಾಸ-ಲಾಸ್ಯ-ಪರಿತುಷ್ಟ-ದೃಶೋ ಮೃದು-ಗೀತ-ವಾಘ-ಮುದಿತ-ಶ್ರವಣಾಃ |

ಅನು-ರಜ್ರಯಂತಿ ನವ-ಕಜ್ಜ-ದೃಶೋ ರಮಣಾ ಅಮೀ ಸ್ವ-ರಮಣೀಸ್ತರುಣಿಃ || 11-26 ||

‘ನಾಟ್ಯದಮೋಡಿ ನೋಡಿ ಸಂತಸಗೊಂಡ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು; ನಸೆಹಾಡು - ವಾದ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂತಸಗೊಂಡ ಕಿವಿಗಳು, ಇಂಥ ತರುಣರು ಒಲೈಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹೊಸದಾವರೆಗಳೆಣ್ಣಿನ, ಹೊಸಹರೆಯದ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು.

11-26. (In Vaikunta), the ever-green (young) husbands with their eyes feasting on the fascinating dances full of sportive (bodily) gestures and their ears bewitched with the dulcet songs and magical harmony of the musical instruments, sympathetically entertain their lotus-eyed consorts.

ಪರಿಣಾಯಕಾನುಪ-ವನಾಭಿ-ಮುಖಾನ್ ಅನು ನಿರ್ಷರಂತಿ ಹರಿಣಿ-ನಯನಾಃ |

ವಿಮಲಾದ್ ವಿಮಾನ-ವಲಯಾಚ್ಚನಕೈಃ ಶಶಿ-ಮಣ್ಡಲಾದಿವ ರುಚೋ ರುಚಿರಾಃ || 11-27 ||

‘ಹೂದೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟು ನಿಂತ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡಂದಿರ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇಳಿದು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಚೆರೆಗಳೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಚೆಲುವೆಯರು ಚಂದದ ವಿಮಾನದಿಂದ; ಇಳಿದು ಬರುವಂತೆ ಬೆಲದಿಂಗಳು ಚಂದ್ರಮಂಡಲದಿಂದ.

11-27. The lovely ladies having charming deer-like eyes come out of their clean cluster of celestial aeroplanes (vimanas) like the rays of the moon moving out of its disc and slowly accompany their husbands on their way to the supernal park.

ಅರುಣಾಶ್ಮ-ವರ್ಣ-ತನವಸ್ತನವಃ ಶುಭ-ಹಾರ-ಸನ್ನಿಭ-ರುಚೋಽಪ್ಯಪರಾಃ |

ಹರಿನೀಲ-ನೀಲ-ರುಚಯೋಽತ್ರ ಪರಾಃ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಭವಂತಿ ವಿವಿಧಾಭರಣಾಃ || 11-28 ||

‘ಈ ತೆಳುಮೈಯ ಚೆಲುವೆಯರು ಕೆಲವರು ಕೆಂಪುಮಣಿಯಂಥ ಮೈಬಣ್ಣದವರು; ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಬಿಳಿಮುತ್ತಿನಂತೆ ಬೆಳಗುವವರು; ಕೆಲವರು ನೀಲಮಣಿಯಂಥ ನೀಲಿ ಕಳೆಯವರು; ಜತೆಗ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಬಂಗಾರ ತೊಟ್ಟವರು.

11-28. These winning women of slender frames that appear there, embellished with varied ornaments are of captivating complexions, some red like rubies, others white like the diamond necklace, while still others bear the semblance of the blue-sapphires.

सुचिर-द्युतीर्दधति सूक्ष्म-तरं स्वयमम्बरं च खलु विभ्रति याः ।

शुक-निःस्वना ध्रुवमिमा अपराः सु-पयो-धरा जल-धरावलयः ॥ 11-29 ॥

‘ಈ ಚೆಲುವೆಯ ಚೆಲುವೆಯರು [ಮಳೆನೀರ ಹೊತ್ತಮೋಡಗಳು] ಬೇರೆಯ ಬಗೆಯ ‘ಜಳಧರಾವಲಿ’ [ಹದಿವರೆಯದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು-ಮೋಡದ ಸಾಲು]ಗಳು; ಇವರು ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ಮಿಂಚುವ ಬೆಳಕು ಹೊತ್ತವರು; ತಾವೆ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಾಂಬರವನ್ನು ತೊಟ್ಟವರು; ಗಿಳಿಯ ಇನಿದನಿಯವರು!

11-29. These lovely ladies of lasting lustre (aged sixteen) donned in fine, dainty costumes, with beautiful breasts and sweet-throated like parrots, verily seem like another row of rain-bearing clouds, (yet at variance with their fleeting flare, dissonant din and strange apparel. (A young lady sixteen years of age is named Jaldharavali – Bhavprakashika.)

समतीत-विद्रुम-भुवां सु-दृशां पद-पल्लवाग्र्य-नख-रक्त-रुचीः ।

पर-भागतः स्फटिक-कुट्टिम-भूः प्रकटीकरोति न पुरा प्रकटाः ॥ 11-30 ॥

‘ಹಿಂದೆ ಹವಳ ಹಾಸಿದ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದು ಬಂದಾಗ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣದಿದ್ದ ಚೆಗುರುಗಾಲಿನ ಉಗುರಿನ ಕೆಂಪು ಈ ಚೆಲುಗಣ್ಣಿನ ಚೆಲುವೆಯರು ಅದನ್ನು ದಾಟಿ, ಸ್ಪಟಿಕದ ಹಾಸಿದ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದು ಬಂದಾಗ ಢಾಳಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

11-30. The red gleam of the glistening nails of the tender feet of the damsels with bewitching glances, (that pass unnoticed) while tripping the ruby pavement, is thrown in bold relief (become manifest) while crossing the white-hued (variegated) crystal floor.

हरिणी-दृशां नि-वसनानि बृहत्-सु-नितम्ब-बिम्ब-रुचिरोरु-रुचा ।

शबल-द्युतीनि मदनस्य जग-जय-वैजयन्त्य इति निश्चिनुमः ॥ 11-31 ॥

‘ಚೆಗರೆಗಣ್ಣಿನ ಹುಡುಗೆಯರ ತೂಕದ ತಿಕದ ಚೆಲುವಿನೊಡವೆರೆತ ಬಣ್ಣಬಣ್ಣದ ನೀರೆಗಳು ಕಾಮದೇವನ ಜಗದ್ವಿಜಯದ ನಿಶಾನೆಗಳು ಎಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಅನಿಸಿಕೆ.

11-31. We take for granted that the pleasant glow of the lovely hip-region of the deer-eyed bevy of beauties mingled with the multi-colours of their (rich)

clothings looked like unfurled victory-banners of the God of Love vanquishing the world of lovers. (Disarming the admirers.)

कर-पल्लवैस्तरळितैर्ललितैः असकृत् क्णत्-कनक-कङ्कणैः ।

नव-रोम-राजि-वलि-वल्गु-मृदु-प्र-तनूदरैरति-मनाक् तरळैः ॥ 11-32 ॥

(Verse 32-35 to be read together, as they form an antya-Kulaka)

11-32. These women, that have soft, active (moving) charming (sprout-like) hands adorned with golden bangles twinkling time and again and slender, tender bellies looking pretty with their three fine folds and budding lines of hair that moved lightly (with their pretty movements).

कुच-कुम्भ-पूर्णा-तर-कान्ति-सुधा-रस-शेष-बिन्दु-विसर-च्छविभिः ।

वर-हार-राजिभिरुतानु-पदं परि-लोठिताभिरशनैरुरसि ॥ 11-33 ॥

11-33. That possess precious pearl-necklaces freely undulating on their bosoms at every step, that seemed like shining nectarine drops dripping from their over-full lustrous protuberant breasts.

अपि लीलया कुवलयोल्लसितैः अपरैः करैः सहचरी-निहितैः ।

वदनैः शुचि-स्मित-कटाक्ष-रसैः चल-कुण्डलोल्लसित-गण्ड-युगैः ॥ 11-34 ॥

11-34. With their right hands glistening lily-blue picked for jest and the left hands stretched over the shoulders of their companions with their charming cheeks decked with pendant ear-rings and their faces adorned with gentle smiles and enchanting side-glances.

प्रगतासु तासु रणितै रशनामणि-नूपुरैरिव पुरा गदिताः ।

अनु-वीक्षितुं तनु-विलासमिमं तरुणा भवन्त्यथ निवृत्त-मुखाः ॥ 11-35 ॥

[33-35] 'बारीबारीಗೆ ಕಿಣಿಕಿಣಿಸುವ ಬಂಗಾರದ ಬಳೆಗಳ, ನಸೆಯಾಗಿ ನಲಿಯುವ ಚಿಗುರುಕೈಗಳವರು; ಎಳೆರೋಮರಾಜಿಯಿಂದ, ತ್ರಿವಳಿಯಿಂದ ಮುದ್ದಾದ, ನಸೆಯಾದ, ಸುಸುವೆ ತೊನೆಯುವ ಬಡನಡುವಿನವರು; ಪೆರ್ಮೋಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿ ತುಳಿಕಿದ ಅಮೃತರಸದ ಹನಿಗಳೆ ಹರಡಿದಂತಿರುವ, ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗೆ ಎದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡದೆ ಒಲಿದಾಡುವ ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಮಾಲೆಗಳವರು; ಒಂದು ಕಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಟದ ನೈದಿಲೆ ತೊಟ್ಟವರು; ಇನ್ನೊಂದನ್ನು ಗೆಳತಿಯರ ಹೆಗಲ ಮೇಲಿಟ್ಟವರು; ಚೆಲುವನಗುವಿನ, ಒರೆ ನೋಟದ ಮಾಟದ ಮೋರೆಯವರು; ಓಲಾಡುವ ಕಿವಿಯುಂಗುರಗಳಿಂದ ಚೆಲುಗೊಂಡ ಕೆನ್ನೆಯವರು; ಇಂಥ ಹುಡುಗೆಯರು ನಡೆದಾಡುವಾಗ ಯುಣಿರೆನುವ ನಡುದಾರಗಳಿಂದ, ರನ್ನದ

ಕಾಲ್ಗಿಜ್ಜೆಗಳಿಂದ, ಈ ಮೈಯಚೆಲುವನ್ನು ಸವಿಯಲು ಮೊದಲೆ ಕರೆ ಬಂದವರಂತೆ ಅತ್ತೆ
ಮೋರೆ ತಿರುವುತ್ತಾರೆ ತರುಣರು!

11-35. Alighted from their celestial chariots and jaunted ahead while their
sprightly (young) consorts turn back their faces as if beckoned by the
sportive movements of the bodies of their wives that bear jingling girdles and
jewelled anklets.

अनु-पालिताः स्वदयितैर्दयिताः कथमप्युपेत्य कुच-भार-नताः ।

शनकैः पुनस्तदवलम्ब-बलात् किल ता विशन्ति परमोप-वनम् ॥ 11-36 ॥

'ತಮ್ಮನಿಯರು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿರುವರೆಂದು ಹೊರಟ ಕಾಮಿನಿಯರು ಮೊಲೆಯ ಭಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗಿ
ಹೇಗೂ ಮೆಲನೆ ಸಾಗುತ್ತ ಮತ್ತವರ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಪಡೆದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹಿರಿಯ
ಹೂದೋಟವನ್ನು?

11-36. These beloveds bent by their heavy breasts and (hence) moving with
a slow gait somehow approach their awaiting sweet-hearts who have moved
ahead and with their help (hand-in-hand) slowly enter the angelic bowers.

हसित-प्रसून-निकरोरु-भर-प्रणमत्-सुवर्ण-मणि-सर्वतरून् ।

उपगूहयन्नमृत-सिन्धु-सखः पवनो न कस्य सुखमेधयति ॥ 11-37 ॥

'ಅರಳಿದ ಹೂಗೊಂಚಲ ಹಿರಿಭಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗಿದ ಚಿನ್ನದ ರನ್ನದ ಮರಗಳನ್ನಪ್ಪುತ್ತೆ
ಸುಳಿಯುವ, ಸೊದೆಗಡಲ ಒಡನಾಡಿ ಗಾಳಿ ಯಾರ ಸುಖವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ?

11-37. Who will not feel more happy with the wind, the
ally of the two nectar-oceans (Ara and Nya in Brahma
Loka), embracing the golden and jewelled trees bent with
the burden of rows of fully-bloomed flowers?

उपचारनन्दनविन्दं द्युवनं नियमेन नन्दयति यन्न जनम् ।

परमेव नन्दनमुपेन्द्रवनं सकलं सदा यदभिनन्दयति ॥ 11-38 ॥

11-38. The garden in Indra-Loka though reckoned as Nandana-Vana is not
so in its primary sense (really) as it does not delight one and all as a rule
while the grove of Upendra (Narayana) in Vaikunta which invariably
exhilarates all its inmates (visitors) at all times, is the veritable supernal park
(Nandana-Vana) and hence surpasses it in splendour and excellence.

वर-पारिभद्रक-सु-कल्पतरु-व्रज-पारिजात-हरि-चन्दन-वत् ।

सहितं समादि-पद-ताननगैः परिभूषयन्ति तदहो ऋतवः ॥ 11-39 ॥

‘ಚಂದದ ಮಂದಾರ, ಕಲ್ಪವೃಕ್ಷಗಳ ತೋಪು, ಪಾರಿಜಾತ, ಹರಿಚಂದನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂತಾನವೃಕ್ಷಗಳು ತುಂಬಿದ ಆ ಹೂದೋಟವನ್ನು ಆಹಾ, ಚಂದಗಾಣಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಋತುಗಳು!

11-39. It is the wonderful pleasure-haunt (strange-land) enjoying all the seasons at all times, embellished with the excellent five kinds of heavenly trees named Paribhadhraka (Mandara), Kalpa-vriksha, Parijata, Harichandana and Santana Vriksha adorned with seasonal flowers and fruits.

स्मित-माधवी-कुसुम-रम्य-तरौ नव-चम्पकादि-कुसुमोल्लसितौ ।

मधु-माधवौ मधुप-गीर्मधुरौ मधुजित्-प्रियान् प्रमदमानयतः ॥ 11-40 ॥

‘ಮುದಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಮಧುಸೂದನನ ಭಕ್ತರನ್ನು ಚೈತ್ರ-ವೈಶಾಖಗಳು: ಅರಳಿದ ಅದಿರ್ಮುತ್ತುಗಳಿಂದ ಕಂಪಾದ, ಮೊಗ್ಗು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಪಗೆಯಂಥ ಮಲರುಗಳಿಂದ ಸೊಂಪಾದ, ತುಂಬಿಗಳ ಝಂಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕಿವಿಗಿಂಪಾದ ವಸಂತಮಾನಗಳು.

11-40. In this retreat the Vasanta season comprising of the months of Chaitra and Vaisakha, with its great charm of the full-blown flowers of the Madhavi trees, decked by the fresh champaka and other fragrant flowers and buzzing with the sweet hum of the bees, gladdens the dear devotees of Sri Hari.

नव-मल्लिका-स्रजमभीष्ट-तमः शुचि-सम्भवां प्रणयिनी-शिरसि ।

कलयन् स्वयं न कुशलेति किल प्रतिघट्टयत्युर-कुचावुरसा ॥ 11-41 ॥

ಗ್ರೀಷ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಬಿಟ್ಟ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆಯ ಮುಗುಳ ದಂಡೆಯನ್ನು ಅವಳಿಗೆ ತಿಲಿಯದೆಂದು ತಾನೆ ನಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮುಡಿಗೇ ಮುಡಿಸುವ ನೆಪದಲ್ಲಿ ನಲ್ಲನೊತ್ತಿಡುವನವಳ ಪೆರ್ಮೊಲೆಗೆ ಗಕ್ಕನೆ ತನ್ನೆದೆಯನು.

11-41. In this merry mood, the devoted husband jocosely jesting ‘you cannot do justice to it’, decently decks the head (the plait of hair) himself with a wreath of fresh Jasmine flowers available (born) in the month of Jyesta and Ashada. (Under this pretext, he closely clasps to his chest the bulging breasts of his dear darling.)

मधुर-स्वरास्तत-पतत्र-तति-प्रकटान्त-पङ्क्ति-धृत-नेत्र-रुचः ।

शिखिनोऽनु-यान्ति हि सहस्र-दृशं जलदर्तु-लक्ष्म-निज-नृत्तमहे ॥ 11-42 ॥

'ಮಳೆಗಾಲದ ಕುರುಹಾದ ತಮ್ಮ ನಾಟ್ಯೋತ್ಸವದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಲುತ್ತವೆ ಇನಿದನಿಯ ನವಿಲುಗಳು ದೇವೇಂದ್ರನನ್ನು - ಹರವಿದ ಗರಿಗಳ ರಾಶಿಯ ತುದಿ ಪಂತಿಯೊಳಸೆಯುವ ಕಣ್ಣಳ ಕಳೆಯಿಂದ!

11.42. The peacocks, gifted with a sonorous voice in the flush of their dancing festivity, heralding the advent of Shravana and Bhadrapada with the lines of circular dots seen in the tips of the cluster of the spread-out feathers, resemble the thousand eyed Indra.

शरदोल्लसत्-कुवलयेक्षणया विकचारविन्द-रुचिराननया ।

प्रियया च शोभन-शुक-स्वनया रमते जनो मुखर-हंसकया ॥ 11-43 ॥

'ಚಂದದ ನೈದಿಲೆಕಣ್ಣಿನ, ಅರಳಿದ ತಾವರೆಮೋರೆಯ, ಗಿಳಿಗಳ ಸವಿದನಿಯ, ಜಣಿರೆನುವ ಕಾಲ್ಕಡಗ[ಗಿಜಿಗುಡುವ ಹಂಸ]ಗಳ ನಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶರದದ ಜತೆಗೆ ರಮಿಸುವರು ಹರೆಯದವರು.

11-43. The released souls elated with the luxury of autumn, revel with their beloveds that have enchanting (blue water-lily like) eyes, fascinating (full-blown lotus-like) faces, parrot-like melodious throats and (decorated with) jingling anklets.

अभिनन्दयन् हिमऋतुं सु-सखा स्फटिकाचल-च्छल-हिमाधिकृतम् ।

फालिनी-कुलं कुसुमयन् शिशिरो हसतीव पुल्ल-नव-कुन्द-रुचा ॥ 11-44 ॥

'ಸ್ವಟಿಕದ ಬೆಟ್ಟದಂಥ ಬೆಳ್ಳನೆಯ ಮಂಜು ಕವಿದ ಹೇಮಂತವನ್ನು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಗೆಳೆಯನಂತೆ ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತ, ಗುಜ್ಜುಗದ ತೋಪಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾವ ಬರಿಸುತ್ತ, ಅರಳು ಕುಡುಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಕಳೆಯಿಂದ ನಗುವಂತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಶಿಶಿರ.

11-44. The coming of the cold (Shishir) season; that pleases its ally the winter-season with the snow spread-out on all sides appearing like a hill clad in white-crystal, blossoms the flowers in the thickets and looks as if laughing with the brightness of the fresh-bloomed Kunda flowers.

हिम-शीत-वर्ष-परिताप-पुरस्सर-दोष-मूलमिह नर्तुगणः ।

प्रियमेव साधयति नित्यमहो स विमुक्तिमानिति विमुक्तिमताम् ॥ 11-45 ॥

<p>‘ಮಂಜು, ಚಳಿ ಮಳೆ, ಸೆಖೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಯಾವ ಕುಂದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಋತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ? ಆಹಾ! ತಾವು ಮುಕ್ತರಾದ ಋತುದೇವತೆಗಳು ಮುಕ್ತರಿಗೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಸದಾ ಒಳಿತನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ!</p>
<p>11-45. It is verily surprising that all the (six) seasons, here (in Vishnu-loka) inclusive of winter, cold, rainy season and summer that have attained salvation being freed from their respective faults like snow, rain and heat, render satisfaction to the emancipated souls.</p>
<p>ಅಮೃತ-ಸ್ರಗುತ್ತಮ-ಫಲ-ಪ್ರಸವಾನ್ ಅಮೃತಾಯ ತತ್ರ ಜನತಾಽರ್ಪಯತಿ । उप-भोक्तुमप्यविधि-बन्ध-वशा प्रकृतिं प्र-याति सकलोऽपि सदा ॥ 11-46 ॥</p>
<p>‘ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮುಕ್ತಜನರು ಮುಕ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಮಾಲೆ-ಹೂವು-ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ತಾವು ಬಳಸುವ ಮುನ್ನ ನಿತ್ಯಮುಕ್ತನಾದ ಭಗವಂತನಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಕಟ್ಟಳೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟುಪಾಡಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹಜಹಗುಣಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರಲ್ಲವೆ?</p>
<p>11-46. The enfranchised souls in Vaikunta, though not liable to any commandments (laid down in Shrutis and Smritis), voluntarily offer with intense devotion nectar, garlands, delicious fruits and flowers to the eternal and independent Lord Narayana and then enjoy them (as they used to do in mundane living); Oh, How hard it is to hide one's nature. (People ever follow their own nature.)</p>
<p>ಪ್ರಮದಾತಿ-ರೇಕಮುಪ-ಯಾತವತಾ ಪ್ರಮದಾ-ಗಣೇನ ಚರತೊಪವನೇ । उप-गीयते स्म मधुरं मधु-जिच्छरितं स-कान्त-ततिना सततम् ॥ 11-47 ॥</p>
<p>‘ತಮ್ಮ ಗಂಡಂದಿರೊಡನೆ ಹೂದೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡ್ಡಾಡುತ್ತ ಋಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಮರೆತ ಹೆಂಗಸರು ನಿರಂತರ ಇಂಪಾಗಿ ಹಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹರಿಯ ಚರಿತೆಯನ್ನು!</p>
<p>11-47. In this Vaikunta, the bevy of beauties sport with their beloveds in this (luxuriant) garden in great delight and in an exultant mood (out of excessive joy) sing in sonorous tunes the great glories of Lord Sri-Hari.</p>
<p>ಲಲನಾ ಲಲಂತ್ಯಭಿವರಂ ಪ್ರವರಾ ಲಲಿತಾ ಲುನಂತಿ ಕುಸುಮಾನಿ ಪರಾಃ । इतराः स्रजो वि-रचयन्ति पतीन् अनु-रञ्जयन्ति न हि काश्चन नो ॥ 11-48 ॥</p>
<p>‘ತಮ್ಮನಿಯನೆದುರು ನಾಟ್ಯವಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಬಿಂಕದ ಬೆಡಗಿಯರು; ಹೂವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮಾಟವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವರು; ಮಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಣೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವರು. ಅಂತು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಹಿಡಿದ ಗಂಡಂದಿರನ್ನು ಒಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದವರೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಯಾರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ!</p>

(In Vishnu-loka) some lovely ladies dance before their consorts, while a few other tender-bodied pick the flowers while still other (sweet-hearts) weave garlands, thus all of them invariably entertain their lords.

वन-लीलया विविधया मुदिताः तरुणा घनस्तन-नतास्तरुणीः ।

सु-लतालयेषु परिरभ्य रतिं वदनारविन्द-मधुपा दधति ॥ 11-49 ॥

‘ಹೂದೋಟದ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಆಟದಿಂದ ಖುಶಿಗೊಂಡ ತರುಣರು ರತಿಗೆ ತೊಡಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಚಂದದ ಬಳ್ಳಿಮಾಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಪೆರ್ಮೊಲೆಯ ಭಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳುಕುವ ನಲ್ಲೆಯರನ್ನು ಬಿಗಿದಪ್ಪಿ ಹಿಡಿದು, ಮೋರದಾವರೆಯ ಸವಿಜೇನು ಕುಡಿದು!

11-49. The Adams (young men) delighted with diverse diversions, engage in amorous amusements in the beautiful bowers embracing their (wives) bend with their protuberant breasts, sucking the sweetness (honey) from their lotus-like lips.

रसिकाः सुधाप्सु सरसीषु ततो रुत-नूपुरानुकृत-सारसिकाः ।

विहरन्ति साकमवगाह्य धवैः जल-मङ्कुकोत्सव-हसद्-वदनाः ॥ 11-50 ॥

‘ಉಲಿವ ಕಾಲ್ಪಜ್ಜೆಗಳಿಂದ ಕುಕಿಲುವ ನೀಗೋಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಲುವ ಬಿನ್ನಾಣಗಿತ್ತಿಯರು ಮತ್ತೆ ಗಂಡಂದಿರೊಡನೆ ಸೊದೆಯ ಕೆರೆಗಳಿಗಿಡು ನೀರಾಟವಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ನೀರಮದ್ದಳೆ ಬಾರಿಸಿ ನೀರೆರಚುವ ಸಡಗರದ ನಗೆ ಹೊತ್ತ ಮೊರೆಯವರು!

11-50. The park pastimes (games) being over, the impassioned women copying the cranes with the jingle of their anklets, enter the lake containing nectarine-water with their weds and with smiling faces indulge in festive erotic frisks like ‘Jalmanduka’ – splashing water with their hands.

विविधा विधाय विहृतीः सलिले विकटेषु विद्रुम-तटेषु गताः ।

सुरभिं सुवर्णमथ वर्णकमादधते सखी-कर-गतं महिळाः ॥ 11-51 ॥

‘ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಆಟಗಳನಾಡಿ ನೀರಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೂತುಟು ಹರವಾದ ಹವಳದ ತಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಗೆಳತಿಯರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಕಡು ಕಂಪಿನ, ತುಸುಕಂಪಿನ ಅಂಗರಾಗವನ್ನು.

11-51. Satiated with their varied water-gambols, the lovely ladies stand on the broad coral shores (full of trees bearing reddish precious gems) and take the fragrant unguents from the palms of their friends (to paste on their bodies).

जघनांशुकैरवयवाभरणैः कुच-कुङ्कुमैश्च कच-माल्य-वरैः ।

नयनाञ्जनैरपि मिथोऽञ्ज-दृशां घटितैरलङ्कतिरलं क्रियते ॥ 11-52 ॥

‘ತಾವರೆಗಣ್ಣಿನ ಹೆಂಗಳೆಯರ ತೊಡೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸೀರೆಗಳು, ಅಂಗಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಭರಣಗಳು, ಮೊಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕುಂಕುಮಕೇಸರಗಳು, ಮುಡಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹೂದಂಡೆಗಳು, ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಡಿಗಿಗಳು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಬೆರತು ಒಂದನ್ನೊಂದು ಚಂದಗಲಿಸಿದವು!

11-52. The mutual co-ordination, between the loins of the beautiful lotus-eyed women and their costumes, their various limbs and their varied embellishments, their breasts and their saffron, their plaits and their wreath, their eyes and the collyrium, is enticing enough to enhance their excellence (charm).

तनुमध्यमा निज-गृहाणि गताः सममात्मनामसु-समैरसमैः ।

अमृतं पिबन्त्यसुलभं भविभिः चषकैर्महा-रजत-रत्न-मयैः ॥ 11-53 ॥

‘ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮರಳಿದ ಬಡನಡುವಿನ ಬೆಡಗಿಯರು ಸಾಟಿಯಿರದ ಬಾಳಸಂಗಾತಿಗಳೊಡನೆ ಸವಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಸಂಸಾರಿಗಳಿಗಿಂದು ಸಿಗದ ಸೊದೆಯನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನರನ್ನದ ಬಟ್ಟಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ!

11-53. Returning to their residences, the darlings with slender waists quaff with their dear-ones, precious as their very life-breath yet superior to them, ambrosia from golden goblets studded with gems, not available to the mortals (Samsarins).

मृदु-कम्र-शय्य-मनुरागवतां मणि-मञ्चमञ्चित-दृशोऽवसरे ।

अपि चोदिता अधि-रुहन्ति शनैः विनयो हि भूषयति सर्व-रसम् ॥ 11-54 ॥

‘ತಕ್ಕ ಹೊತ್ತಲ್ಲಿ ಪಕ್ಕ ಕರೆದರೂ ಮೆಲ್ಲ ಹತ್ತುತ್ತಾರೆ ಚೆಲುಗಣ್ಣಿನ ಚೆಲುವೆಯರು ತಾವು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಗಂಡಿನ ಮೆದುವಾದ ಚೆಲುಸಜ್ಜೆಯ ಮಣಿಮಂಚವನ್ನು. ವಿನಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ರಸವನ್ನೂ ಅಂದಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದಲ್ಲವೆ?

11-54. The damsels with decorated eyes leisurely mount the cushioned and charming beds spread on the diamond cots of their loving lords at the proper moment, prompted by their partners. Verily, modesty is an embellishment to all sentiments (like Srinagara-love).

अभिकान्तमुन्नमित-कान्त-कुचा किल बध्नी स-कुसुमां कबरीम् ।

सुमुखी सु-लक्ष्य-भुज-मूल-वलिः परि-रभ्यते प्रणयिनाऽति-रसात् ॥ 11-55 ॥

'ಮುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಡಿದ ಹೂವನ್ನೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬಿಗಿದಿಡುವ ಹಳೆಯಿಂದ ತನ್ನಿನಿಯನೆದುರು ಉಬ್ಬಿಸಿದ ಮುದ್ದು ಮೊಲೆಯವಳು, ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುವ ಕಂಕುಳಿನ ಗೆರೆಯವಳು, ಚೆಲುವೊರೆಯ ಚೆಲುವೆಯೊಬ್ಬಳು ಪಡೆದಳು ಗಂಡಿನ ಅತಿಮುದ್ದಿನ ಬರೆಸೆಳೆತದ ಬಿಗಿಯಪ್ಪುಗೆಯನ್ನು!

11-55. A lovely lady facing her dear devoted is embraced by him in earnest endearment lured by her elevated, enticing breasts while tying her braid decked with flowers with the folds in her armpit distinctly discerned.

पृथु-वृत्त-तुङ्ग-कठिनोरसिज-द्वय-वारितायत-निजान्तरयोः ।

भुजयोर्युगेन रमणो रमणीं परिरभ्य कोऽत्र रमयेन्न सुखी ॥ 11-56 ॥

'ಯಾವ ಸೊಗದ ಗಂಡಸು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ರಮಿಸದಿದ್ದಾನು ತನ್ನ ನಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ದುಂಡಗೆ ಎದ್ದು ನಿಂತ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಪೆರ್ಮೊಲೆಗಳೆರಡು ಒತ್ತಿತಡೆದಿಟ್ಟು, ಹಿಗ್ಗಿದ ನಡುವಿನ ಒರಡು ತೋಳುಗಳಿಂದ ಬಾಚಿ ತಬ್ಬಿ ಹಿಡಿದು!

11-56. Which gay husband in Vaikunta will not give happiness to his beloved by hugging her closely with his two arms and broad chest impeded by her pair of broad, round, solid and elevated breasts?

स्मित-पुल्लमुल्लसित-झिल्लि-लसन्-मणि-कुण्डलं मृदु-कटाक्ष-पटु ।

निभृतो निरीक्ष्य सु-चिरं सु-तनोः प्रति-चुम्बति प्रिय-तमो वदनम् ॥ 11-57 ॥

'ನಗುವಿಂದರಳಿದ, ಉಬ್ಬಿದ ಕೆನ್ನೆಯ, ಹೊಳೆವ ರನ್ನದ ಕಿವಿಯುಂಗುರದ, ಚುರುಕು ನಸೆನೋಟದ ನಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮೊರೆಯನ್ನು ನಲ್ಲನೊಬ್ಬ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ನೆಟ್ಟದಿಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕದ್ದು ನೋಡುತ್ತ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮುದ್ದಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ ಮುತ್ತನಿಟ್ಟು.

11-57. The devoted lover discerning with a steady gaze, for a pretty long time his darling's delightful face blooming with a pleasant smile, her beaming cheeks glistening with the diamond ear-rings, and her enchanting eyes with their tender and smart side-glances, closely kisser her.

नतमुन्नमय्य मुख-चन्द्रमसं परिरम्भ-सम्भृत-मुदा सु-दृशः ।

उप-रम्यते न तरुणेन चिरं मधुराधरामृत-रसं पिबता ॥ 11-58 ॥

‘ಚೆಲುಗಣ್ಣಿನ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಬಗ್ಗಿದ ಮುಖಚಂದ್ರಮನ್ನು ಗಲ್ಲ ಹಿಡಿದೆತ್ತಿ, ಒತ್ತಿ ಬಿಗಿದಪ್ಪಿ ಪಡೆದ ಋಷಿಯಿಂದ ವಿರಮಿಸುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹೊಸಹರೆಯದ ನಲ್ಲ, ಬಹುಕಾಲ ಸವಿಯುತ್ತ ತುಟಿಯ ಸವಿಸೊದೆಯ ರಸವನ್ನು.

11-58. The young lover, greatly gratified (full of joy) with un-interrupted embrace of his beloved with bewitching eyes, lifting her face lowered down with shame, drinks the nectarine essence of her sweet lower-lip (kisses her again and again).

सुरतोत्सवोत्सुकतया त्वरयन् करपल्लवं निवसनग्रहणे ।

कररुद्धमायतदृशः सहसा त्वरयत्यथ द्विगुणमिष्टतमः ॥ 11-59 ॥

11-59. Thus, the husband enamoured with intense pious passion, hastening to disrobe his broad-eyed beloved with his winning (sprout-like) hands when hampered by her, doubles his zeal. (Force)

रभसावपातित-पृथूरसिजः परि-रभ्य तत्-क्षण-वियात-तरः ।

मणितादि-सौरत-वितान-पटू रमयत्यमून् युवति-सङ्घ उत ॥ 11-60 ॥

‘ಮತ್ತಗೆ ಮುಲುಕುವಂಥ ಸುಸಿಲ ಬಿತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ನುರಿತ ಯುವತಿಯರು ಕೂಡ ಗಕ್ಕನೆ ಪೆರ್ಮೋಲೆಯನಿಕ್ಕಿ ಬಿಗಿದಪ್ಪಿ ಆಕ್ಷಣದಿ ಸೊಕ್ಕಿ, ಮಣಮಣಿಸಿ ರಸವುಕ್ಕಿ ರಮಿಸುವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಯುವಕರನ್ನು!

11-60. The bevy of beauties, great adepts in the art of love indulging in varied and long-drawn erotic sports, meek by nature but instantly grown audacious, come down with their broad breasts and intensely embrace and entertain their life-partners.

अति-लौकिकान् रमयतो रमणान् रमयन्त्यलौकिक-गुणा ललनाः ।

अनु-रूप-रूपमति-लोक-सुखं तदलौकिकं निधुवनं लसति ॥ 11-61 ॥

‘ಹೆಂಗಳೆಯರನ್ನು ರಮಿಸಿದ ಗಂಡಂದಿರೂ ಲೋಕಾತೀತರು; ಅವರನ್ನು ರಮಿಸಿದ ಹೆಂಗಳೆಯರೂ ಲೋಕಾತೀತರು. ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಲೋಕಾತೀತವಾದ ಸುಖ ನೀಡುವ ಲೋಕೋತ್ತರವಾದ ಆ ಸುರತ ಕೂಡ!

11-61. The ladies in Vaikunta, dowered with exceptional qualities not to be evinced in other worlds, gladden the equally strange lovers who greatly gratify them. Their sexual enjoyment born of mutual acquiescence, surpasses the merriments elsewhere (in other worlds) being exquisite (an embellishment) in its excellence. (Bereft of blemishes)

न रतिः श्रमादि-खचिता नियमाद् विरह-व्यथाऽपि न वधू-वरयोः ।

प्रतिकामिनी-प्रणयतः कलहो न समस्ति दोष-रहिते हि पदे ॥ 11-62 ॥

'ದೋಷರಹಿತವಾದ ಆ ತಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆವ ಈ ರತಿಕೇಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಆಯಾಸ-ಬೆವರು ಎಂದೆಂದು. ಇಲ್ಲ ವಧೂವರರಿಗೆ ಅಗಲಿಕೆಯ ನೋವು ಕೂಡ. ಇಲ್ಲ ಸವತಿಯ ಕಾಟದಿಂದ ಜಗಳದವಕಾಶ.

11-62. In this divine world (Vaikunta unconcerned with Prakrati, hence faultless) divorced from mundane defects, sexual sports naturally enough are disassociated with sweat and free from fatigue; neither do the pair suffer the pangs of separation nor are they contentious (pick quarrels with their lords) or jealous of their co-wives.

सुख-संविदात्मक-तया वपुषां सुरभित्वमेव बहिरन्तरपि ।

हरि-धाम्नि दम्पति-गणस्य ततो ननु मान्यतेऽपि मुनिभिः सुरतम् ॥ 11-63 ॥

'ಅರಿವು ಆನಂದಗಳೆ ಮೇಳವಿಸಿದ ಮೈಯಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಳಗೂ ಹೊರಗೂ ಕಂಪೋ ಕಂಪು ಹರಿಯ ಆ ಮನೆಯ ದಂಪತಿಗಳಿಗೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಮುನಿಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇಂಥ ಸುರತಕ್ಕೆ.

11-63. In this divine world of Lord Narayana (Vaikunta) the forms (physical frames) of the (married) couples being of the nature of knowledge and bliss (aprakrita, free from imperfections) pure and glistening like gold, are redolent (with aroma) from within and without; hence such sexual recreations are lauded even by the great divines (like Brahma and others).

शृणुताप्यलोक-विषयं विषयं सकलस्य मुक्त-निकरस्य दृशाम् ।

वपुरिन्दिरापतिरमन्द-रसं ननु सुन्दरं प्रकटयत्यनिशम् ॥ 11-64 ॥

'ಲೋಕದ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣದ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಮುಕ್ತರ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣುವ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ: ಇಂದಿರೆಯ ಅರಸ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಾ ತೋರಗೊಡುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಆನಂದಮಯವಾದ ತನ್ನ ಚೆಲುರೂಪವನ್ನು!

11-64. Lord Narayana, ever full, always distinctly manifests his exquisite form (of the nature of knowledge and bliss) full of beauty and charm replete with precious attributes like valour, to the denizens (released souls) of his world (Vaikunta), unnoticed by others elsewhere (in other worlds). Wherefore, list this, with deference.

मणि-राजि-राजित-महा-मकुटं शिति-कान्त-कुन्तल-सहस्र-तयम्।

अळिकार्द-चन्द्र-विलसत्-तिलकं श्रवणोल्लसन्मकर-कुण्डल-युक् ॥ 11-65 ॥

‘ರತ್ನಗಳ ರಾಶಿಯಿಂದ ರಂಜಿಸುವ ಹಿರಿಕಿರೀಟ, ಕಪ್ಪಾದ-ಚಂದದ ಪೊದರು ಕೂದಲು, ನೊಸಲ ಅರ್ಧ-ಚಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಸೆವ ನಸೆ ಹಣೆ-ಬೊಟ್ಟು, ಕಿವಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓಲಾಡುವ ಮೊಸಳೆಯುಂಗುರ.

11-65. This divine illustrious Form, wears a priceless crown dazzling with rows of diamonds, glistening with sable, curly locks, bearing a scintillating mark (half-moon-like) on his charming fore-head, with shark-like ear-rings glittering in the ears.

परि-पूर्ण-चन्द्र-परि-हासि-मुखं जलजायताक्षमरुणोष्ठ-पुटम्।

ಹಸಿತಾವ-ಲೋಕ-ಲಲಿತೈರತುಲೈಃ ಅಭಿ-ನಂದಯತ್ ಪ್ರ-ಗತಮಾತ್ಮ-ಜನಮ್ ॥ 11-66 ॥

‘ಹುಣ್ಣಿಮೆಯ ಚಂದ್ರಮನನ್ನು ನಾಚಿಸುವ ಮೋರೆ. ತಾವರೆಯಂತೆ ಅಗಲಗಲ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು. ನಸುಗೆಂಪು ತುಟಿಯೆಸಳು. ನಗು ಬೆರೆತ ಸಾಟಿಯಿರದ ನೋಟದ ಮಾಟದಿಂದ ಕಾಲಿಗೆರಗಿದ ತನ್ನವರನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುವ ಮೋಡಿ.

11-66. And with lustrous face as if mocking the full moon, with broad enchanting (lotus-like) eyes and ruby-coloured lips and peerless sportive look graced with a gentle smile, delighting his humble bowing devotees.

नव-कम्बु-कण्ठमहिमांशुमहो-महिमोपलेन्द्र-वर-हार-धरम्।

ರಮಣೀಯ-ರತ್ನ-ಗಣ-ವಿಧ್ವ-ಲಸತ್-ವಲಯಾಙ್ಗುಲೀಯಕ-ವರಾಙ್ಗದ-ವತ್ ॥ 11-67 ॥

ಹೊಸತು ಶಂಖದಂಥ ಕೊರಳು. ಕೊರಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗದಿರನಂತೆ ಬೆಳಕನ್ನುಗುಳುವ ಕೌಸ್ತುಭಮಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯ ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಸರಗಳು. ಚಂದದ ರನ್ನಗಳ ಕುಂದಣದ ಬಳೆಗಳು, ಉಂಗುರಗಳು, ತೋಳ್ಬಂದಿಗಳ ತೊಡಿಗೆ.

11-67. With his neck glowing like the new conch (marked with three lines) wearing the Koustubha gem similar in dazzle to the Sun, the (priceless) pearl necklace, the bracelet, armllet studded with variegated jewels and a (sparkling) ring.

रवि-चक्र-रुक्-प्रकर-चक्र-करं विधु-बिम्ब-कम्बु मधुराम्बुरुहम्।

ಜ್ವಲನ-ಜ್ವಲತ್-ಗದಮುದಾರ-ಧನುಃ ಪೃಥು-ವೃತ್ತ-ಹಸ್ತಮತಿ-ತಾಮ್ರ-ತಲಮ್ ॥ 11-68 ॥

‘ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸೂರ್ಯರ ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ಸೂಸುವ ಸುದರ್ಶನ ಚಕ್ರ; ಚಂದ್ರ ಬಿಂಬದಂಥ ಶಂಖ; ಚಂದದ ತಾವರೆ; ಬೆಂಕಿಯಂತೆ ಬೆಳಗುವ ಗದೆ; ಹಿರಿಯ ಬಿಲ್ಲು. ಪುಟವಾದ ದುಂಡುಗಿನ ತೋಳುಗಳು. ಕೆಂಪಾದ ಅಂಗೈ.

11-68. Reveals his exquisite Form having (four) long and stout arms with charming ruddy palms carrying the Sudarshana discus resplendent with the lustre of a cluster of Suns, the Conch (Panchajanya) glistening white like the disc of the Moon, the lovely Lotus and the Koumodaki mace flaring like fire and the mighty (Sharanga) bow respectively.

वर-पीवरांसमधि-राजदुरो-मणि-मण्टपाग्र्य-विलसत्-कमलम्।

स-जगद्-द्वि-सप्तक-तनूदरकं शुभ-नाभि-कञ्ज-गत-काळि-नुतम् ॥ 11-69 ॥

‘ಎತ್ತರದ ಹಿರಿಹೆಗಲು, ರಮಯೆ ನೆಲೆಯಾದ ಹಿರಿಯ ರನ್ನಮಂಟಪದಂತೆ ಹೊಳೆವ ಎದೆ. ಹದಿನಾಕು ಲೋಕಗಳ ಹೊತ್ತ ಬಡನಡು. ಚೆಲುವಿನ ಹೊಕ್ಕುಳ ತಾವರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂತು ಹಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಧಿಯೆಂಬ ತುಂಬಿ.

11-69. With superior sturdy shoulders, an excelling luminous chest, the jewelled niche for his radiant consort (Goddess Mahalakshmi) a slender belly holding the fourteen worlds and an auspicious lotus-navel where resides the bee, the Chaturmukha Brahma extolling the Lord.

अतिकान्त-काञ्चि-पद्-काञ्चि-मिलत्-तपनीय-भङ्ग-रुचि-पिङ्ग-पटम्।

वर-हस्ति-हस्त-सदृशोरु-युगं क्रम-वृत्त-चारु-तर-जङ्घमुत् ॥ 11-70 ॥

‘ತುಂಬ ಚಂದದ ಸೊಂಟದ ಸುತ್ತ ಬಿಗಿದ ಉಡುದಾರದೊಡನೆ ಬೆರೆತ ಬಂಗಾರದ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಪೀತಾಂಬರ. ಹಿರಿಯಾನೆಯ ಸೊಂಡಿಲಂಥ ಎರಡು ತೊಡಗಳು, ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ದುಂಡಗಾದ ಮುದ್ದಾದ ಮೊಣಗಾಲು.

11-70. Having an exceedingly charming waist robed in rich ornate, radiant golden raiment, with a shining girdle, with a pair of thighs like the trunk of the mighty elephant and with knees tapering round and charming.

वर-नूपुरं परम-रुक्-प्रपदं नव-विद्रुम-द्युति-नखावलि-मत्।

अरि-वारिज-ध्वज-कळङ्क-लसत्-पद्-पांसु-पावित-जगत्-त्रितयम् ॥ 11-71 ॥

‘ಕಳೆಗೊಂಡ ಕಾಲ ಕಡಗಗಳು. ಹಿರಿಕಾಂತಿಯ ತುದಿಗಾಲು. ಹೊಸ ಹವಳದ ನಸೆಗೆಂಪಿನ ಕಾಲ್ಪೆರಳ ಸಾಲು. ಚಕ್ರ-ಪದ್ಮ-ದ್ವಜಗಳ ಚಿಹ್ನೆ ಹೊತ್ತು, ತನ್ನಡಿಯ ದೂಳ ಕಣದಿಂದ ಮೂರುಲೋಕಗಳನ್ನು ಮಡಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಹೊಳೆವಡಿಗಳು.

11-71. Adorned with amiable anklets, with extremely effulgent (fore-part of the) feet, with the rows of finger-nails glistening with the glow of new reddish gems, sanctifying the three worlds with the sacred dust of his shining feet, marked with discus, conch and ensign.

निखिलागमावगमितैरमितैः सुख-संविदादिभिरनन्त-गुणैः ।

प्रपदादि-कान्त-सकलावयवा-कृतिभिः- सदैक्यवददोष-लवम् ॥ 11-72 ॥

‘ಎಲ್ಲ ಆಗಮಗಳು ಸಾರಿದ, ಒಂದೊಂದೂ ಎಣಿಕೆಗೆ ಮೀರಿದ, ಅರಿವು-ಆನಂದ ಮುಂತಾದ ಅನಂತಗುಣಗಳ ಮೆಚ್ಚುರಿಗೊಂಡು ತುದಿಗಾಲಿಂದ ತಲೆಯ ತನಕದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅವಯಗಳಾದ ಅಖಂಡರೂಪ. ದೋಷದ ಲವಲೇಶವೂ ಇರದ ರೂಪ.

11-72. With his infinite exquisite qualities like knowledge and bliss (each quality severally also infinite) known through the heap of sacred scriptures, constituting his (Narayana's) body from head to foot, with its unique distinction of identity in the diverse limbs and the different avatars (incarnations like Rama and Krishna), fully free from faults.

अधिकारिणां गुण-विशेष-वशाद् द्वि-पदाद्यनन्त-चरणान्त-तया ।

अतिभासितं घन-गुणाप-घनैः इतरैश्च तत्तदुचितै रुचितैः ॥ 11-73 ॥

‘ಸಾಧಕರ ಗುಣಗಳ ಗರಿಮೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಎರಡು ಅಡಿಗಳಿಂದ ಅಗಣಿತ ಅಡಿಗಳ ತನಕ ಮೈದೋರುವ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ, ಗುಣಗಳು ತುಂಬಿದ ಚಂದದ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಅವಯವಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಅವರವರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಮೈದೋರುವ ರೂಪ.

11-73. Visible in different lustrous forms constituted of the nature of knowledge and bliss varying from two feet to feet myriad and the rest of the charming limbs (like eyes and hands) varying in proportion to it, to the eligible released souls (ranging from the human beings to Chaturmukha Brahma) depending on their capabilities, devotion and service.

नव-भानु-भाः कनक-कान्ति परं वर-हार-हारि-हरिनील-हरित् ।

शबल-प्रभादि-विविध-द्युतिमत् सुख-बोध-सौरभ सु-रूप-गुणम् ॥ 11-74 ॥

‘ಒಂದು ಉದಿಸುವ ಸೂರ್ಯನಂತೆ ನಸುಗೆಂಪಾದದ್ದು; ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಚೆನ್ನದ ಬಣ್ಣದ್ದು; ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಹಾರದಂಥ ಚೆಲುವಿನದು; ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಇಂದ್ರನೀಲದಂತೆ ನೀಲವರ್ಣದ್ದು; ಮಗದೊಂದು ಎಲ್ಲ ಬಣ್ಣಗಳು ಬೆರೆತ ಬಣ್ಣಬಣ್ಣದ ಮೆರುಗಿನದು. ಅರಿವು-ಆನಂದಗಳ ಕಂಪಾಗಿ ಸೊಂಪಾಗಿ ರೂಪತಾಳಿದ್ದು.

11-74. Reveals different forms with different hues, each resplendent and of the nature of knowledge and bliss and fragrance, one lustrous like the rising Sun, and another glittering like gold, the third charming like the bright pearl necklace, still another glistening like the blue sapphires and other radiant forms of mixed and variegated colours. (Only those who avail themselves of his grace can see His form.)

आश्चर्यरत्नेष्वधिकं जगत्रये-ऽप्याश्चर्यमाश्चर्यमहो मुहुर्मुहुः ।

सौन्दर्य-सारैक-रसं रमा-पतेः रूपं तदानन्दयतीह मोक्षिणः ॥ 11-75 ॥

'ಮೂರು ಲೋಕಗಳಲ್ಲು ಅಚ್ಚರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಗಿಲಾದ ಅಚ್ಚರಿ. ಆಹಾ, ಮರಳಿ ಮರಳಿ ಅಚ್ಚರಿ! ಚೆಲುವಿನ ಸಾರವೆ ಏಕರಸವಾದ ರಮೆಯರಸನ ಈ ರೂಪ ಮುದಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮುಕ್ತರನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ. ಈ ವೈಕುಂಠದಲ್ಲಿ!

11-75. How unique is the splendorous and exceedingly beautiful (containing the quint-essence of beauty) Form of Lord Narayana, the Wonder of Wonders (hard to be obtained by those who do not have his grace) in the three worlds, (the greatest wonder) the more surprising when started at again and again as it appears always anew and exhilarates the enfranchised souls in Vaikunta.

(The Supreme always manifests his splendorous form, everywhere in Vaikunta, out of favour to the freed souls and their attention is always focused on the divine form in all their activities. The emancipated ones are the 'gnostic' beings, with super-abundant God-consciousness and whatever they do is God-oriented. It should always and clearly be borne in mind that their sports and pastimes are not an aberration from their divine path but they are of the form of divine fulfilment. The amusements and merriments are by the way with the grace of God. (They bear hardly any shadow of semblance, with our adulterated earthly enjoyments marked with divine dissent). If the Sadhakas who envision and contemplate on the names and Forms of the Supreme Lord secure salvation then is it strange if the Siddhas who see God face to face bask under his bounty of bliss in Vaikunta?)

इज्यते यज्ञशीलैः स यज्ञः प्राज्ञ-मध्ये परः प्रोच्यतेऽन्यैः ।

गीयते गेय-कीर्तिः सु-गीतैः विध्यबद्धैः सदाऽऽनन्द-सान्द्रैः ॥ 11-76 ॥

‘ವಿಧಿಯ ಕಟ್ಟುಪಾಡಿರದೆ ಬರಿದೆ ಆನಂದದಲ್ಲೆ ಮುಳುಗಿರುವ ಮುಕ್ತರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಜ್ಞಶೀಲರಾದ ಕೆಲವರು ಈ ಯಜ್ಞಪುರುಷನನ್ನು ಯಜ್ಞಗಳಿಂದ ಪೂಜಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಇತರರು ಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಪರಮಪುರುಷನ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಪ್ರವಚನ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಕೆಲವರು ಚಂದದ ಹಾಡುಗಳಿಂದ ಹಾಡಿ ಕೊಂಡಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹಾಡಿಹೊಗಳಬೇಕಾದ ಭಗವಂತನನ್ನು.

1-76. Some of the liberated souls by nature prone towards sacrifice worship the Almighty known as Yagna with religious rituals (sacrifices); others inclined to propagate, propound the Supremacy of Lord Narayana among the learned freed souls; still others disposed towards musical adoration, hymn the Olympian (the worthy recipient) with psalms of glory; albeit, none of them subject to injunction) and inhibitions (like mortals), but out of sheer ecstasy!

वैकुण्ठे ते श्री-विशेषा जनानामत्याश्चर्यं चित्त-वाचामभूमिः ।

वैकुण्ठेते श्री-वि-शेषाज-नाना-मुक्त-श्लाघ्ये युक्तमेतादृशत्वम् ॥ 11-77 ॥

‘ವೈಕುಂಠದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆ ಮುಕ್ತ ಜನರ ಮಿಗಿಲಾದ ಐಸಿರಿ ಮಾತು-ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮುಟ್ಟದೊಂದು ಅಚ್ಚರಿ! ತಕ್ಕುದಾದದ್ದೆ ಇದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ; ಭಗವಂತನೆ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ-ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ-ಗರುಡ-ಶೇಷ ಇಂಥ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಮುಕ್ತರಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿರುವ ಆ ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ!

11-77. Such prosperous glories of the denizens of Vaikunta, indeed, evoke great wonder, hard for the mind or word to comprehend and describe. (Beggars description)

Yet this land of the blessed, the abode of Lord Narayana adored by Goddess Lakshmi, Chaturmukha Brahma, Garuda and Shesha and many freed souls, richly deserves such surpassing excellence.

यं-यं सुखी कामयतेऽर्थमत्र सङ्कल्प-मात्रात् सकलोऽपि स स्यात् ।

इत्येव वेदा अपि वेदयन्ति मुक्तिं ततः को विभवातिरेकः ॥ 11-78 ॥

‘ಎಂದೆಂದು ಆನಂದಿಯಾದ ಮುಕ್ತ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಏನನ್ನು ಬಯಸಿದರೆ ಅದು ಬಯಸಿದಾ ಕ್ಷಣವೆ ದೋರಕೀತು ಎಂದು ಕೊಂಡಾಡುತ್ತವೆ ವೇದಗಳ ಮುಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು. ಅದಕ್ಕು ಮಿಗಿಲಾದ ವಿಭವ ಇನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಿ!

11-78. In this land of bliss (Vaikunta), really wishes are horses. Whatever the liberated souls list in consonance with their capabilities, they find its fruition forthwith without any effort (exertion). The Vedas too propagate thus. Can there be any loftier objective (Supreme glory) than salvation?

महानन्द-तीर्थस्य ये भाष्य-भावं मनो-वाग्भिरा-वर्तयन्ते स्व-शक्त्या ।

सुराद्या नारान्ता मुकुन्द-प्रसादाद् इमं मोक्षमेते भजन्ते सदेति ॥ 11-79 ॥

'ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರ ಭಾಷ್ಯದ ಭಾವವನ್ನು ಮನಸು-ಮಾತುಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾರು ತಮಗೆ ದಕ್ಕುವಷ್ಟು ಮೆಲಕುಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ ನರರಿಂದ ಸುರರ ತನಕ ಅವರು ಹರಿಯ ಹಸಾದದಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇಂಥ ಮೋಕ್ಷವನ್ನು' ಎಂದು.

11-79. The eligible souls ranging from the human to the divine (Brahma) who repeatedly recite, contemplate and exhort, according to their own inherent ability, on the import of the Bhashyas (healthy interpretation of Brahma-Sutras) by Anandatirtha (the composer of the bliss-yielding Shastra) gain eternal salvation with the grace of Lord Mukunda (the saviour of souls).

इति श्रीमत्कवि-कुल-तिलक-त्रिविक्रम-पण्डिताचार्य-सुत श्री-नारायण-पण्डिताचार्य-विरचिते

श्री-मध्व-विजये महा-काव्ये-आनन्दाङ्किते एकादशः सर्गः

द्वादशः सर्गः :-[12-54]

अत्रानन्त-स्वान्त-वेदान्ति-सिंहे मुख्या-व्याख्या-निस्वने जृम्भमाणे ।

सद्योमाद्यद्-वादि-दन्तीन्द्र-भीमे भेजे क्षोभो मायि-गोमायु-यूथैः ॥ 12-1 ॥

ಮತ್ತೇರಿದ ವಾದಿಗಳೆಂಬ ಮದ್ದಾನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮದ್ದನರೆದವರು, ಭಗವಂತನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗೆನೆಟ್ಟವರು, ಈ ವೇದಾಂತಿಗಳ ಸಿಂಹ ಪ್ರವಚನದ ಗರ್ಜನೆಯೊಡನೆ ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಒಡನ ಗೊಂದಲಗೆಟ್ಟಿತು ಮಾಯಾವಾದದ ನರಿಗಳ ದಂಡು!

12-1. When Poornaprajna, the celebrated Vedantic lion, meditating (what a dedicated mind) on Lord Narayana flourished in great glory at Udupi, discoursed with his resonant voice, dreadful to the overweening hostile disputants resembling mighty elephants in rut, the host of Mayavadi jackals quaked with fright.

सम्भूयामी चोळ-ज-द्वीपि-पुर्योः पार्श्वे पापा मन्त्रयामासुरुग्राः ।

सासूया भू-भूषणे वायु-देवे मूढा यद्वद् धार्तराष्ट्रान्तिके प्राक् ॥ 12-2 ॥

ಈ ಕೆಡುಕರು, ಈ ಪಾತಕಿಗಳು ಮಂತ್ರಾಲೋಚನೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರು, ಪದ್ಮತೀರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಪುಂಡರೀಕಪುರಿ ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರ ಬಳಿ ಕಲೆತು; ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಭೂಷಣವಾಗಿರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯಪ್ರಾಣನ ಮೇಲೆಯೆ ಕಿಚ್ಚು ತಾಳಿ; ತಿಳಿಗೇಡಿ ರಾಜಕುಮಾರರು ಹಿಂದೆ, ಧೃತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬಳಿ ಕಲೆತು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ!

12-2. These sinful and relentless Mayavadins joined Padmatirtha, born in Chola land and Pundarikapuri jealous of Madhwacharya (the incarnation of Lord Vayu) adorning the earth and conferred together (to decide the future course of action) like the silly allies of Duryodhana, in days of yore, approaching him for consultation.

2. यां गुप्तपटलोक्तायां बैरवीचक्रसङ्गतौ। साङ्कर्यं परविद्यायां महावाग्मी असतां गुरुः॥
भावप्रकाशिका. Acharya's resonant voice chanting the Vedic hymns being in consonance with the canons prescribed in the six auspicious subsidiaries.

सन्मात्सर्यं बद्धुमूचेऽशुभानां वाचाऽलोलं कोपि गां धारकस्य ।

मध्ये तेषां नीच-नीत्या समानो वाचालोऽलं कोऽपि गान्धारकस्य ॥ 12-3 ॥

ಅವರ ನಡುವೆ ತುಂಬ ಮಾತಾಳಿಯಾದೊಬ್ಬ ಯತಿ, ಕೆಟ್ಟ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಕುನಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಗಟ್ಟುವವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು; ದುರುಳರಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯಾದ ಪದ್ಮತೀರ್ಥರಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಮಾತಿನಿಂದ ಸಾತ್ವಿಕರ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಕಿನಿಸು-ಕಿಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು:

12-3. One highly loquacious among the mustered Mayavadins, heinous and crooked in conduct like Shakuni in Mahabharata spoke these words to incense Padmatirtha, the main-stay of the sinful and to generate in him lasting jealousy for the virtuous.

एकं तत्त्वं वष्टि माया-मयीयं वाक्यैः प्राच्यैरप्यवाच्यं विधत्ते ।

पूर्वाऽपूर्वाहन्त दौर्घट्य-भूषा चित्रं-चित्रं दर्शनाचार्य-नीतिः ॥ 12-4 ॥

‘ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ನಿಲುವು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದದ್ದು; ಇನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಾಣಸಿಗದ್ದು. ಆಹಾ, ಕೂಡಿಸಲು ಬಾರದಿರುವುದೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಭೂಷಣ. ಅಚ್ಚರಿ! ಅಚ್ಚರಿ! ಈ ಮಾಯಾವಾದ ಒಂದೇ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತದೆ; ಮಾತಿನಿಂದ ಹೇಳಲಾಗದ್ದನ್ನು ಸಾರುತ್ತದೆ ಪಳನುಡಿಗಳನ್ನುಧರಿಸಿ!

12-4. The doctrine of Adwaita (composed by Sankaracharya) an ancient and strange one, propagating the theory that the world is illusion and Brahman the only Reality, one without a second, indescribable even by the infinite heap of Vedas, is indeed a strange miracle, having knottiness (inaccessibility to any valid rationale) as its chief embellishment.

मर्त्यामर्त्यामर्त्य-विद्विट्-पुरोगं विश्वं दृष्यं विप्र-चण्डाल-पूर्वम् ।

भेदापेतं भेदि मानैः समानैः साधीयः कः साधयेत् तामलब्ध्वा ॥ 12-5 ॥

‘ನರರು-ಸುರರು-ಅಸುರರು ಮುಂತಾದ, ಹಾರುವನಿಂದ ಹೊಲೆಯನ ತನಕದ, ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣುವ ಈ ಜಗತ್ತೆಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷದ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಪಡೆದ ಶ್ರುತಿವಚನಗಳಿಂದ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಂಡರೂ ಬೇರೆಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಾರಬಲ್ಲ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗನು ಯಾರವನು-ನಮ್ಮಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ನೀತಿಯೊಂದಿರದಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ!

12-5. Who can confirm with conviction without taking recourse to the doctrine of Sankaracharya, that this visible world consisting of Gods, demons and human beings, inclusive of Brahmins and the out-castes, ascertained by valid reasonings like Pratyaksha and vehemently confirmed by equally strong Pramanas (like Satyam Bhida), is difference-less (and unreal)?

सत्यं सत्यं व्यावहार्यं विधत्ते सर्वं मोहे सर्व-निर्वाहिणी सा ।

ज्ञाने जाते दग्ध-वस्त्र-प्रतीतं पक्के तस्मिस्तप्त-लोहात्त-वार्वत् ॥ 12-6 ॥

‘ಅಜ್ಞಾನದ ಗುಂಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಕಂಡದ್ದೆಲ್ಲ ‘ವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕಷ್ಟೇ ಸತ್ಯ’ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಹೊಂದಿಸಿಬಿಡಬಲ್ಲ ಮಾಯಾವಾದದ ನಿಲುವು. ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿದಾಗ ಇದು ಸುಟ್ಟ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯಾಕಾರದ ಬಾದಿಯಂತೆ! ಅದು ಮಾಗಿದಾಗ ಇದು ಕೆಂಡವಾದ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದುದೆಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದ ನೀರ ಹನಿಯಂತೆ!

12-6. The guidance given by S's doctrine in positing the real world (as Truth empirical) visible in our state of ignorance (foolishly believed to be real) and then as a piece of burnt cloth at the dawn of knowledge (Parokshajnana) and thereafter vanishing like water poured on red hot iron with mature knowledge (with the realization of the ultimate Truth), has the competence to sustain itself in all its stages.

ज्ञानि-श्रेष्ठ-श्रेष्ठ-विज्ञानि-वर्गे नैर्गुण्य-स्थे साम्प्रतं नाथ-भूताः ।

आक्रन्दं मे हन्त शृण्वन्तु सोऽयं हा-हा माया-वाद उत्सादमेति ॥ 12-7 ॥

‘ಜ್ಞಾನಿಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠರೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಹಿರಿಯ ತತ್ವಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ನಿರ್ಗುಣ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಭಾವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈಗ ಮುಂದೆ ನಿಂತು ದಾರಿ ತೋರಬೇಕಾದವರು ಕೇಳಬೇಕು ನನ್ನ ಈ ಕೂಗನ್ನೂ: ಹಾಯ್, ಅಂಥ ಈ ಮಾಯಾವಾದ ಕಣ್ಣೆದುರೆ ಕುಸಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ!

12-7. At a time when the mighty learned Mayavadins including Jnanishreshta have attained identity with Brahman (are no more) you all, who are in the vanguard (our chieftains) listen to my out-cry. Alas! ‘This remarkable Mayavada is on its last legs (facing ruin).’

भ्रष्टा भ्राष्ट्रा न प्रभा-कृत्-प्रभाऽभूत् त्रस्ता माहायानिकाद्याश्च यत्र ।

दुर्गं माया-वाद-सत्रं दिग्धक्षुः नोपेक्ष्या नस्तत्व-वादाग्नि-जिह्वा ॥ 12-8 ॥

‘ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಟ್ಟರು [ಕಾಡು ಗೊತ್ತಿರದ ಭಟ್ಟರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು] ಕಂಗೆಟ್ಟರು; ಪ್ರಭಾಕರ [ಸೂರ್ಯ]ನ ಬೆಳಕೇ ಹಾಯಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಮಹಾಯಾನಪಂಥದ ಬೌದ್ಧರು [ಗುಂಪಾಗಿ ಹೊರಟ ಯಾತ್ರಿಕರು] ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಬೆಚ್ಚಿಬಿದ್ದರು; ದುರ್ಗಮವಾದ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಯಾವಾದದ ಕಗ್ಗಡನ್ನು ಸುಡತೊಡಗಿರುವ ಈ ತತ್ವವಾದದ ಬೆಂಕಿಯ ಕೆನ್ನಾಲಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ ನಾವು!

12-8. We should never ignore the flames of the blazing fire of Madhwacharya's formidable Tatwa-Vada which is out to burn the dense forest of Mayavada where the Bhatta Mimasakas got themselves lost, the lustre of Prabhakara Mimamsaka faded and the Bouddhas were frightened. (Mayavada that excelled all these doctrines is now being put out of court.)

यं-यं प्रापद् भूरि-चित्तः प्रदेशं तस्मात् तस्मादागतेरन्तरायः ।

प्रत्यज्ञायी व्यक्तमार्येण सोऽपि प्राप्नोत् पार्श्वं ही वयं भाग्य-हीनाः ॥ 12-9 ॥

‘ಪೂಜ್ಯರಾದ ಪದ್ಮತರ್ಥರು ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಆಣೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರು: ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಯಾವಯಾವ ಊರಿಗೆ ಬಂದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಕದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದಾಗಿ! ಆತನೋ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಗಿ ಬಂದೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟರು ಬಳಿಗೆ. ಆಹಾ, ನಾವು ಅದೃಷ್ಟಹೀನರು!

12-9. Alas! How unfortunate we are to see the Honourable Padmatirtha in our camp failing to carry out in action his open sacred oath, to hamper the progress of Poornaprajna's journey and to deter him in all the places he entered, in all possible ways.

प्रश्नः पृष्टः खण्ड्यते तेन नूनं युक्तां युक्तिं वक्ति चासावखण्ड्याम् ।

वादि-व्रातं लज्जयेन्नो विशेषाद् आक्षेपेति श्रूयते किं नु कुर्मः ॥ 12-10 ॥

‘ಆತ ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ಖಂಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರಂತೆ ಕೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ. ಮಂಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರಂತೆ ಯಾರೂ ಮುರಿಯಲಾಗದ ತಕ್ಕ ಯುಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು. ನಾಚಿ ತಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗಿಸಿತಂತೆ ಪಂಡಿತರ ಪಡೆ! ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ: ನಮ್ಮನ್ನಂತು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರಂತೆ. ಏನು ಮಾಡೋಣ!

12-10. What is the future course of action (for us to pursue) when we learn that the eminent Madhwacharya, who (instantly) refutes the varied queries

and puts the hostile disputants to shame, Mayavadins in particular and provides spacious and irrefutable arguments?

प्राच्यं शास्त्रं यत् स-पादं तु लक्षं वाक्येनैकेनाऽक्षिपद्धर्ष-तीर्थः ।

इत्थं पान्थैर्वर्णितं शृण्वतः प्राग् युष्मान् प्रापद् दूयमानं मनो मे ॥ 12-11 ॥

'ನಮ್ಮ ಪುರಾತನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಒಂದೂಕಾಲು ಲಕ್ಷಗ್ರಂಥ. ಆನಂತತೀರ್ಥರು ಅದನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆದು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರಂತೆ ಒಂದೇ ಮಾತಿನಿಂದ. ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ಯಾತ್ರಿಕರು ಮೊದಲು ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ನೊಂದ ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸು ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತು ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು.

12-11. When I hearken to the profuse praise of the tourists and passers-by that Poornaprajna refuted the age-old Adwaita doctrine substantiated in a lac and quarter granthas (32 alphabets make a grantha) with a sole sentence, I feel afflicted. Hence I am coming to you with a sore mind.

वेद-व्यासो न्वेष वेदो नु मूर्तो दिव्या मूर्तिर्यस्य सा सु-स्मितस्य ।

तद्-द्रष्टृणां चेति वाणी-कृपाणी नूनं माया-पक्ष-मूलं छिनत्ति ॥ 12-12 ॥

'ಇವರು ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರೇನು? ಅಥವಾ ಮೈವೆತ್ತ ವೇದ? ಮುಗುಳು ಸೂಸುವ ಈ ಮುದ್ದು ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಎನಿತು ಭವ್ಯ!' ಆತನನ್ನು ಕಂಡವರ ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಮಾತುಗಳು? ಈ ನುಡಿಕತ್ತಿ ನಿಜಕು ಕತ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮಾಯಾವಾದದ ಬೇರನ್ನೆ!

12-12. Look at the exalted eulogy of the on-lookers, seeing the divine (endowed with all auspicious attributes) form of the Acharya with its sweet smile; 'is he Lord Vedavyasa incarnate or Veda in human shape: It is certainly a sword to cut at the very root of the Adwaita tree.' (will help to hasten its downfall).

अक्लिष्टं तत्-सूत्र-भाष्यं बलीयो-मानोपेतं का क्षतिर्नस्तथा चेत् ।

आस्माकाः केऽप्येवमुक्त्वाविलज्जाः लज्जा-सिन्धौ दुस्सहेऽमज्जयन्नः ॥ 12-13 ॥

'ಸರಳವಂತೆ ಆತನೊಂದ ಸೂತ್ರಭಾಷ್ಯ! ಕೂಡಿದೆಯಂತೆ ಗಟ್ಟಿ ಆಧಾರಗಳಿಂದ! ಇದ್ದರೆ ಇರಲಿ; ಅದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೇನು ತೊಂದರೆ?' ನಮ್ಮವರೆ ಕೆಲವರು ನಾಚಿಕೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟವರು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಮುಳುಗಿಸಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನೂ ತಡೆಯಲಾಗದ ಮುಜುಗರದ ಕಡಲಲ್ಲಿ!

12-13. Our own adherent's unblushing (irresponsible) statements Like 'Madhwacharya's Sutra-Bhashya is straight forward and based on sound

reasons: (It may be so. How can it affect us)', plunge us in a sea of intolerable shame.

तस्य व्याप्तैः शिष्य-जालैस्तु गौणैः संसत्-सिन्धौ शङ्ख-चक्रादि-भृद्भिः ।

मा गृह्येरन् विश्व-सत्त्वान्तराणि क्षेमास्यै नस्तत्र नीतिं विधत्त ॥ 12-14 ॥

'ಆತನ ಆ ಗುಣವಾದಿ[ನೂಲಿಂದ ಹೆಣೆದ] ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಪಡೆ[ಪಲೆ]ಯೋ ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಕೂಟವೆಂಬ ಕಡಲಲ್ಲಿ ಹಬ್ಬಿ, ಶಂಖ-ಚಕ್ರಗಳ ಚಿಹ್ನೆ [ಚಿಪ್ಪುಗಳ ರಾಶಿ] ಮಂತಾದುವನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತು, ಸೆಳೆಯದಿರಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನ-ಮನ [ಎಲ್ಲ ಬಗೆಯ ಜಲಚರ]ಗಳನ್ನು. ಈ ದಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಒಳಿತಾಗುವಂತೆ ಹೂಡಿರಿ ಹೂಟವೊಂದನ್ನು.

12-14. (So), map out a strategy for our welfare whereby the disciples of Madhwacharya diffused in all directions, endowed with rich qualities (like humility and honeyed-words), bearing on their bodies (Vaishnava) prints (marks of conch and discus), will fail to captivate the minds of the people (fish) collecting in throngs (sea). (People gathered in the assemblies were fascinated by the disciples of the Acharya like the fish lured by the nets in the ocean.)

गौणैस्तर्कैर्गौण-वाक्याभि-गुप्तैः गौणीं बुद्धिं वर्दयन्ते नृणां ते ।

हंसानां नो वाग्-विघाता-प्रवीणाः सिन्धुं भूयो-वारि-वर्षैरिवाब्दाः ॥ 12-15 ॥

'ಗೌಣತರ್ಕಗಳು! ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಗೌಣವಾಕ್ಯಗಳ ಬೆಂಬಲ! ಅದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರು ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌಣ[ಭಗವಂತ ಗುಣವಂತನೆಂಬ] ಬುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು! ಮೋಡಗಳು ಸಿರಿಮಳೆ ಸುರಿಸಿ ಉಕ್ಕೇಸರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಹೊಳೆಯನ್ನು! ನಮ್ಮಂಥ ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸಿ[ಹಂಸ]ಗಳ ಸದ್ದೇ ಉಡುಗಿಹೋಗಿದೆ ಈ ಗದ್ದಲದಲ್ಲಿ!

12-15. The disciples of Madhwacharya, adepts in hushing the eloquence of our Sannyasins, out to propagate the attributeless Brahman are enlightening the people (with discourses) on the infinite auspicious attributes of Brahman with sound reasonings supported by Vedic sentences like the clouds silencing the cry of the swans and pouring abundant water in the ocean.

बाहुल्येन ह्येतदुक्त्वा खलु द्राग् एते विश्वं प्राप्नुवन्ति प्रकामम् ।

अस्मिन्नस्मद्-दर्शनापाय-काले यद्वल्लोकापाय-काले लयापः ॥ 12-16 ॥

'ಬೇಡ ಅದರ ಬಹಳ ಬಣ್ಣನೆ. ಅಂತು ಇವರು ಯಥೇಚ್ಛ ಹಬ್ಬುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ; ಅದೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕುತ್ತು ಬಂದ ಈ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ: ಪ್ರಳಯದ ನೀರು ಹಬ್ಬುವಂತೆ ಲೋಕದ ಅಳಿವಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ.'

12-16. It behoves us not to be prolix in praise (which will heighten Madhwacharya's stature), at a time when our doctrine is on the decline and the disciples of Madhwacharya are covering all regions unimpeded (at will) like the water of the deluge spreading speedily all over the earth during the dissolution of the world.

आ-कर्ण्यैत्थं तस्य वाणीमथान्यो मानी तेषां मानिनां चित्त-वेत्ता ।

स्वानां चेतो नन्दयन् मन्द-चेताः दृष्टामुच्चैर्वाचमाचष्ट कष्टः ॥ 12-17 ॥

ಆತನ ಮಾತನ್ನಾಲಿಸಿದವರು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರೆದ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳ ಆಶಯ ತಿಳಿದ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ, ಮತಿ-ಗೇಡಿ ಯತಿಗಳು ದಿಟ್ಟನುಡಿಯನ್ನಾಡಿದರು ಗಟ್ಟಿದನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮುದವ ನೀಡುತ್ತ ತಮ್ಮವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ:

12-17. Heeding such talks full of chagrin, another dolt then, by nature proud who well discerned the minds of the overweening Padmatirtha and others, spoke with vehemence these bold words to placate his people.

तेजः-शङ्का-मात्रतो यद् विलीनं धिग् भीरूणां मानसं मान-हीनम् ।

एकान्तेन प्राप्त-तेजो-विलीनम् स्थेयो यस्माद् भाति हैयङ्गवीनम् ॥ 12-18 ॥

'ಧಿಕ್ಕಾರವಿರಲಿ ಬೆಂಕಿಯ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಕೇಳಿಯೇ ಕರಗತೊಡಗುವ ಈ ಪುಕ್ಕರ ಮಾನ ಗೇಡಿ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ! ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ: ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಬೆಂಕಿಯ ಬಿಸಿ ತಾಗಿದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರವೆ ಕರಗುವ ಬೆಣ್ಣೆಯ ಗಟ್ಟಿ!

12-18. Fie upon the faint-hearted, void of self-esteem, who feels frightened, listening to the excellence of the rival Madhwa-disputants: Better the hard butter which melts not, for certain without the fire in its close vicinity! (It highlights the timidity of the Mayavadins who are enervated before actual confrontation with the disciples of Madhwacharya.)

येषां विद्या शङ्करी शङ्करी नो देवादीनां बाध्यतां साधयन्ती ।

शौक्रीवालं लज्जयेद् देव-पूज्यं तेषामेषां सन्निधौ को विषादः ॥ 12-19 ॥

‘ಶಂಕರರಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಈ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ನಮಗೆ ಮಂಗಳಕರವಾದದ್ದು; ಶುಕ್ರನೀತಿಯಂತೆ ದೇವತೆಗಳಂಥವರನ್ನೂ ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯುವಂಥದು; ದೇವಗುರು ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿಯನ್ನೂ ನಾಚಿಸುವಂಥದು. ಅಂಥ ಈ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೇತರ ದುಗುಡ?

12-19. Why dejection, when abide the learned like Padmatirtha with us who possess the Advaita lore propagated by Sankaracharya that yields delight to us, which like the sorcery of Shukacharya, substantiating sublation even with reference to Gods and others, which makes even Brishaspathyacharya to blush?

यद्यद्वैतं कर्कशैर्गौण-तर्कैः रुद्धं साध्यं नैव भात्यस्तु तावत् ।

षड्गर्म-ज्ञैर्दिव्य-मन्त्रौषधाढ्यैः एतैर्गुह्यान् नो विजेता हि कश्चित् ॥ 12-20 ॥

‘ಬಿರುಸಾದ ಗೌಣ’ ತರ್ಕಗಳಿಂದ ತಡೆಹಿಡಿದು ಅದ್ವೈತವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲಾಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೋಗಲಿ! ಮದ್ದು ಮಂತ್ರ ಮಾಟಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಗೊಂಡವರು, ಆರು ಎಡ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲ್ಲವರು ಇವರೆಲ್ಲ ಇರುವಾಗ ಇಲ್ಲ ಯಾರೂ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಗೆಲ್ಲಬಲ್ಲವನು.

12-20. Even though it is hard to establish the Advaita doctrine when countered by the irrevocable logic, propounding Brahman with infinite auspicious attributes, it matters little when there are stalwarts like Padmatirtha, specialized in the six Karmas like Vashikaran and rich in potent spells and medicaments to shield us. So no one can defeat us.

(The six karmas are Chalana, Vashikarana, Sthambhana, Vidweshana, Ucchatana and Marana.)

यद्यप्येवं न ह्युपेक्ष्यो विपक्षः किन्तु प्राप्तो नाधुनाऽऽक्रन्द-कालः ।

अप्यद्वन्द्व-स्वात्म-बोध-प्रतीतैः आचार्यैर्यच्छङ्क्यते शङ्कराद्यैः ॥ 12-21 ॥

‘ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಕೂಡ ಮರಗುತ್ತ ಕೈಚೆಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡುವ ಕಾಲ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅನುಪಮವಾದ ಆತ್ಮಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕಾರ ಪಡೆದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯ ಶಂಕರರಂಥವರೆ ಶಂಕೆಗೊಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎದುರಾಳಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸುವಂತೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

12-21. Even then the rival doctrine need not be neglected since it has embarrassed even our mighty Acharyas like Sankaracharya (who doubted their strength to rebut it) famed for their firm faith in (Advaita Siddhanta), propagating the identity of Jiva and Brahman. Even now things are not beyond repair. (The time is not out of joint.)

पारम्पर्येणाऽगतं तत्त्व-शास्त्रं हन्तोत्सन्नं नूतनेनेत्युदीर्य ।

तेषां दोषा वर्णनीया विदग्धैः सन्तोऽसन्तोवाऽपि मध्यस्थ-लोके ॥ 12-22 ॥

'ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ನುರಿತವರು ಆ ಜನರ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಇರುವ, ಇರದಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಬಗೆಯ ಆರೋಪಗಳನ್ನೂ ಎಬ್ಬಿಸಿ ಹಬ್ಬಿಸಬೇಕು: 'ಆಹಾ! ಹೊಸಬನೊಬ್ಬ ಹಾಳು ಗೆಡವಿಬಿಟ್ಟ ತಲೆತಲೆಮಾರಿನಿಂದ ಹರಿದು ಬಂದ ತತ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು' - ಎಂದು ಸಾರುತ್ತ ತಟಸ್ಥರಾದ ಮಂದಿಯ ಮುಂದೆ.

12-22. We should lament before the people thus: 'our age-old (Adwaita) doctrine, our tradition is being demolished by the upstart (Madhwacharya)' and the shrewd and artful amongst us should indulge in active anti-propaganda and indicate the existing or imaginary defects of Madhwacharya and his retinue, to (brain-wash) the indifferent minds.

स्वाभिप्रायो ब्रह्मवत् स्याद्वाच्यो माया-शक्त्या सर्व-निर्वाह-सिद्धिः ।

इत्थं नीत्या शास्त्र-नीत्येव बाध्यः सर्वो लोकः स्वात्मनो यः परः स्यात् ॥ 12-23

'ನಮ್ಮ ಒಳ ಇಂಗಿತ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗದ್ದು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮತತ್ವದಂತೆ! ಮಾಯೆಯ [ಮೋಸದ] ಬಲದಿಂದಲೇ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬಿಡಬೇಕು! ನಮಗಿಂತ ಬೇರೆಯಾದದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ನೀತಿಯಂತೆಯೇ ಈ ನೀತಿಯಿಂದ ನಮಗಾಗದವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ನಿವಾಳಿಸಬಿಡಬೇಕು.

12-23. We shall endeavour to substantiate our Adwaita Sastra in a way conducive to us: 'our Brahman defies description (is indescribable): our Maya (missile) is competent to manage all matters (feats)'. Like-wise we should play the game with our secret in-tact (undivulged) and defeat the adverse defenders and achieve our aims with the aid of Maya-deceit. (Our trump-card).

ग्रामे-ग्रामे वार्यतां माननैषां पूर्व-पूर्वं साम-पूर्वैरुपायैः ।

सं-प्राप्तानां मान-भङ्गाय कार्यं ग्रन्थाकर्षाद्युद्यतैरस्मधीयैः ॥ 12-24 ॥

'ಊರೂರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಇವರನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು: ಮೊದಮೊದಲು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮಾತಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಹೇಳಬೇಕು; ಬಂದೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರ ಮಾನಭಂಗಕ್ಕೆಳಸಬೇಕು - ಸಜ್ಜಾದ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಂದಿ ಅವರ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತು ಕದಿಯುವುದು ಮುಂತಾದ ಹೊಟಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ.'

12-24. Let us repel the respect to be received by them (the propagators of Madhwa-Siddhanta) before they reach the various villages by prescribed methods like Sama and Bheda and when they enter (the villages) let our people be prepared to defame them and wrest their precious possessions too. (Same, Dana, Bheda and Danda are the four methods devised to achieve goal.)

इत्याद्येते कार्यमालोच्य काले चक्रुर्वक्राश्चक्रि-भक्त-प्रतीपम्।

योग्यामङ्कुं तेऽन्यथा स्युः कथं वा दुःखोग्रांभस्यन्ध-तामिस्र-सिन्धौ ॥ 12-25 ॥

ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ಆ ಪ್ರಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿದ ಈ ಕೊಂಕರು ಅಡ್ಡಿಯೊಡ್ಡಿದರು ಕೃಷ್ಣಭಕ್ತರಿಗೆ! ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ, ದುಗುಡದ ಉಪ್ಪು ನೀರು ತುಂಬಿದ ಅಂಧಂತಮಸ್ಸಿನ ಕಡಲಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಲು ಹೇಗೆ ತಕ್ಕವರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಅವರು?

12-25. Considering thus, the crooked Mayavadins indulged in hostile activities to oppose the Great Acharya, the devotee of the discus-bearer, Lord Vishnu; otherwise (without deep-rooted hatred for Madhwacharya) how do they deserved to be plunged in hell, dreadful like the ocean (containing the water) of relentless grief?

ब्रत्याकारं वासुदेव-द्विषं ते प्राज्ञं-मन्यं पुण्डरीकाभिधानम्।

वाद-व्याजाक्षेप-कामाः कु-मन्त्रात् चक्रुर्यत्तं रूप्य-पीठालयेऽमी ॥ 12-26 ॥

ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸಿಯ ವೇಷ ತೊಟ್ಟೂ ಹರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಗೆತನವ ಬಿಡದವರನ್ನು, ತಾನೆ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗನೆಂದು ಬೀಗಿದವರನ್ನು, ಪುಂಡರೀಕಪುರಿ ಎಂಬವರನ್ನು ಇವರೇ ಅಣಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾದದ ನೆಪದಿಂದ ಮದ್ದರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯ ಬಯಸಿ, ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹೂಟವೊಂದನ್ನು ಹೂಡಿ.

12-26. The few Mayavadins who collected at Udupi put up the pedant Pundarikapuri, a Vishnu-detester in the garb of hermit, as a disputant desirous of refuting the Acharya in controversy.

यद्वत् सिंहं ग्राम-सिंहोऽशुचीच्छो हंसं काको यद्वदेवैक-दृष्टिः।

यद्वन्मायी भूरिमायस्तरक्षुं तद्वद् विद्वद्-वर्यमाहास्त मूढः ॥ 12-27 ॥

ಅರಿವಿರದ ಪುಂಡರೀಕಪುರಿ ಪಂಥಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆದರು ಹಿರಿಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನು; ಹೊಲಸನೆಳಸುವ ಸೊಣಗ ಕರೆವಂತೆ ಸಿಂಹವನ್ನು; ಒಕ್ಕಣ್ಣ ಕಾಗೆ ಕರೆವಂತೆ ಹಂಸವನ್ನು; ಮೋಸಗಾರ ನರಿ ಕರೆವಂತೆ ಹೆಬ್ಬುಲಿಯನ್ನು!

12-27. The foolish Pundarikapuri challenged Poornaprajna, the celebrated among the wise for a controversy like a dog desirous of filth defying a lion, a single-eyed crow challenging a swan and a cunning jackal daring a tiger.

अप्यल्पोऽसौ न ह्युपेक्षाम्बभूवे लोलात्मेवादक्ष-पक्षः पतङ्गः ।

मध्वेनाहो दुस्तरेण स्व-भावात् तेजो-राजी-राजितेनाग्निनेव ॥ 12-28 ॥

ಇವರೆಷ್ಟು ಕೀಳರಾದರೂ, ಗಟ್ಟಿಗರಿಗಳಿರದ [ದುರ್ಬಲವಾದ ದಾರಿ ಹಿಡಿದ] ಚಪಲ ಚಿತ್ತದ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆಯಂತೆ, ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಹುಟ್ಟುಗುಣದಿಂದಲೆ ಸೋಲರಿಯದ ಮಧ್ವರು ಬೆಳಕಿನ ಬುಗ್ಗೆಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳಗುವ ಬೆಂಕಿಯಂತೆ.

12-28. The Acharya, by nature invincible did not ignore (defeated) the fickle-minded, little with Pundarikapuri, sheltered under a less sound doctrine like a blazing fire singeing even a tiny, wavering moth with weak wings.

मानैर्मान्यैर्भासमानोऽसमानैः आक्षिप्यैनं स्वं मतं साधयित्वा ।

प्रीत्यै विष्णोरुत्तम-प्रीति-तीर्थो वेद-व्याख्यां वेद-वेदी चकार ॥ 12-29 ॥

ವೇದಗಳನರಿತ ಹಿರಿಯರಾದ ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮನ್ನಿಸುವ ಸಾಟಿಯಿರದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತ, ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆದು ಇವರ ವಾದವನ್ನು, ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ತನ್ನ ಮತವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು ವೇದಾರ್ಥವನ್ನು, ಶ್ರೀಹರಿಯು ಮೆಚ್ಚಲೆಂದು.

12-29. The eminent Anandatirtha, the authoritative interpreter of the Vedas glistening with unique and venerable Pramanas (like Vedas and reasonings) pulled up (Pundarikapuri) the disputant and established his doctrine and engaged again in his learned discourses on the Vedas for the love of Lord Vishnu.

आम्नायं ये पेटुराम्नाय-पूर्वं प्राप्ता विप्रास्तत्र कौतूहलेन ।

पर्यासीनास्तावदाचार्य-वर्यं प्रेक्ष्यं प्रेक्षांचक्रिरेऽनेक-सङ्घाः ॥ 12-30 ॥

ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ವೇದಗಳನೊದಿದವರು, ಕಾಣುವ ಹಂಬಲದಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ನೆರೆದವರು, ಬಹು ಮಂದಿ ಹಾರುವರು ಕಣ್ಣುಬ ಕಂಡರು ಕಾಣಲೇಬೇಕಾದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಗುರುವನ್ನು!

12-30. There (at Udupi) assembled in large numbers, then (at the time of Acharya's sermon) in great curiosity Brahmins who had studied the Vedas in the traditional (faultless) style, sitting round about him being delighted to see the handsome Acharya, the excellent expositor of the shrutis.

उक्ताङ्गेभ्यः कादिकान् व्यञ्जयन्तं तत्-तन्मात्रा-व्यञ्जनादौ प्रवीणम्।

तिस्रोऽवस्थास्तद्-गुणैर्भावयन्तं देवा दृष्ट्वा ह्यस्मरन् देव-देवम् ॥ 12-31 ॥

ನೆನೆದರು ದೇವತೆಗಳು ದೇವರ ದೇವನಾದ ಹರಿಯನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಅಂಗಗಳಿಂದ 'ಕ'
[ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ] ಮುಂತಾದ ಅಕ್ಷರ[ದೇವತೆ]ಗಳನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ, ಆಯಾ ಮಾತೃಗಳ
ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೇ ಸ್ಫುಟವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸು [ಆಯಾ ತನ್ಮಾತೃಗಳನ್ನೂ
ಪಂಚಭೂತಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸು]ವಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾತುರ್ಯ ಬೀರುವ, ಪಶ್ಯಂತೀ-ಮಧ್ಯಮಾ-ವೈಖರಿ
[ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ-ಸ್ಥಿತಿ-ಸಂಹಾರ] ಎಂಬ ಮೂರು ಹಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ದೇವತಾಧ್ಯಾನ [ಸತ್ತ್ವ-
ರಜಸ್-ತಮೋ] ರೂಪವಾದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳದಿಂದ [ತ್ರಿಗುಣಗಳಿಂದ] ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ
ಆಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು!

12-31. The Gods, seeing Poonaprajna discoursing methodically (in a manner prescribed by the Shastras) manifesting the words like ka, Kha pronouncing them properly through the respective organs, dexterously disclosing the Hraswa and Dheerga (short and long) sounds and bringing about the states of Pasyanti, Madhyama and Vaikari with due contemplation on the concerned deities, intensely remembered the God of Gods (Lord Narayana) as (the Acharya closely resembled Him) the creator of the Gods Brahma and others from the several parts of his body, skilled in producing the five famous elements like the earth and fire with their relevant characteristics like sound and touch and ordaining the three states of origination, sustenance and dissolution by means of Satwa, Rajas and Tamas.

आदौ ह्रस्वत्वेन वत्सानुसृत्यां मात्रा-पादौ वर्तयन् दृश्यमानः ।

कुर्वन्नन्याश्चाग्र-रूपा विवृत्तीः गोविन्दश्रीरास गोविन्दभक्तः ॥ 12-32 ॥

'ವತ್ಸಾನುಸೃತಿ' ಎಂಬ ವಿವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಧಿಯ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ವರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತವಾದದ್ದರಿಂದ,
ಅದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಧಮಾತ್ರೆಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸುತ್ತ [ಮೊದಲು ಪುಟ್ಟ ಮಗುವಾಗಿ ಕರುಗಳ
ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಿಡುತ್ತ ತಾಯಿಗೆ] ಮುದ್ದಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ, ಬೇರೆ ವಿವೃತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ
ಮೂಡಿ[ಚಲುವೆಯರಾದ ಬೇರೆ ಗೋಪಿಯರನ್ನು ಮರವಟ್ಟು ನಿಲ್ಲಿ]ಸಿದ ಗೋವಿಂದ ಭಕ್ತ
ಕೊಂಗೊಳಿಸದರು ಗೇವಿಂದನ ಕಳಹೊತ್ತು!

12-32. The glamour of Acharya Madhwa, the staunch devotee of Lord Narayana seen by the Gods while pronouncing the two parts of Maatra, the

short Vatsanuvritti to start with and then the other famous Vrittis (complex formations) like Vatsanusarini Pakavati and Pipilika, glistened resembling the glory of Lord Krishna when he accompanied the herd of calves tripping with his tiny feet on the earth seen with delight by his mother, making the Gopis oblivious of their duties by his delightful sports (pranks).

मङ्गल्याङ्ग-व्यक्त-भाव त्रि-लोकीं रङ्गारूढा विस्मयं प्रापयन्ती ।

कृष्णोवान्या मान्य-विन्यास-पादा रेजे माध्वी सुस्वरा वेद-वाणी ॥ 12-33 ॥

ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಿತು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯಂತೆ ಮಂಗಲದ ಅಂಗ[ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ]ಗಳಿಂದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾದ ಭಾವ[ವಿಲಾಸ]ವುಳ್ಳ, ಮೂರು ಲೋಕವನ್ನೂ ಬೆರಗು ಗೊಳಿಸುವ, ಮೂಗಿನಿಂದ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸುವ ಸ್ವರವಿಶೇಷದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ [ಮದುವೆ ಮಂಟಪವೇರಿದ], ಛಂದಸ್ಸಿನ ಪಾದಗಳ ಚಂದದ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಿರುವ [ಚೆಲುವಡೆಯ ಕಾಲಗಳ], ಸ್ವರಬದ್ಧವಾದ [ಇನಿದನಿಯ] ಮಧ್ವರ ವೇದವಾಣಿ!

12-33. Acharya's resonant voice chanting the Vedic hymns in consonance with the canons prescribed in the six auspicious subsidiaries, stunning the three worlds with the excellence of swaras like Ekamatraka having Rk Pada with proper pauses and charming accents like udatta, beamed like another Droupadi with the singular grace of her limbs and a melodious voice, moving to the marriage (Svayamvara) hall with her lovely feet and stately steps.

गाम्भीर्याद्यैर्युक्तमौदार्य-कार्यैः नाना-नाद-श्लाघ्यमुच्चारणं तत् ।

श्रीक्षा-शिक्षा-लक्षणानां हि लक्ष्यं मान्यं मन्ये धन्य-बुद्धेरतुल्यम् ॥ 12-34 ॥

ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ; ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯಿಂದ ಮೂಡಿ ಬಂದ ಗಂಭೀರತೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಗುಣಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ, ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಸ್ವರಗಳಿಂದ ಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಆ ಉಚ್ಚಾರ ಶೀಕ್ಷಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಟಿಯಿರದ ಹಿರಿದೊಂದು ಮಾದರಿ!

12-34. I consider Poornaprajna's Vedic utterances unique (archetypes as it were) endowed with solemnity born of his eminence, commendable on account of its diverse pitches (Mandra and Uchha) low and high, serving as exemplary Vedic utterances, in tune with Shiksha-Shastra.

काल्पीः क्लृप्तीर्व्यञ्जयन् छान्दसीश्च व्यक्तं शाब्दं शास्त्रमुद्भाव्य भूयः ।

स व्याचख्यावुक्त-नैरुक्त-मार्गो ज्यायान् ज्योतिर्वेदिनां वेदमित्थम् ॥ 12-35 ॥

ಕಲ್ಪದಲ್ಲಿ-ಛಂದಃಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತ, ವ್ಯಾಕರಣವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ-ಮತ್ತೆ ಎತ್ತಿ ಸಾರುತ್ತ, ನಿರುಕ್ತದ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರುತ್ತ - ಹೀಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು ವೇದದ ತಿರುಳನ್ನು ಜ್ಯೋತಿರ್ವಿದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿರಿಯರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು!

12-35. Madhwacharya, an expert in the science of Astrology expounded the Vedas in consonance with the canons laid down in Kalpa, manifesting the rules of prosody, revealing the efficacy of grammar in clarifying the meanings of different words, exhibiting the importance of Nirukta that brings out the etymological interpretation of words.

(Thus Acharya's pronunciations and interpretations of the Vedas were in harmony with the canons of the Vedic Auxiliaries, Shadangas are

ಶಿಕ್ಷಾ, ಕಲ್ಪ, ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ, ನಿರುಕ್ತ, ಛಂದಃ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ)

श्रौते व्याख्योच्चारणे चारुणी ते मादृग्-देही वर्णयेदस्य को नु।

वागीशानैर्वाग्विहङ्गेन्द्र-जीवैः भूर्याश्चर्यैर्वर्णिते ये प्रणम्य ॥ 12-36 ॥

ನನ್ನಂಥ ಮಂದಿ ಯಾರು ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಿಯಾರು ಅವರ ಆ ಚಂದದ ವೇದದ ವಿವರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಚ್ಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು! ನುಡಿಯೊಡೆರಾದ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ, ಗರುಡ, ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿಯಂಥವರು ಕೂಡ ನಿಬ್ಬರಗಾಗಿ ತಲೆಬಾಗಿ ಹಾಡಿದಂಥವುಗಳನ್ನು!

12-36. How can a human being like me aptly describe the exquisite exposition and expression of Vedic Scriptures extolled with great surprise and reverence by the Presiding deities of speech, Saraswati, Garuda and Brihaspati respectively?

छन्दस्सार्थं सार्थमत्रामुनेत्थं प्रोक्तं श्रुत्वा ब्राह्मणा ब्रह्मणेव ।

सर्वे सौम्या जिष्णु-जिज्ञासयाऽमी प्राप्य प्रोचुश्चित्र-कायाभिधानम् ॥ 12-37 ॥

ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಹೀಗೆ ಚತುರ್ಮುಖನಂತೆ ಅರ್ಥಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಆಡಿದ ವೇದಮಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಆಲಿಸಿದ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಾದ ಆ ಹಾರುವರೆಲ್ಲ, 'ಯಾರು ಮಿಗಿಲು' ಎಂದರಿವ ಬಯಕೆಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿದರು ಪುಂಡರೀಕಪುರಿಯ ಬಳಿ ಬಂದು:

12-37. The mustered Brahmins intensely delighted to listen to the masterly Vedic interpretation of Madhwacharya, who appeared like the four-faced Brahma incarnate addressing the divine assembly, approached the rival confutants Pundarikapuri, curious to know the outcome of the intellectual fray.

प्राज्य-प्रज्ञः प्राज्यया प्रज्ञयासौ हन्तावोचन्मन्त्र-वर्णाभिधेयम्।

तत्-प्रत्यर्थी प्रार्थ्यते वक्तुमेतत् प्राज्ञास्माभिः श्रोतुकामैर्भवांश्च ॥ 12-38 ॥

'ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ತಮ್ಮ ತುಂಬಿದ ಅರಿವಿನಿಂದ ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು ವೇದಾರ್ಥವನ್ನು. ಓ ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞರೆ, ಅವರ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಿಯಾದ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಕೇಳಬಯಸಿ ಬಂದ ನಾವು: ತಾವೂ ಪ್ರವಚನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.'

12-38. 'This Poonaprajna gifted with profound learning elucidated the meaning of the Vedas in an intelligible manner; oh, How Wonderful! We now request you, his hostile disputant, to deliver your discourses.' (On the Vedas in a like manner)

इत्युक्तस्तैरैष विस्तारि-बुद्धेः प्राप्तुं साम्यं सम्प्रवृत्तो दुरात्मा ।

हास्योऽत्राभूद् वासुदेव-प्रभार्थी यद्वत् पूर्वं पौण्ड्रको वासुदेवः ॥ 12-39 ॥

ಅವರು ಹೀಗೆಂದಾಗ, ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ ತಾನು ಸರಿದೂರೆಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೊರಟ ದುರುಳರಾದ ಪುಂಡರೀಕಪುರಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಗೆಪಾಟಲಾದರು: ಹಿಂದೆ ತಾನು ಕೃಷ್ಣನಂತಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೊರ ಹೊರಟ ಪೌಂಡ್ರಕ ವಾಸುದೇವನಂತೆ!

12-39. Thus entreated by the Brahmans (in the assembly), Pundarikapuri with the profane ambition to attain the same status as that of Poonaprajna, exposed himself to great ridicule like Vasudeva (grandson of Paundraka) courting his collapse, in days of yore, with his wicked wish to gain similarity with Lord Krishna.

आडादेशादुत्तरं रादि-शब्धं श्रुत्वा नारेत्युक्तवन्तं पदं तम्।

व्याख्या-लौल्यादैतरेयादि-सूक्ते पृथ्वी-देवा निन्दनीयम् निनिन्दुः ॥ 12-40 ॥

ವೇದದ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನದ ಚಾಪಲದಿಂದ ಅವರು ಋಗ್ವೇದದ ಮೊದಲ ಸೂಕ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ತೃತೀಯಾ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಯ 'ಅಗ್ನಿನಾ' ಎಂಬ ಪದದ ಮೇಲಿರುವ, 'ರ'ದಿಂದ ತೊಡಗುವ 'ರಯಿಂ' ಎಂಬ ಶಬ್ದವನ್ನು 'ಅಗ್ನಿನಾರ' ಎಂದು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಹಳಿದರು ನೆರೆದ ಹಾರುವರು ಅವರನ್ನು, ಹಳಿಯ ಬೇಕಾದವರನ್ನು!

12-40. The Brahmans, who heard the words 'Agnina Rayin contained in the half Rk, in the first Sukta in Rigveda erroneously uttered 'Agni Nara', censured (the grammarian) Pundarikapuri who deserved reproof. (For his asinine blunder and sheer incompetence in such a prestigious controversy with such a profound Vedic Scholar as the Great Acharya.)

शार्दूलख्यां प्राप्य सम्भावितः प्राग् लोके धूर्तो मायि-गोमायुरेषः ।

वादि-द्वीपि-ध्वंसिनं मध्व-सिंहं प्राप्तो हीत्थं शब्द-शेषो बभूव ॥ 12-41 ॥

ಮೊದಲು, 'ಪುಂಡರೀಕ' ಎಂದು ಹುಲಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಹೊತ್ತು ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನ್ನಣೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾದವರು; ನಿಜಕೆ ಮಾಯಾವಾದದ ಮೋಸಗಾರ ನರಿಯಾದವರು. ಹಾಯ್, ಈಗಂತು ಹೀಗೆ ನಾಮಾವಶೇಷವಾದರು ವಾದಿಗಳೆಂಬ ಹುಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸದೆ ಬಡಿದ ಸಿಂಹವಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಬಳಿ ಬಂದು!

12-41. This wise-acre Pundarikapuri, the Mayavadi Jackal erstwhile venerated as Pundit Shardula (tiger) having approached the Vedantic Lion - Madhwacharya, capable of controverting the contestant tigers (learned) became crest-fallen and hushed into silence (with the superior eloquence of Acharya) and became Pundarika only in name, forfeiting his title of honour. (As narrated by Tikacharya in his commentary on Tatwodyota.)

कृष्णाभीष्टा शास्त्र-विस्पष्ट-संज्ञा या स्वीया श्रीः पालिता सद्-द्विजेन ।

पद्मारव्यासत्-सैन्धवेनाऽहतां तां शुश्रावाग्र्यानन्द-तीर्थाख्य-पार्थः ॥ 12-42 ॥

ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರೆಂಬ ಪಾರ್ಥನ ಕಿವಿಗೆ ಬಿತ್ತು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗ್ರಂಥಗಳೆಂದು ಹೆಸರಾದ [ಭಾರತಾಗಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಾದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ], ಶಂಕರಾರ್ಯ[ಧೌಮ್ಯ]ರೆಂಬ ಸಜ್ಜನರ ರಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ, ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸರಿಗೆ ತುಂಬ ಪ್ರಿಯವಾದ [ಪ್ರಿಯವಾದ ಕೃಷ್ಣೆಯನ್ನು], ತನ್ನ ಸಂಪತ್ತ[ಮಡದಿಯ]ನ್ನು ಪದ್ಮತೀರ್ಥರೆಂಬ ದುರುಳ ಜಯದ್ರಥ ಕಳೆವುಮಾಡಿದ ಸುದ್ದಿ!

12-42. The eminent Acharya heard of his sacred volumes, dear to Lord Vedavyasa bearing the valued designation of Shastra (science), esteemed by him as his wealth, well-guarded by (his disciple) the virtuous Shankaracharya of the Likucha family, being pilfered by the malicious Padmatirtha (with the silly notion that they would pull down the Acharya if they deprived him of his books, his main-stay) like valiant Arjuna being informed of the abduction of Droupadi, dear to Lord Krishna, famed in Mahabharata, protected by the sage Dhomya, prized by him as his asset, by the felon Jayadratha.

तूर्णं तीर्णाद्भ्र-मार्गोऽथ सार्यः सम्प्राप्तोऽसौ गो-गणैर्भीषयित्वा ।

संयम्यान्तर्यन्तु-कामेन हास्यं सम्प्राप्त-श्रीर्निर्जितं तं जहास ॥ 12-43 ॥

ಒಡನೆ ದೂರದ ದಾರಿ ದಾಟಿ, 'ಹಿರೇಸ್ವಾಮಿ'ಗಳೊ[ಭೀಮಸೇನನೊ]ಡನೆ ಅತ್ತ ಬಂದು, ಕಿಡಿ ನುಡಿ[ಬಾಣ]ಗಳಿಂದ ಆತನನ್ನು ಚುಚ್ಚಿ ಬಾಯಿ ಮುಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಗೆದ್ದು ಅಂತರ್ಯಾಮಿಯ ಬಯಕೆ[ಒಳಗೆ ಕಾಡುವ ಕಾಮದ ತೀಟೆ]ಯಿಂದ ನಗೆ ಪಾಟಲಾಗಿ ಸೋತ ಆತನನ್ನು ನಗೆಯಾಡಿದರೀ ಮಧ್ವಪಾರ್ಥ!

12-43. Madhwacharya quickly traversed the long distance along with the senior-ascetic and frightened Padmatirtha (at Pragavat village) by his wealth of words and gained a glorious victory: Padmatirtha became a butt of ridicule when on a moot-point he (surprisingly enough) recognized the Antaryami (Principle) in contravention to his professed doctrine. (This resembles Arjuna expeditiously moving with his mighty senior Bhimasena threatening Jayadratha (tormented by pangs of love) with his sharp arrows and defeating him (to his dismay and derision).

दुष्टात्माऽसौ भद्रमेकाकिनं यः क्षेप्तुं हेतुः सौख्यदाख्यं बभूव ।

हर्यशोऽयं तं न चक्षाम भूयः तोके सन्ने सूकरं केसरीव ॥ 12-44 ॥

ಸಜ್ಜನರಾದ ಶಂಕರಾರ್ಯರ[ಮುದನೀಡುವ ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯುವ]ನ್ನು ಕಂಗೆಡಿಸಲು ನಿಮಿತ್ತವಾದ ದುರುಳ ಪದ್ಮತೀರ್ಥರ[ಜಯದ್ರಥನ]ನ್ನು ಪವನಾಂಶರಾದ [ಇಂದ್ರಾಂಶನಾದ] ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥ [ಅರ್ಜುನ] ಮತ್ತೆ ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ; ಮರಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಂದ ಹಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸದ ಸಿಂಹದಂತೆ!

12-44. Madhwacharya, the incarnation of Lord Vayu departed (with a determination) to punish mercilessly the vicious Padmatirtha who (was unfair enough) to intrude on the lone and virtuous Shankaracharya and seize abruptly his sacred volumes like a lion unable to excuse the pig that killed its young one; (like Arjuna, the incarnation of Indra, resolving to slay Jayadratha who was responsible for the murder of the single-handed young Abhimanyu).

तस्य त्रासात् पृष्ठतस्तिष्ठतोऽभूत् क्षेमापेक्षी यो जनः प्राग् जितोऽपि ।

मध्येऽन्येषां गो-ततीस्तत्-प्रयुक्ताः सोऽद्यजिष्णुः पञ्च-षैर्गोविशेषैः ॥ 12-45 ॥

ಹೆದರಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸರಿದ ಆತನ ಕ್ಷೇಮ ಬಯಸಿ, ಮೊದಲು ಸೋತಿದ್ದರೂ ಮರಳಿ ಬಂದ ಪುಂಡರೀಕಪುರಿ [ಅಶ್ವತ್ಥಾಮ ಮುಂತಾದ ಮಂದಿ] ಇತರರ ನಡುವೆ ನಿಂತು ತನ್ನತ್ತ

ಹರಿಯಿಸಿದ ಮಾತು[ಬಾಣ]ಗಳ ಮಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮಿಗಿಲಾದ ಐದಾರು ನುಡಿ[ಬಾಣ]ಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಡರಿಸಿದರೋ ಜಯಶಾಲಿ ಮಧ್ವಮುನಿ[ಅರ್ಜುನ].

12-45. Pundarikapuri, anxious to safeguard the reputation of Padmatirtha formerly foiled who stood stealthily behind to shield him being scared by the Acharya, was again vanquished by Poornaprajna, who retorted to his reasonings advocated in the midst of his disciples and pin-pointed his blemishes with five or six select sayings like Ashwatthama and others already defeated, secretly standing in the rear to support Jayadratha who was alarmed by Arjuna, being routed by him who answered their attack with few (five or six) arrows.

विष्णोर्भूयः शोभयद्भिः पदान्तं पारम्पर्येणैर्यमाणैरवार्यैः ।

गो-व्रातैस्तं दारयित्वा न्यगृह्णात् कञ्जारख्यानं सिन्धुपं मध्व-पार्थः ॥ 12-46 ॥

ಹರಿಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ[ಆಕಾಶ]ವನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತ ತಡೆಯಿರದ ಎಡಬಿಡದೆ ಜಡಿದ ಕಿಡಿನುಡಿ[ಕೂರ್ಗಣೆ]ಗಳಿಂದ ಗಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಸೋಲಿಸಿದರೋ ಮಧ್ವಮುನಿಯೆಂಬ ಪಾರ್ಥ ಪದ್ಮತೀರ್ಥರೆಂಬ ಜಯದ್ರಥನನ್ನು!

12-46. Madhwacharya quoting sentences in succession that determine the Swarupa (Form) of Sri Hari supported by irrefragable logic, silenced Padmatirtha like Arjuna subduing Jayadratha with a spate of shafts illumining the sky.

(At this critical juncture, the virtuous who had assembled there, exhorted the Mayavadins thus:)

आस्तामास्तामेष वो विश्व-मोषो रे-रे माया-वादि-चोरा द्रवेत ।

द्रष्टा-द्रष्टा निग्रहीता ध्रुवं वः प्राप्तः कालो द्राग् गुहान्तं प्रवेष्टुम् ॥ 12-47 ॥

‘ರೀರೀ, ತುಡುಗರಾದ ಮಾಯಾವಾದಿಗಳೆ, ಸಾಕು ಈ ವಿಶ್ವವನ್ನೆ ಕದಿದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಈ ಕಾಯಕ. ಕಾಲು ಕೀಳಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ. ಖಂಡಿತ, ಕಂಡಕಂಡವರು ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಒದ್ದೋಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಡನೆ ಬಂತು ನಿಮಗೆ ಗವಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಅಡಗಿ ಕೂಡುವ ಕಾಲ!

12-47. ‘Oh Mayavadi Bandits! Cry halt to your burglary of the world (welcome the reality of the universe). Lo! The people who see you proceed to capture you; take to your heels; the time is ripe for you to repair to your den’.

तेजो विद्वच्चक्र-चन्द्रस्य लीनं विध्वस्ताऽलं वादि-नक्षत्र-लक्ष्मीः ।

विश्व-व्याप्तं यत् तु तदीप्ति-मूलं युष्मत्-प्रेष्ठं तन्निरस्तं तमश्च ॥ 12-48 ॥

'ಅಡಗಿಹೋಯಿತು ವಿದ್ವನ್ಮೂಲಿಯೆಂಬ ಚಂದ್ರಮನ ತೇಜ; ಉಡುಗಿಹೋಯಿತು ವಾದಿಗಳೆಂಬ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಗಳ ಕಾಂತಿ; ಕರಗಿಹೋಯಿತು ಆ ಬೆಳಕುಗಳ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿದ್ದ, ನಿಮಗೆ ತುಂಬ ಇಷ್ಟವಾದ ಜಗವೆಲ್ಲ ಕವಿದಿದ್ದ ಕತ್ತಲಾ ಕೂಡ!

12-48. The shine (mite) of the sapient moon stands screened; the effulgence of the rival-stars is extinguished; even the ignorance (darkness), the root of the radiance of your moon (wise) and the stars (hostile disputants) dear to you and encompassing the world is destroyed. (So, rendered helpless hesitate not to run to your haven of rest.)

पूर्वाशामा-पूर्य-विश्व-प्रकाशी गो-सन्दोहैः सप्त-विद्याख्य-वाहः ।

युष्माभिः किं नैक्षि देदीप्यतेऽसौ देवः साक्षात् सर्व-वित्-सर्व-दीपः ॥ 12-49 ॥

'ಕಂಡಿಲ್ಲವೇನು ನೀವು? ಬೆಳಬೆಳಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞಮುನಿ ಎಂಬ ಈ ಸೂರ್ಯದೇವ, ಏಳು ವಿದ್ಯೆಗಳೆಂಬ ಕುದುರೆಗಳ ತೇರನೇರಿ, ಮಾತು[ಕಿರಣ]ಗಳ ಪುಂಜದಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ವಿಕರ ಆನೆ[ಮೂಡುದಿಸೆ]ಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗಿಸುತ್ತ.

12-49. Have you not discerned the prodigy, Purnaprajna (Lord Vayu incarnate), steeped in seven lores (four Vedas, Pancharatra, Ramayana and Mahabharata) endowed with auspicious attributes like Krida (Sport), fulfilling the longings of the divines, scintillating on the intellectual horizon to dispel the darkness (ignorance), like the bright Sun with seven horses harnessed to his chariot, glowing in the eastern direction, dazzling the world with his flood of light.

सर्वाधारं ब्रह्म-संज्ञं विहायो रम्याकारं शारदेन्दीवराभम् ।

सन्निर्णीतं गुणयलं शब्द-भेदैः मध्वादित्यं संश्रितं कोऽपिधत्ते ॥ 12-50 ॥

'ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಆಸರೆಯಾದ, ಶರದದ ಕನ್ನೆದಿಲೆಯಂತೆ ಅಂದವಾದ, ಪಳನುಡಿ[ಧ್ವನ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಶಬ್ದ]ಗಳಿಂದ ಸಗುಣವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದವರು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ ಪರತತ್ವವೆಂಬ ಆಗಸವನ್ನು ಆಶ್ರಯಿಸಿ ನಿಂತವರನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಮರೆಮಾಡುವವರು, ಮಧ್ವಮುನಿಯೆಂಬ ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನು?

12-50. Who can cloak (defeat in disputation) the radiant Madhwacharya, seeking his refuge in the lotus feet of Lord Vishnu, the resort of all, endowed

with a comely shape, lustrous blue in hue like the autumnal lotus positively portrayed by Vedic depictions as full of propitious qualities? It is as vain an attempt as trying to veil the Sun in the sky, the home of Shabda-Guna, the haven of all, with its massive expanse and azure tint.

विधावत-विधावत त्वरितमत्रि-वादासुरा

अदभ्र-धिषणाभिधो नर-हरिर्हि जाज्वल्यते ।

स युक्ति-नखरैः खरैर्मुखर-मूर्ख-दुःखाङ्करैः

विदारयति दारुण-प्रवचन-प्रणादोऽप्रियान् ॥ 12-51 ॥

‘ಓಡಿರಿ ಬಿಡದೋಡಿರಿ ಒಡನೆ. ಓ ಮೂರಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವ ಅಸುರರೆ, ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞನೆಂಬ ನರಸಿಂಹ ಬೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಸಿಂಹನಾದಗೈಯುತ್ತ! ಸೀಳಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾನವನು ತನಗಾಗದವರನ್ನು ಮಾತುಗುಳಿಗಳಾದ ಮುಕ್ಕರಿಗೆ ದುಃಖ ಬರಿಸುವ ಯುಕ್ತಿಗಳೆಂಬ ಕೂರುಗರುಗಳಿಂದ!

12-51. Oh Ye, Mayavadi fiends, who reject outright Vedas which speak of the Jiva, Ishwara and the world (that are a fiat accompli) as Atatwa-vedaka (faked) beware! Poornaprajna the man-lion, blazing in all brightness will tear asunder (completely rout) his adversaries with the sharp logic of his cutting discourses emerging (flowing) through his leonine tongue like Lord Narasimha lacerating his dogged enemy with his incisive nails; hence, flee away, flee away, hurry up!

धत्ते रूपाण्यनन्तान्यपि भुवन-पतेर्यो हृदाऽप्येक-पक्षो

दक्षःसञ्चोऽखिलेभ्योऽप्यमृतमिह ददौ केवलं यो न मात्रे ।

पक्षि-श्रेष्ठोऽपरः सन्नमित-मति-पदोऽसम्पदे स्यादयं वो

मा दर्पं मायि-सर्पा भजत-भजत तास्ता गुहा द्राग् द्वि-जिह्वाः ॥ 12-52 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞನೆಂದು ಹೆಸರಾದ ಈತ ಬೇರೆಯ ತೆರನಾದ ‘ಪಕ್ಷಿಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ’ [ವಾದಿಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ: ಗರುಡ]: ಭಗವಂತನ ಅನಂತರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಹೃದಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ; ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷದ[ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ: ಗರಿ]ವನಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ! ಜಾಣನಾದ ಇವನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅಮೃತವನ್ನಿತ್ತ; ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಗಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ! ಓ ಮಾಯಾವಾದದ ಎರಡು ನಾಲಿಗೆಯ ನಾಗರಹಾವುಗಳೆ, ಇವನು ನಿಮಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯನಿತ್ತಾನು; ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಬೀಗಬೇಡಿ. ಒಡನೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕ ಆಯಾ ಬಿಲಗಳೊಳಗೆ!

12-52. Ye, diabolical (double-tongued) Mayavadi snakes! Attention! (be on guard) Another superior Garuda by name Poornaprajna who holds in his (devoted) heart the myriad forms of Narayana, the lord of the Universe, highly competent, staunch adherent of his supreme doctrine, disseminating his learning profound to all the virtuous, is out to demolish your glory, (The Acharya is greater than Garuda because he (Garuda) bears Lord Narayana in one form alone on his two shoulders with his two wings and gives nectar only to his mother Vinuta). Away with your vaunt: forthwith sneak in some hill-holes!

वेद-व्राता-सुदर्शनः परिलसत्-तर्कारव्य-शङ्ख-ध्वनिः

विभ्राजिष्णु-पुराण-संहति-गदः श्लोकौघ-शाङ्गान्वितः ।

सत्-सूत्रेष्वितिहास-नन्दक-चणो मध्वाख्य-नारायणः

प्राप्तो वो नि-जिघृक्षया द्रवत हे मायावि-देव-द्विषः ॥ 12-53 ॥

‘ಓ ಮಾಯಾವಾದದ ಅಸುರರೆ, ಓಡಿಬಿಡಿ; ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಮಧ್ವಮುನಿಯೆಂಬ ನಾರಾಯಣ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹುಟ್ಟಡಗಿಸಲು! ವೇದಗಳೆಂಬ ಸುದರ್ಶನ ಚಕ್ರ ಹಿಡಿದು; ಹೊಳೆವ ತರ್ಕಗಳೆಂಬ ಶಂಖನಾದದೊಡನೆ; ಬೆಳಗುವ ಪುರಾಣಗಳೆಂಬ ಗದೆಯನೆತ್ತಿ; ಪಂಚರಾತ್ರಗಳೆಂಬ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಬಿಗಿದು; ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರಗಳೆಂಬ ಬಾಣ ಹೂಡಿ; ಇತಿಹಾಸಗಳೆಂಬ ಕತ್ತಿ ಹಿರಿದು!’

12-53. Ye, devotees of the doctrine of Mayavada, detesters of the divine (Narayana), abscond instantly, since Lord Narayana, famed as Madhwa (in panoply) with his Sudharshana discus in the form of Brahma-Tarka (that decides the validity of things), his lustrous Kaumadaki mace in the form of the cluster of Puranas (like Bhagawata), his Sharanga bow in the form of versified Pancharatra, his arrows in the form of excellent Brahma-Sutras and the Nandaka sword in the form of (Ramayana and Mahabharata) has arrived on the scene wishing to crush you; Run away immediately (it is befitting that Sri Madhwa being the first principle reflection of the Supreme Lord is called Narayana. Tatwodyota includes the eulogy composed by the disciples of Madhwa when the frustrated Mayavadis, routed by the Acharya, on their request, retreated from the scene of controversy in spite and jealousy).

पलायांश्च पलायध्वं त्वरया मायिदानवाः । सर्वज्ञहरिरियाति तर्कागम दारिभृत् । - Bhavaprakashika quotes these verses from the last Verses of Tatwodyota.

इति-नि-गदति माया-वादि-विद्वेष-वेषे

शुभ-जन-निकरे स्वारामतोऽस्मात् प्रयातः ।

न्यवसदमर-धिष्ये प्राग्र-वाटाभि-धाने

गुरु-मतिरभि-नन्दन् देवमानन्द-मूर्तिम् ॥ 12-54 ॥

ಮಾಯಾವಾದದ ಮೇಲಣ ಹಗೆಯೆಂಬ ಬಂಗಾರ ತೊಟ್ಟ ಸಜ್ಜನರ ತಂಡ ಹೀಗೆ ನಾರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಆ ಕಾವೂರಿನಿಂದ ಹೊರಟ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಚಾತುರ್ಮಾಸ್ಯ ಕೂತರು ಕೊಡಿಪ್ಪಾಡಿಯ ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ. ಆನಂದಮಯನಾದ ಜನಾರ್ದನ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತ!

12-54. The meritorious multitude, the abhorers of the Mayavadis incarnate, celebrated the triumphant glory of their master in this manner (with hymns of praise). Madhwacharya moved from the Kavu Village and stayed for Chaturmasya at a temple named Kodipadi, reverently bowing to the blissful Lord Janardana.

इति श्रीमत्कवि-कुल-तिलक-त्रिविक्रम-पण्डिताचार्य-सुत श्री-नारायण-पण्डिताचार्य-विरचिते

श्री-मध्व-विजये महा-काव्ये-आनन्दाङ्किते द्वादशः सर्गः

त्रयोदशः सर्गः -[13-69]

पृथु-दर्शनमूर्तिं कृतार्थं पृथिवी-भृत्-प्रणतिं गृहीतवन्तम् ।

निज-शिष्य-मुदेऽथ सह्यमाप्तं पुरुषः कश्चिदुपाययौ कदाचित् ॥ 13-1 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಚಾತುರ್ಮಾಸ್ಯದಿಂದೆದ್ದು ಬಂದು, ಬಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯಮುಗಿಸಿ ದೊರೆ ಜಯಸಿಂಹನ ಪ್ರಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ ತೆರಳಿದರು ಸಹ್ಯಗಿರಿಯತ್ತ, ತನ್ನ ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಸಂತಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ. ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಂದ.

13-1. Pleased with the greetings of the ruler Jayasimha on his accomplishment in the recovery of his stolen books, Poornaprajna moved to the Sahya mountains for the delight of his disciples after the completion of the Chaturmasya period where the king's attendant approached him.

भगवानिह नः स्व-किङ्कराणां अचिरेणाऽब्रजतादनुग्रहाय ।

इति कार्य-चिकीर्षयाऽऽर्थयत् त्वां नृप इत्यभ्यधितैष तं प्रणम्य ॥ 13-2 ॥

ಅವನು ಅವರ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ನುಡಿದ: 'ದೊರೆ ಜಯಸಿಂಹ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿಮಿತ್ತವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ: ತಮ್ಮ ಕಿಂಕರರಾದ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಅನುಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಇತ್ತ ಬರಬೇಕು ಭಗವಾನರು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಎಂದು'.

13-2. Bowing down before the august Acharya, the retainer spoke thus: 'our ruler requests your revered self to repair to his realm early to bless your followers and to enable him to execute his task (of returning your stolen collections lying with a mediator).

अथ माघवतीमपास्य काष्ठां व्रजता प्रैधित-तेजसा प्रतीचीम्।

परिशोधयता स्व-पाद-सङ्गात् पृथिवीं प्राज्ञ-दिवाकरेण रेजे ॥ 13-3 ॥

ಅನಂತರ ಬೆಳಗಿದನು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞಮುನಿಯೆಂಬ ಸೂರ್ಯ, ತೊರೆದು ಮೂಡಣ ದಿಶೆಯನ್ನು ಸುಡುವ ತೇಜದಿಂದ ಸಾಗುತ್ತ ಪಡುವಣದತ್ತ, ತನ್ನ ಪಾದ[ಕಿರಣ]ದ ಸೋಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಮಡಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತ ನೆಲವನ್ನು!

13-3. Poornaprajna luminous with his majestic lustre, on his journey from the eastern direction (connected with Indra) to the west, hallowed mother earth by the touch of his holy feet like the dazzling sun grown pure bright-white (moving from the east to the west) purifying the land with the radiance of his beams.

अशुभानप-हाय-मायी-जुष्टान् अधमाद्रीनिव गोत्र-निम्नगौघैः।

सु-जनैस्तरसाऽभि गम्यमानः परम-स्नेहतया क्रम-प्रसन्नैः ॥ 13-4 ॥

(Verses from 4 to 8 form an Antya-Kulaka)

13-4. Madhwacharya journeyed from place to place shunning the vicious Mayavadins and others influenced by them, accompanied by the virtuous gratified in course of time with ardent devotion and sincere service like the ceaseless flow of the Ganges, eschewing the tiny hills and joined by the mighty rivers rushing through the huge mountains growing gradually serene (pellucid).

सुमनः-फल-शोभिनोऽत्र पुंसो नमयन् गोभिरनोकहानिवोच्चान्।

अपि भङ्गमुपानयन्ननम्रान् दृढ-भावादपरानवार्य-वीर्यः ॥ 13-5 ॥

13-5. Like the unimpeded gush of the holy Ganges bending the plain tall trees glistening with flowers and fruits and extirpating the deep-rooted stubborn ones, the invincible Great Acharya marched ahead blessing the

noble-minded, enriched with qualities like knowledge and devotion who surrendered to him and vanquishing the depraved and the resistant die-hards.

गमनोत्सव-विस्मितैर्निषेव्यो विविधैर्जानपदैर्जनैरजस्रम् ।

परिसृत्वर-कीर्तरार्ति-मुक्त्यै पुरुषैर्दूर-भुवश्च गम्यमानः ॥ 13-6 ॥

13-6. The renowned Madhwacharya was revered by devotees from distant lands seeking their release from the sorrows of Samsara and also affectionately attended by the multitudes from the diverse regions, amazed by the pomp of his peregrinations like the course of the famed Ganges adored by the pious and hailed by the masses on its banks arrived from remote places for its grandeur and purity.

अमरैरमरानुगैर्मुनीन्द्रैः अपरेक्षाविषयैश्च सेव्यमानः ।

हरि-पाद-सरोज-सङ्ग-सारो भुवने पावन-पावनो निकामम् ॥ 13-7 ॥

13-7. Madhwacharya, the holy of holies, was adored as a celebrity and always served with ardent devotion even by celestials invisible to others including the Gandharvas and the eminent sages because of his intimate devotion to the feet of Lord Narayana, like the Ganges un-interruptedly streaming forth, deified being sacrosanct, with its origin in the foot of Lord Narayana and idolized by the saints and the plebeians.

अयमप्रति-वारणः प्रयाणे परमानन्द-सु-तीर्थ-सूरि-राजः ।

विवभावति-वेलमुच्च-रूपः सुर-सिन्धूरिव सन्तत-प्रवाहः ॥ 13-8 ॥

[4-8] ಪರಮಾನಂದತೀರ್ಥರೆಂಬ ಪಂಡಿತರಾಜ ಅತಿಶಯವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳಗಿದರು ಸುರನದಿಯ ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರವಾಹದಂತೆ: ಕಿರುಗುಡ್ಡಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಯಾವಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮರುಳಾದ ದುರುಳರನ್ನು ದೂರಮಾಡಿ; ಬೆಟ್ಟದಿಂದಿಳಿದ ನದೀಪೂರಗಳಿಂದ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ ತುಂಬು ಸ್ನೇಹ[ಕರಗುವ ಗುಣ]ದಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ಸಜ್ಜನರಿಂದ ಜತೆಗೂಡಿ, ಮುಗಿಲೆತ್ತರದ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಉನ್ನತಿಯ ಮಂದಿಯನ್ನು ನಲ್ಬಗೆಯ ಫಲವಾದ ಭಕ್ತ್ಯಾದಿ [ಹೂ-ಹಣ್ಣು]ಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಳಗಿಸಿ ಬಗ್ಗಿಸುತ್ತ ತನ್ನ ನಲ್ಬಡಿ[ನೀರು]ಗಳಿಂದ; ಜಗದ ಗಟ್ಟಿಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಬಿರುಸುತನದಿಂದ ಬಗ್ಗದವರನ್ನು ಮುರಿದಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತ ತಡೆಯಿರದ ಬೀರದಿಂದ! ಮುಂದೆ ನಾಗುವ ಈ ಸಂಭ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆರಗಾದ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ನಾಡಿನ ಜನರಿಂದ ನಿರಂತರ ಪೂಜೆ

ಪಡೆದವರು; ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯು ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಹಬ್ಬಿ, ತಮ್ಮ ದುಗುಡ ದೂರವಾಗಲೆಂದು ಕಾಣಬಂದ ದೂರದೂರದ ಮಂದಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಎದುರುಗೊಂಡವರು; ಇತರರ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಬೀಳದ ಸುರರಿಂದ, ಗಂಧರ್ವರಿಂದ, ಋಷಿಮುನಿಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಸೇವೆ ಕೊಂಡವರು; ಹರಿಯ ಅಡಿದಾವರೆಯ ಸಂಗ ಪಡೆದವರು; ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಮಪಾವನರಾದವರು; ಪಯಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡತಡೆಯಿರದವರು; ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧ ರೂಪದವರು!

13-8. Madhwacharya the pre-eminent among the wise, the composer of the bliss-yielding Shastra, with his majestic form toured triumphantly overcoming all opponents like the torrential flow of the Ganges famed for its sanctity and glory (to afford salvation to those who have a dip) rolling in all magnificence unruffled by impediments.

समयेन गतोऽमहीयासऽसौ विषयं स्तम्भ-पदोप-सर्जनाख्यम् ।

मदनाधिपतेः सु-धाम धाम प्रविवेशाखिल-लोक-वन्दनीयम् ॥ 13-9 ॥

ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬೆನಾಡನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಎರಗುವ, ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತ ಮೆರುಗುವ ಮದನೇಶ್ವರನ ಮಂದಿರವನ್ನು.

13-9. A little while after, Madhwacharya reached a place called Kabenadu and entered the Madaneshwara temple worthy of adoration by one and all, containing the lustrous image of the Lord.

क्षणदामिह तावदूषिवांसं विहिताहर्मुख-योग्य-योगमेनम् ।

गमनोद्यम-लक्ष्मणैरजानन् गमनायोद्यतमाशु शिष्य-सङ्घाः ॥ 13-10 ॥

ಆ ಇರುಳು ಅಲ್ಲೆ ತಂಗಿ, ಮುಂಜಾವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಹೊರಡುವ ಸನ್ನಾಹದ ಕುರುಹುಗಳಿಂದ ಒಡನೆ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಹೊರಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ - ಎಂದು!

13-10. After the night-halt, when the disciples saw their master closing his morning routine in the early hours of dawn, they could comprehend by his activities his intention to proceed ahead on his journey.

पुरतो विसृताः समाधि-शुद्धै यतयस्तत्र पटीः कषाय-वेषाः ।

सहस्रोदहरन् स्व-योग्य-मुद्रा-युत-दण्डादिक-धारणोद्यमेन ॥ 13-11 ॥

ದ್ಯಾನದ ಶುದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಎದುರುಗಡೆ ಪರದೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಾವಿಶಾಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡನೆ ಬಿಚ್ಚಿದರು ಯತಿಶಿಷ್ಯರು; ತಮಗೆ ತಕ್ಕುದಾದ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ದಂಡ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ನಿಂತು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿ!

13-11. The ascetic-disciples of the Acharya instantly got ready for the journey collecting their slender kit that included their sacred volumes, their staff and water-bowl marked with saintly symbols and their saffron clothes tied in front to curtain themselves for deep (undisturbed) meditation.

ಅವ-ಧಾರ್ಯ ವಿಶೇಷಕಾರಿ-ಶಙ್ಖ-ಪ್ರಕಟಾಙ್ಕಾನ್ ಸು-ಧಿಯಾ ಗತಾರ್-ಭಾವಾನ್ |

ಲಸಿತಾ ತುಲಸೀ-ಸ್ರಗಸ್ಯ ಕಠಠೆ ಹರಿ-ನಿರ್ಮಾಲ್ಯತಯೊಚಿತಾ ನ್ಯಧಾಯಿ || 13-12 ||

ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬ ಬಲ್ಲಿದರಾದ ಯತಿ ಉದ್ಧೃಪುಂಡ್ರ-ಚಕ್ರ-ಶಂಖ ಮುದ್ರೆಗಳು ಒಣಗಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ, ಹರಿನಿರ್ಮಾಲ್ಯವೆಂದು ತೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಚಂದದ ತುಳಸೀಮಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ತೊಡಿಸಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಕೊರಳಿಗೆ.

13-12. An intelligent disciple of the Acharya, closely observing the holy marks of tilak, discus and conch borne on his body gone dry (lest his action may erase the signs), placed round his neck (in all devotion) the pious remains of the charming Tulasi (basil) garland offered to the Lord, a privilege and pleasure for a devotee.

ಯತ-ಧೀಗುರು-ಚಕ್ರಿ-ಮೂರ್ತಿ-ಪೂರ್ಣ ಯತ್-ನಿಶ್ವಾಸ-ವಚಾ ವಿಶೋಧ್ಯ ಪಾಣಿ |

ಗುಣ-ಕುಣ್ಡಲ-ಮಣ್ಡಿತಂ ವಿಮಾನಂ ಗುಣ-ಬನ್ಧಂ ಕವಚಾವೃತಂ ಬಭಾರ || 13-13 ||

ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಗೆದ್ದ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಯತಿ, ಉಸಿರು-ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಗಿ ಹಿಡಿದು, ಕೈಗಳನ್ನು ತೊಳೆದು, ಹೊತ್ತುಕೊಂಡರು ಗುರುಗಳ ಪೂಜೆಯ ಸಾಳಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿರುವ ದೇವರ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯನ್ನು, ಹಗ್ಗದ ಸುರುಳಿಯಿಟ್ಟು, ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಸುತ್ತಿ, ದಾರ ಬಿಗಿದು!

13-13. A hermit-disciple of the Acharya carried on his head with cleansed hands and controlled breath the sacred casket (in silence) containing the discus-marked Shaligramas (pure-stones) wrapped in cloth, decked with soft strings and tied over with a twisted rope.

ಸ-ಕಮಣ್ಡಲ-ಮಣ್ಡಲಾವಲಮ್ಬಂ ಸ್ವಯಮೆವಾಲಘು-ಪುಸ್ತಕಾದಿ-ಭಾರಮ್ |

ಯುವ-ಶಿಷ್ಯ-ಗುಣೋ-ದಧೇ ನ-ಯತ್ನಾತ್ ನ ಹಿ ದಾಕ್ಷ್ಯಸ್ಯ ಸಮೋ ಗುಣೋಽಪರೋಽಸ್ತಿ || 13-14 ||

ತರುಣರಾದ ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಪಡೆ ತಾನೆ ಅನಾಯಾಸವಾಗಿ ಹೊತ್ತು ನಡೆಯಿತು ಗಿಂಡಿಗಳ ರಾಶಿಯ ಜತೆಗೆ ಭಾರಿಗಾತ್ರದ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಗಂಟನ್ನು ಕೂಡ! ದಕ್ಷತೆಗೆ ಸಾಟಿಯಾದ ಬೇರೊಂದು ಗುಣವಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

13-14. The energetic disciples of the Acharya themselves bore easily the heavy load of the water-bowls, and the heap of bulky books: Indeed competence is a crowning virtue.

अति-सम्भ्रमतः परि-भ्रमन्तं भर-दामानवलोकिनं चिराय ।

अनुयोग-परं मुहुः प्रमत्तं जहसुर्नूतन-शिष्यमत्र केचित् ॥ 13-15 ॥

ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ಹೊರೆಯ ಹಗ್ಗ ಸಿಗದೆ ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತ ಗಡಿಬಿಡಿಯಿಂದ ಓಡಾಡುತ್ತ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದವರನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹೊಸಬನಾದ ಮರೆಗುಳಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯನೊಬ್ಬನನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ನಕ್ಕುರಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು!

13-15. When the retinue of the Acharya was ready to move, certain of his disciples laughed in jest when they saw a novice-student in search of a misplaced rope to be tied to a bundle of collections to be borne, feverishly fluttering in fright hither and thither, repeatedly enquiring in anguish about it.

अथ तत्-क्षण-घटितोरु-घण्टा-घन-नाद-व्यपदेशतः परेण ।

अमित-प्रमतिः प्रचोदितोऽसौ इति निर्यत्सु निजेषु निर्जगाम ॥ 13-16 ॥

ಹೀಗೆ ತಮ್ಮವರು ಹೊರಟು ನಿಂತಾಗ, ತಾನೂ ಹರಟರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು, ಒಮ್ಮೆಲೆ ಬಾರಿಸಿದ ಹಿರಿ ಗಂಟೆಯ ಬಿರುಸದ್ದಿನ ನೆಪದಿಂದ ಭಗವಂತನ ಅನುಮತಿಪಡೆದು.

13-16. To Poornaprajna, the solid gong of the massive bell struck at the moment (by a devotee in the temple) when his retinue was ready to repair, was an auspicious augury signifying the assent of Lord Madaneshwara. So he heartily hied ahead.

धृतमातप-वारणं वरेण्यं व्रति-राजं तमुपर्युपर्युदारम् ।

उदयन्मिहिरोपरिष्ठ-पूर्ण-द्विज-राज-श्रियमाययावभूताम् ॥ 13-17 ॥

ಯತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಿರಿಯ ದೊರೆಯಾದ ಮಧ್ವಮುನಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿದ ಹರವಾದ ಹೆಗ್ಗೊಡೆ! ಒಂದು ಅಪೂರ್ವವಾದ ನೋಟ: ಮೂಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಂತ ಹುಣ್ಣಿಮೆಯ ಚಂದಿರನ ಚೆಲುವು!

13-17. Madhwacharya, the exalted arch-saint with the exquisite white umbrella held high over his head by his disciple, seemed splendid as if the early rising sun waxing with the lustre of the full moon above him in the vault of heaven, an impossible possibility, something never to be seen.

भुवन-त्रय-धारिणं मुकुन्दं दधदन्तः स दधे गुरुः स्वयं च ।

अपि केनचिदित्यदो न चित्रं ननु स प्राण-पतिर्बभार तं च ॥ 13-18 ॥

ಮೂರು ಲೋಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತ ಹರಿಯನ್ನೆ ಹೃದಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊತ್ತ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನು ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಹೆಗಲಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊತ್ತ! ಇದು ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಮುಖ್ಯಪ್ರಾಣನಾದ ಅವರೇ ಅವನನ್ನೂ ಹೊತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರಲ್ಲವೆ?

13-18. It is no marvel that a disciple even carried the weighty Acharya (on his shoulders with great adoration) who holds Lord Narayana the sustainer of the three worlds in the sanctum of his heart when one realizes that it is the Acharya himself (the incarnation of Mukhyaprana, being the Antaryamin in his disciple) that bears the all-inclusive ponderous burden.

यतयो गृहिणोऽथ वर्णि-मुख्याः श्रुतिगास्त्यक्त-निषिद्ध-काम्य-भावाः ।

इह मूर्ति-धरा इव स्व-धर्माः शत सङ्घाः शत-सङ्घमन्वगच्छन् ॥ 13-19 ॥

ಯತಿಗಳು, ಗೃಹಸ್ಥರು, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಚಾರಿಗಳು ಹೀಗೆ ನೂರಾರು ಮಂದಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರನ್ನು; ಮೈವೆತ್ತು ಇತ್ತ ಬಂದ ಸ್ವಧರ್ಮಗಳಂತೆ ವೇದಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಇರುವವರು; ನಿಷಿದ್ಧ-ಕಾಮ್ಯಕರ್ಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾವ ಇರದವರು.

13-19. During his travel, eminent celibates, householders and ascetics in hundreds with their fondness for the Vedic studies, derelict of all forbidden fruit-yielding desires (activities) who accompanied the Acharya looked like the embodiments of the approved religious orders set in motion.

परिवार-जना-न मार्ग-दुःखं प्रययुः पूरुष-रत्नमीक्ष्यमाणः ।

इति नाद्भुतमस्य हि प्रयान्ति स्मृति-मात्राद् भविनो भवापवर्गम् ॥ 13-20 ॥

ಬಳಗದ ಮಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ಪುರುಷರತ್ನವನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತ ದಾರಿಸಾಗಿದ ದುಃಖವೇ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದೇನು ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಇವರ ಸ್ಮರಣಮಾತ್ರದಿಂದ ಸಂಸಾರಿಗಳು ಬಾಳ ದುಗುಡದಿಂದಲೇ ಪಾರಾಗುತ್ತಾರಲ್ಲವೆ?

13-20. It is no wonder that (the retinue of this distinguished personage who) gazed on his glowing face, felt no fatigue in their long tours, when mere recollection of the divine Acharya can release the worldly beings from the bonds mundane life and secure salvation, the ultimate end of life. Indeed Darshan (seeing) is more fruitful than smaran (remembrance).

मदनेश्वर-वल्लभ-प्रदेशे प्रभुमायान्तमथाभ्यपद्यत द्राक् ।

जयसिंह इमं नृ-सिंह वर्यः शुभ-धीः स्तम्भ-विशिष्ट-सिंह-नामा ॥ 13-21 ॥

ಮದನೇಶ್ವರ ನೆಲಸಿದ 'ಮದವೂರು' ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನು ಒಡನೆ ಎದುರುಗೊಂಡನು 'ಕಬೆಸಿಂಹ' ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಾದ, ತಿಳಿಬಗೆಯ ಪುರುಷ ಸಿಂಹ ಜಯಸಿಂಹದೊರೆ!

13-21. Having heard of the arrival of the mighty Acharya in the precincts of the Madaneshwara temple, Jayasimha alias Kalesimha, the renowned ruler, hastily set out to welcome him (in all glory).

अवतीर्य पुरैव वाहनात् स्वाद् अपि मार्गादपसार्य सैनिकान् सः ।

सह कैश्चन भू-सुरैरवाप्तः त्रिजगत्-पूज्य-पदान्तिके ननाम ॥ 13-22 ॥

ಮೊದಲೆ ತನ್ನ ಗಾಡಿಯಿಂದಿಳಿದು, ಸೈನಿಕರನ್ನು ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ದೂರ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವೆ ಮಂದಿ ಹಾರುವರೊಡನೆ ಬಂದ ದೊರೆ ಅಡ್ಡಬಿದ್ದನು ಮೂರು ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೂ ಪೂಜ್ಯರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಪಾದದ ಬಳಿ.

13-22. Coming down from his carriage a little earlier than the arrival of the Acharya adored in the three worlds, keeping his army at a distance, King Jayasimha attended by a few Brahmins bowed down near his feet (in all reverence).

पृथिवी-पतिनाऽनु-गम्यमानो विनायाद् भक्ति-रसार्द्र-मानसेन ।

अचिरेण स विष्णु-मङ्गलस्य प्रययावायतनोत्तमस्य पार्श्वम् ॥ 13-23 ॥

ಭಕ್ತಿ ತುಂಬಿದ ಬಗೆಯ ದೊರೆ ಜಯಸಿಂಹ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಜತೆಗೂಡಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿರಲು ಒಡನೆ ಬಂದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ವಿಷ್ಣುಮಂಗಲವೆಂಬ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಬಳಿಗೆ.

13-23. Madhwacharya stepped into (came near) the magnificent Vishnumangala temple followed by king Jayasimha in utmost humility and intense devotion (mind moist with devotion).

नरदेव-दिदृक्षया समेता उभय-ग्राम-जना-जनाः परे च ।

उपयान्तमनन्त-मानसं तं मुहुरैक्षन्त कुतूहलाब्धि-मग्नाः ॥ 13-24 ॥

ರಾಜನನ್ನು ಕಾಣಲೆಂದು ಬಂದ ಎರಡೂ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಜನರು, ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಯವರು ಕೂಡ, ಕಂಡರು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರನ್ನು, ಭಗವಂತನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗೆ ನೆಟ್ಟವರನ್ನು, ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯ ಕಡಲಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿ!

13-24. The people of the two villages named Vat and Samuvaya along with those (from other villages) who had assembled there with desire to see king Jayasimha gazed on the approaching Acharya and being overwhelmed by curiosity (plunged into ocean of curiosity) gazed at him again and again.

पुरतो मधुर-स्वनैर्वदद्भिः स्वकृताः कर्ण-सुखा मुकुन्द-गाथाः ।

धृत पङ्कज-बीज-चक्र-चिह्नैः कृत-नृत्यैश्चतुरैर्निषेव्यमाणम् ॥ 13-25 ॥

ಇದಿರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ನಿಂತ ಜಾಣರಾದ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು. ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ರಚಿಸಿದ ಕಿವಿಗಿಂಪಾದ ಮುಕುಂದಗಾಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಡುವವರು; ಹಾಡುತ್ತ ಕುಣಿಯುವವರು; ಇನಿದನಿಯ ಹಾಡುಗಾರರು; ಕಮಲಾಕ್ಷದ ಮಾಲೆ ತೊಟ್ಟವರು; ಸುದರ್ಶನದ ಮುದ್ರೆ ಇಟ್ಟವರು.

(Verses 25 to 35 form an Adya Kulaka extolling the Great Acharya from head to foot)

13-25. Those people saw: The great Acharya being served by deft people bearing conch and discus marks on their arms and a lotus garland round their necks dancing in the fore singing self-composed sweet devotional songs (praising Lord Vishnu), pleasing to the ears.

कलिताञ्जलिना स्फुटानु-यातं जन-सम्बाध-सहेन भूमि-भर्त्रा ।

करुणाविषयं चिकीर्षुणा स्वं व्रजता किङ्करतामकैतवेन ॥ 13-26 ॥

ಜತೆಗೆ ಜನರ ನೂಕುನುಗ್ಗಲು ಸಹಿಸುತ್ತ ಕೈಜೋಡಿಸಿ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ದೊರೆ; ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಕರುಣೆಗೆ ತಾನು ಪಾತ್ರನಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಯಸುತ್ತ, ಕವಡಿರದೆ ಸೇವೆಗೆನಿಂತ ಕಿಂಕರನಾಗಿ.

13-26. The Acharya accompanied by king Jayasimha without any reserve, (like a common man) with folded hands moving with the multitude bearing its jerks and jolts being pleased to accept unmasked his servitude, with an ardent longing to earn his grace. (To be an object of his mercy)

इदमित्थमितीक्षणैर्नराणां अपरिच्छेद्य-महिष्ठ-धाम-रूपम् ।

अधिकं धरणीमलं-चिकीर्षुं स्फटमध्यन्तमिव द्यु-नाथमन्यम् ॥ 13-27 ॥

ಮತ್ತೆ ಕಂಡರು ಇದು ಹೀಗೆ ಎಂದು ನರರ ಕಣ್ಣಿಂದ ಅಳೆದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗದ ಹಿರಿಯ ತೇಜದ ರೂಪವನ್ನು; ನೆಲವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಚೆಲುವುಗೊಳಿಸಲೆಂದು ಮೂಡಿ ಬಂದಂತಿರುವ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬ ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನು.

13-27. Madhwacharya with his splendid lustrous form, whose identity could not be definitely ascertained dazzled like another sun mounting the sky greatly embellishing the earth.

अशनैः शनकैरिवाऽव्रजन्तं युव-सिंह-प्रवर-प्रगल्भ-यानम् ।

अति-पाटल-पाद-पल्लवाभ्यां अवनीं पावनतामलं नयन्तम् ॥ 13-28 ॥

ದಡದಡನೆ ಆದರೆ ಮೆಲಮೆಲನೆ ಎನುವಂತೆ ನಡೆದು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹರೆಯದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಸಿಂಹದಂಥ ದಿಟ್ಟ ನಡೆ; ಕೆಂಪುಕೆಂಪಾದ ಚಿಗುರಿನಂಥ ಅಡಿಗಳಿಂದ ನೆಲವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಮಡಿಗೊಳಿಸುವಂಥ ಮೋಡಿ.

13-28. The Great Acharya, moving with his dignified gait like that of a brave young lion, though walking briskly seemed to the people as if proceeding slowly, (so his followers did not feel the fatigue of the journey), sanctified the whole earth with (the holy impress of) his lovely blessed feet.

नख-निर्जित-पद्म-राग-रागं वर-कूर्म-प्रपदं निगूढ-गुल्फम् ।

सुर-वर्य-कराग्र-सेव्य-जङ्घं द्विरदोदार-करोपमोरु-युग्मम् ॥ 13-29 ॥

ಕೆಮ್ಮಣಿಯ ಕೆಂಪನ್ನೂ ಕೀಳೆಳೆವ ಕಾಲುಗುರುಗಳು; ಆಮೆಯಂತೆ ಚಾಚಿದ ಚೆಲುವ ತುದಿಗಾಲ; ಹುದುಗಿರುವ ಹರಡುಗಳು; ಹಿರಿಯ ದೇವತೆಗಳ ತುದಿಗೈಯಿಂದ ತಿಕ್ಕಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಮೊಣಗಾಲ, ಆನೆಯ ನೀಳ ಸೊಂಡಿಲಿನಂಥ ತುಂಬು ತೊಡೆಗಳೆರುಡು.

13-29. Madhwacharya's (body built in exact proportion) nails of the feet excelled the redness of the ruby, his fore-foot resembled the shape of the foremost tortoise, his ankles spherical and lovely, his knees worthy of being worshipped by the Great Gods and his two solid thighs similar to the stout trunk of an elephant.

शुभ-शुद्ध-नितम्ब-बिम्ब-राजन्-नव-कौशेय-विशेष-बाह्य-वस्त्रम् ।

तनु-कुक्षि-गळाळिकेषु रेखा-त्रितयेन प्रकटेन शोभमानम् ॥ 13-30 ॥

ಮುದ್ದಾದ ಮಡಿಮಡಿಯಾದ ಸೊಂಟದ ಸುತ್ತ ಸೊಗಯಿಸುವ ಹೊಸ ಬಗೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಬೈರಾಸ ದುಡುಗೆ; ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುವ ಮೂರು ಗೆರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಚಂದವಾದ ಬಡನಡು, ಕೊರಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಣೆ.

13-30. The great Acharya was robed in pure, radiant silken raiment round his holy and handsome waist, with three folds on his tenuous belly, the neck and the fore-head brightening his body.

मृदु-सूक्ष्म-घनारुणाविकाच्छ-प्रकट-प्रावरेणेन भासमानम् ।

अति-नूतन-तिग्म-भानु-भासं निकरेणेव सुवर्ण-सानुमन्तम् ॥ 13-31 ॥

ಮೆದುವಾದ, ತಳುವಾದ, ಒತ್ತಾಗಿ ಹೆಣೆದ ಕೆಂಪು ಉಣ್ಣೆಯ ಶಾಲಿನ ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ಮೋಲುದ; ಆಗಷ್ಟೆ ಮೂಡಿ ಬಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಬಿಸಿಲು ಹೊದ್ದ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಬೆಟ್ಟದಂಥ ಬೆಡಗು!

13-31. The (golden-hued) Acharya cloaked with the thick crimson shawl made of soft, thin, pure wool appeared like the Meru Mountain with its golden peaks glittering with the glamour of the group of rays of the early rising sun.

पृथुवक्षसमुन्नतांसभित्ति गुरुवृत्तायतहृद्यबाहुदण्डम् ।

परमारुणपाणिपल्लवान्तः स्फुरितोर्ध्वजलाञ्चनादिमन्तम् ॥ 13-32 ॥

ಹರವಾದ ಎದೆ; ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುವ ಹೆಗಲದಂಡೆ; ಹಿರಿದಾದ ದುಂಡಗಿನ ನೀಳ ನಳಿಮೋಳುಗಳು; ಕೆಂಪುಕೆಂಪಾದ ಚಿಗುರು ಅಂಗೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಸೆವ 'ಎತ್ತಿಹಿಡಿದ ಪತಾಕೆ' ಮುಂತಾದ ರೇಖೆಗಳು.

13-32. Madhwacharya endowed with a broad chest, elevated and well-built shoulders, stout, long, round charming arms and his lustrous palm shining with upward-moving lines full of flag and conch marks.

परि-पूर्ण-शशाङ्क-बिम्ब-शङ्का-विषयं प्राक् सहसाऽवलोकनेन ।

अकलङ्क-तया परं विविक्तं वदनं बिभ्रतमच्छ-विभ्रमाब्धिम् ॥ 13-33 ॥

ಮೊದಲು ಒಮ್ಮೆಲೆ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಹುಣ್ಣಿಮೆಯ ಚಂದ್ರಬಿಂದು ಎಂಬ ಸಂಶಯಕ್ಕೆ ಎಡೆಗೊಡುವ, ಮತ್ತೆ ಪರಿಹಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕಳಂಕವಿರದ ಇದು ಅದಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹಿರಿದು ಎನ್ನಿಸುವ, ಮುದ್ದು ಮೋಡಿಯ ಕಡಲಾದ ಮೋರೆ.

13-33. Acharya's countenance, flooded with (the ocean of) pure lustre could at first sight be as well mistaken to be the orb of the full-moon, and only later seen, shorn of its black spot - thus excelling the excellence of the moon. (Demarcating it as something extraordinary).

अतिसुन्दर-मन्द-हास-राजन् नव-कुन्दाभ-रदं शुभारुणोष्ठम् ।

कमळायत-लोचनावलोकैः अपि लोकान् सकलान् प्र-हर्षयन्तम् ॥ 13-34 ॥

ಮುದ್ದುಮುದ್ದಾದ ಮೆಲನಗೆಗೆ ಮಿನುಗುವ ಮೊಲ್ಲೆಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆಯ ಮೊಗ್ಗಿನಂಥ ಸುಲಿವಲ್ಲು;
ಚೆಂದದ ಕೆಂದುಟಿ; ತಾವರೆಯಂಥ ಅರಳುಕಣ್ಣುಗಳ ನೋಟ ಬೀರಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರನ್ನು
ತಣಿಸುವಂಥ ಮಾಟ.

13-34. Madhwacharya's teethe glistening with his bewitching, pleasant smile
appeared like the fresh, charming-jasmine buds and his red beautiful lips
and the delightful look of his wide fascinating (lotus-like) eyes, pleased the
people at large.

अति-भासुर-कर्ण-भासित-श्री-तुळसी-गुच्छमतुच्छ-कान्ति-गण्डम्।

भुवन-त्रय-भूत्यभूति-दाने चतुरे-भ्रू-वर-विभ्रमं सु-मौलिम् ॥ 13-35 ॥

ಬೆಳಬೆಳಗುವ ಕಿವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಳಗುವ ತುಳಸಿಯ ಗೊಂಚಲು; ಹೊಳೆಹೊಳೆವ ಕೆನ್ನೆಗಳು;
ಮೂರು ಲೋಕದ ಏಳುಬೀಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದ ಚಂದದ ಹುಬ್ಬಿನ ಮೋಡಿ; ಮಾಟವಾದ
ತಲೆ.

13-35. Acharya's exquisite ears glowed with a bunch of fresh Tulasi leaves,
his cheeks shone full bright and his elegant eyebrows with their playful
movement (capable of creating, sustaining and destroying the three worlds)
bestowed weal on the virtuous and woe on the wicked in all the three-worlds.

सकलावयवान् स्फुटं मिमानाः प्रतिमा-लक्षण-लक्षणाय लक्ष्यम्।

चतुरा विदधुर्यदीय-गात्रं स सु-लक्ष्म्येत्यधुना निगद्यते नो ॥ 13-36 ॥

ಅವಯವಗಳನೆಲ್ಲ ಅಳೆದಳೆದು ತೂಗಿ ನೋಡುವ ನುರಿತ ಮಂದಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮಾಲಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು
ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಬಳಸಿದ್ದು ಈ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ದೇಹವನ್ನು - ಎಂದ ಮೇಲೆ 'ಅವರು ತಂಬ
ಲಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿದ್ದರು' ಎಂದು ಈಗ ಮತ್ತೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ.

13-36. Scholars well-versed in interpreting the auspicious marks of men,
who had measured the different parts of the body of the great Acharya
(unanimously) recommended his body (being surprised with its symmetry) as
a model to the artists engaged in preparing excellent images; much more so,
because he is endowed with the thirty-two physical excellences in all his
incarnations (not only in his embodiment as Madhwacharya).

अति-लोल-दृशां समीक्षितुं स्वं जन-सम्बाध-भयेन दूर-भाजम्।

समदर्शयदूर्ध्वमोरसोऽसौ दययैवोरु-जनौघ-मध्यगोपि ॥ 13-37 ॥

ಕೆಲವರು ಜನರ ನೂಕನುಗ್ಗಲಿಗೆ ಹೆದರಿ ದೂರನಿಂತವರು; ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಕಾಣಲೆಂದು ಆಸೆಗಣ್ಣಿಂದ ಕತ್ತೆತ್ತಿ ನಿಂತವರು. ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಅಂಥವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕರುಣೆಯಿಂದ, ಜನರ ಸಂದಣಿಯ ನಡುವಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ, ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು ಎದೆಯಿಂದ ಮೇಲೆ.

13-37. The merciful Acharya in the midst of the thick throng, out of consideration for those who yearned to see him but had segregated from the crowd (stood at a distance) apprehensive of its push and thrusts, stood on an elevated place that enabled them to discern his bust (upper part of his body) at least.

ಸ-ವಿಕಾಸ-ದೃಶಾಂ ಕೃತಾಞ್ಜಲೀನಾಂ ಜನಾತಾನಾಂ ಪರಮಾದರಾನ್ರತಾನಾಮ್ |

ವಲಯೇನ ವೃತಃ ಪ್ರಿಯಂ ಮುರಾರೇಃ ಪ್ರವಿವೇಶಾಽಯತನಂ ಪ್ರಬಹ್-ಬೋಧಃ || 13-38 ||

ಕಣ್ಣರಳಿ, ಕೈಮುಗಿದು, ತುಂಬುಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಕಾಲಿಗೆರಗಿದ ಜನ ಸಂದಣಿಯಿಂದ ಸುತ್ತುವರಿದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಅರಿವಿನ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಹೊಕ್ಕುರು ಹರಿಯ ಮಂದಿರವನ್ನು.

13-38. Madhwacharya encircled by people adoring him with intense devotion, with folded hands and full-blown eyes entered another temple by name Vishnumangala dear to Lord Narayana.

ವಿವಿಧ-ಪ್ರಭು-ಮಧ್ಯ-ಸನ್ನಿಷಣ್ಣೋ ನರ-ದೇವೇನ ಸಮಂ ಸ ಗೃಹದೇವಃ |

ವಿಭಾವುದುರಾಡ್ವಿವೋಡು-ಮಧ್ಯೇ ಸಹ ಮಹ್ಯಾಸ್ತನಯೇನ ಪೂರ್ಣ-ಬಿಂಬಃ || 13-39 ||

ತರತರದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ನಡುವೆ, ಕಬೆನಾಡಿನ ದೊರೆಯ ಜತೆಗೆ ಕುಳಿತ ಈ 'ಗುಟ್ಟಿನ ದೇವರು' ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಗಳ ನಡುವೆ, ಭೂಮಿಪುತ್ರ ಅಂಗಾರಕನ ಜತೆಗಿರು ಚಂದಿರನ ಹಾಗೆ!

13-39. Seated in the midst of rulers of various regions along with king Jayasimha, the great Acharya (lord Vayu concealed in human form) glowed like the full-orbed moon shining in the midst of the twinkling stars along with the planet Mangala (the son of earth).

ಅವದತ್ ಸ ಕಥಾಂ ರಥಾಙ್ಗ-ಪಾಣೇಃ ಭಗವಾನ್ ಭಾಗವತೇ ಭವಾಪ-ಹನ್ತ್ರಿಮ್ |

ಅನುಕೂಲ-ಗುಣ-ಸ್ವರಾದಿ-ಭಾಜಾ ನಿಜ-ಶಿಷ್ಯ-ಪ್ರವರೇಣ ವಾಚ್ಯಮಾನೇ || 13-40 ||

ಪೂಜ್ಯರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಿದರು ಭಾಗವತದ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು; ಸಂಸಾರದಿಂದ ಪಾರು ಮಾಡುವ ಭಗವಂತನ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು; ಆಗ ಪುರಾಣದ ವಾಚನ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಅವರ ಹಿರಿಯ ಶಿಷ್ಯನಾದವರು, ಸ್ವರವಂತಿಗೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಗುಣಗಳಿಂದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಕಂಠಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದುವ ಶ್ರುತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಡಬಲ್ಲವರು.

13-40. The worshipful Acharya, while the Bhagawata Purana was being read well by his eminent disciple Hrishikeshatirtha endowed with all covetable gifts like dignified voice and sonority, expatiated on the saga of Lord Krishna that puts an end to mundane existence.

कथनं तद्गुदार-धैर्य-सारं मधुरं पुष्कल-भाववत् प्रसन्नम्।

विदुषोऽविदुषोऽपि शृण्वतोऽलं व्यधिताऽनन्द-रसाम्बुधौ निमग्नान् ॥ 13-41 ॥

ಕೇಳಿದ ಪಂಡಿತರನ್ನೂ ಪಾಮರರನ್ನೂ ಆನಂದದ ಕಡಲಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸಿತು ಆ ಪ್ರವಚನ; ಹಿರಿಯ ಧೀಮಂತಿಕೆಯ ಸಾರವಾದ ಪ್ರವಚನ; ಕಿವಿಗೆ ಇಂಪಾದ, ಬಗೆಗೆ ತಂಪಾದ, ಭಾವದಲಿ ಸೊಂಪಾದ ಪ್ರವಚನ.

13-41. Madhwacharya's exquisite exposition of the Bhagawata Purana marked with self-confidence, entirely meaningful and melodious (packed with felicity of expressions and lucidity of ideas) overwhelmed the listeners both learned and ignorant with intense joy. (Plunged them in the ocean of delight.)

गमनासन-सङ्कथादि-लीलाः स्मृति-मात्रेण भवापवर्ग-दात्रीः।

कथमप्यमराः प्रपञ्चयेयुः ननु मध्वस्य न मादृशोऽल्प-बोधाः ॥ 13-42 ॥

ನಡೆವದು, ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಮಾತಾಡುವುದು ಮುಂತಾದ ಮಧ್ವರ ಎಲ್ಲ ಲೀಲೆಗಳೂ ನೆನೆದು ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಭವದಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯನೀಯಬಲ್ಲವು? ದೇವತೆಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಿಯಾರೇನೋ! ನನ್ನಂಥ ಅರೆಬರೆಬಲ್ಲವರಲ್ಲ.

13-42. How can a little-wit like me dare describe the divine deeds of the Great Acharya Madhwa (the incarnation of Lord Vayu) the firm devotee of God, the incoming Brahma (the regulator of our very life-breath) which even Gods (with the grace of Bharatidevi, Mahadeva and others) can relate only to some extent? A mere recollection of his lila (playful exploits) including his stately bearing, dignified yogic postures and delightful talks can set free the eligible souls from the fetters of worldly existence and secure salvation.

सु-तपः-कवितादि-सद्-गुणानां लिङ्गचानां कुल-जोऽङ्गिरोन्वयानाम्।

अबवद् गुह-नामको विपश्चित् कवि-वर्योऽखिल-वादि-वन्दनीयः ॥ 13-43 ॥

ಇದ್ದಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಪಂಡಿತರೆಂಬವರು; ಆಳವಾದ ತಪಸ್ಸು, ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಕೃಷಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸದ್ಗುಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರಾದ 'ಪೆಜತ್ತಾಯ' ವಂಶದವರು; ಆಂಗಿರಸ

ಗೊತ್ರದವರು; ಹಿರಿಯ ಕವಿಯಾದವರು; ವಾದ ಮಾಡುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಂದಿಯೂ ಬಂದು
ಕಾಲಿಗೆರಗಿದವರು.

13-43. There lived a learned one Subramanya by name, an outstanding poet and an unrivalled (respected by all) disputant, born in the Likucha family belonging to the Angirasa gotra, famed for its excellences like austere penance and poetic talent.

दयिताऽस्य सती गुणानुरूपा विधि-वीर्येण मुहुर्मृत-प्रजाऽपि ।

अभजद् भुवन-प्रभू हरीशौ सुत-काम वसुदेव-सूनु-भक्ता ॥ 13-44 ॥

ಆತನ ಗುಣವಂತಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಬಾಳಿದ ಹದಿಬದೆ ಹೆಂಡತಿ; ವಿಧಿಯ ಹೂಟದಿಂದ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದ
ಮಕ್ಕಳೆಲ್ಲ ಕಣ್ಣು ಮುಚ್ಚಿದಾಗ ಕೃಷ್ಣಭಕ್ತಿಯಾದ ಆಕೆ ಮಗನನ್ನು ಬಯಸಿ, ಪೂಜಿಸಿದಳು
ಜಗದೊಡೆಯರಾದ ಹರಿ-ಹರರನ್ನು.

13-44. Subramanya was (fortunate in) having a devoted wife befitting his virtues, a votary of Lord Krishna who unfortunately enough (by the decree of destiny) having repeatedly lost her issues, began to serve Hari and Hara, the Lords of the three worlds, with an intense desire to beget a son (gifted with a long life).

परमेश्वरयोः प्रसाद-योगात् सुत-रत्नं तदसूद सूरि-पत्नी ।

परिषत्-पद-पट्टनेषु नार्घो विविदे यस्य समः परीक्षकाग्र्यैः ॥ 13-45 ॥

ಹರಿಹರರ ಹಸಾದದಿಂದ ಹೆತ್ತಳು ಪಂಡಿತರ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಮುತ್ತಿನಂಥ ಮಗುವನ್ನು! ಬಲ್ಲವರ
ಸಭೆಗಳೆಂಬ ಪೇಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಬಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದವರು ಗುಣಪರಿಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನುರಿತ
ಹಿರಿಯರು.

13-45. In due course, the consort of the learned Subramanya with the divine grace of Lord Narayana and Mahadeva, gave birth to a gifted a child whose competence (talent) could not be adjudged by the council of the wise like a priceless gem not fittingly evaluated by the gem-experts in the town (which conceals its excellence even from them).

वदनेन्दुमवेक्ष्य नन्दनस्य स्व-कुलोत्तारण-दक्ष-लक्षणस्य ।

कृत-कृत्य-तया क्रियाः प्रकुर्वन् कविराख्यदुचितां त्रि-विक्रमाख्याम् ॥ 13-46 ॥

ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆತನದ ಹೆಸರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಕುರುಹು ಹೊತ್ತು ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬಂದ ಈ ಮಗನ ಮುಖಚಂದ್ರನನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಧನ್ಯರಾದ ಪಂಡಿತರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನೆಸಗುತ್ತ ತಕ್ಕ ಹೆಸರನ್ನಿಟ್ಟರು - 'ತ್ರಿವಿಕ್ರಮ' ಎಂದು.

13-46. The erudite Subramanya enraptured to see the beaming moon-like face of his son, capable of redeeming his clan, considered himself blessed and performed the religious rites related to child-birth and gave him an appropriate name Trivikrama (expert in the Vedas, Vedanta and poetry).

कळ-भाषण एव सूरि-पोतः कविरासीदनवद्य-पद्य-वादी ।

अव-भाति ननु प्रभा-प्रभावी भगवान् बलतरोऽपि तिग्म-भानुः ॥ 13-47 ॥

ಇನ್ನೂ ತೊದಲಾಡುವ ಎಳೆವೆಯಲ್ಲ ಈ ಪಂಡಿತಕುಮಾರ ಕುಂದಿರದ ಕವನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಸೆವ ಕವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ! ಭಗವಾನ್ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಳೆಯನಾದರೇನು? ಬೆಳಗೇ ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತಾನಲ್ಲವೆ ಬೆಳಕಿನ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದಿಂದ?

13-47. The precious child of the wise Subramanya was a gifted poet and even when he lisped he gave out flawless verses describing the glory of the early rising Sun, shining with his innate lustre.

सकलाङ्ग-युतावभात-शाखः समये प्राप्त उदार-पक्षि-सेव्यः ।

स ससर्ज पदध्व-गोपकृत्यै लिकुचः काव्य-फलं रसाभि-रामम् ॥ 13-48 ॥

ಎಲ್ಲ ಷಡಂಗಗಳೊಡನೆ ವೇದಶಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನರಿತ [ತಳಿರು-ಹೂವು ಮಂತಾದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಗಗಳೊಡನೆ ಬೆಳಗುವ ಟೊಂಗೆಗಳ], ಹಿರಿಯ ವಾದಿ[ಹಕ್ಕಿ]ಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಸರೆಯಾದ, ಈ 'ಲಿಕುಚ' [ಹೆಬ್ಬಲಸಿನ ಮರ] ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನೋದಿ [ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ], ರಸ ತುಂಬಿದ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಹಣ್ಣಿತ್ತಿತು ಸಜ್ಜನರೆಂಬ ಪಯಣಿಗರ ನೆರವಿಗಾಗಿ.

13-48. Well-versed in all branches of Vedas including its auxiliaries (and so specialized in Mayavada) as to command the respect of the then expert exponents of the diverse doctrines, Trivikramapanditacharya (a worthy offspring of the Likucha family) composed a delightful poem called Ushaharana full of poetic sentiments for the benefit of the virtuous like the Likucha tree refreshing the wayfarers with its pleasant shade and covetable fruits.

प्रति-पादितमात्मना यथार्थं पृथु-माया-समयस्य दुर्घटित्वम् ।

स्व-गुरौ परि-हर्तुमक्षमेऽपि श्रतवांस्तं स वयस्य-बोधितोऽलम् ॥ 13-49 ॥

ಮಾಯಾವಾದವನ್ನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಿಸಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಾನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದಾಗ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ತನ್ನ ಗುರುಗಳಿಗು! ಆದರೂ ಗೆಳೆಯರ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟುಬಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ಕಲಿತರು ಮಾಯಾವಾದವನ್ನು.

13-49. Though his preceptor was incompetent to reconcile the inherent incongruities indicated by the shrewd Trivikrama in the difficult and specious Maya-Shastra, he (Trivikrama) reluctantly studied the Mayavada being persistently advised by his comrades.

भगवत्युदिते स-गो-विलासे वटु-भावं त्यजति त्रि-विक्रमाख्ये ।

अपि भानु-पुरस्सराः समस्ताः प्र-ययुः कीट-मणि-प्रभवत्वमाशु ॥ 13-50 ॥

ತ್ರಿವಿಕ್ರಮನೆಂಬ ಭಗವಂತ ಪುಟ್ಟ ವಟುರೂಪ ತೊರೆದು ಮಾತು[ಕಿರಣ]ಗಳ ಮೋಡಿಯೊಡನೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ನಿಂತಾಗ ಭಾನುಪಂಡಿತ[ಸೂರ್ಯ] ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಕೂಡ ಮಿಣುಕು ಹುಳದಂತಾದರು.

13-50. Trivikrama coming of age, gaining proficiency in scriptures, soon subdued the then living learned like Bhanu (Prabhakar-Puri) with the wizardry of his words (elegance of speech) like the dwarf Vamana growing into the gigantic Trivikrama (spanning the three worlds) dimming the dazzle of the luminous Gods like the Sun and others and make them seem like fire-flies before his splendid form.

अतिदक्ष-मर्ति सपाद-लक्षे समये मायि-जनस्य-युक्ति-शूरम् ।

महितं हि मही-तले महिम्ना जनको नन्दनमब्रवीदुपांशु ॥ 13-51 ॥

ಒಮ್ಮೆ ತಂದೆ ಏಕಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆದು ನುಡಿದರು ಈ ಮಗನನ್ನು; ಮಾಯಾವಾದಿಗಳ ಒಂದೂಕಾಲು ಲಕ್ಷಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬ ನುರಿತವರನ್ನು; ತರ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲಿತವರನ್ನು; ತನ್ನ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯಿಂದ ಜಗದಗಲ ಹೆಸರುಗಳಿಸಿದವರನ್ನು:

13-51. Subramanya in secrecy advised his son, a dexterous dialectician fully accomplished (gifted with skilled talent) in the expansive Maya-Shastra containing a lakh and a quarter granthas (32 alphabets constitute a grantha), famed on the earth for eminence thus:

शृणु वाचमिमां विचारितार्थं न कलौ निर्गुण-भावना सुखाय ।

इति गौण-विमुक्तये गुणाढ्यं भज देवं वसुदेव-सूनुमेव ॥ 13-52 ॥

‘ಕಿವಿಗೊಟ್ಟಾಲಿಸು ತಂಬ ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿ ಆಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು; ಕಲಿಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಗುಣೋಪಾಸನೆಯಿಂದ ಸುಖವಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಆನಂದ ಮಯವಾದ ಮುಕ್ತಿ ಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಗುಣಪೂರ್ಣನಾದ ದೇವರನ್ನೆ, ವಸುದೇವನ ಮಗನಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಭಗವಂತನನ್ನೆ ಆರಾಧಿಸು’.

13-52. Harken to my wise words born of careful consideration and meditate on Lord Krishna rich in auspicious attributes to secure salvation (full of knowledge and bliss, in Kali-yuga in particular). Contemplation on Brahman as bereft of attributes is not beneficial.

इति तात-वचो निशम्य किञ्चित् तरळात्मापि विचार्य शास्त्र-सारम् ।

परमेव स पारमारुरुक्षुः विगुणोपास्तिमुपाशृणोत् परेभ्यः ॥ 13-53 ॥

ತಂದೆಯ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಕೊಂಚ ವಿಚಲಿತರಾದರೂ - ಪಂಡಿತಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ತಿರುಳನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸಿ ಆಚೆಯ ದಡವನ್ನೇರಬಯಸಿ ನಿರ್ಗುಣೋಪಾಸನೆಯ ಬಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿದರು ಹೆರವರಿಂದ.

13-53. Trivikrama slightly shaken in mind with the sound words of his father and eager to wade through the sea of life after a searching scrutiny of the quintessence of Vedanta listened to the (Advaita) exponent's reflections on the attributeless Brahman.

निज-धर्म-रतो गृहि-प्रबर्हः कलि-कालाकुलितान्तरोऽपि हन्त ।

नितरां निशितात्मना निसर्गात् स्फुटमालोचयदित्यसौ कदाचित् ॥ 13-54 ॥

ತನ್ನ ಧರ್ಮದಲ್ಲೇ ತಾನಿರುವ ಹಿರಿಯ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥರಾದ ಅವರೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕಲಿಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಬಗೆ ಗೊಂದಲಗೊಂಡರೂ, ಆಹ! ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ತುಂಬ ಚುರುಕಾದ ಬಗೆಯಿಂದ ಯೋಚಿಸಿದರು ಹೀಗೆ ನಿಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿ:

13-54. It is gratifying that Trivikrama, a faithful follower of his religious order, a leading house-holder with his mind distracted by the strength of the Kali-Age, yet by nature intellectually acute, once clearly considered thus:

रचितं ननु सूत्रमत्र मानं विदुषा सत्यवती-सुतेन साक्षात् ।

अपरस्पर-सङ्गतानि भाष्या-ण्यपि सर्वाणि न मानतां ब्रजेयुः ॥ 13-55 ॥

‘ಎಲ್ಲ ಬಲ್ಲವರಾದ ಬಾದರಾಯಣರು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳೆ ನಮಗಿಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಗಳು. ಅದರ ಭಾಷ್ಯಗಳೋ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಹೊಂದಿಕೆಯಾಗದಂಥವು; ಅವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವಾಗಲಾರವು.

13-55. In deciding the true nature of things, the Brahmasutras composed by Lord Vedavyasa (son of Satyavati) are verily the authentic text while the twenty-one varied commentaries on it, disagreeing with each other can never gain validity.

यदि तेषु निराग्रहान्तराः स्मः सु-घटं नोप-लभामहे हि किञ्चित् ।

न तथाऽपि परम्परोपयातं न पठामः प्रणयेन शाङ्करीम् ॥ 13-56 ॥

‘ಮೊಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯದ ಬಿಚ್ಚು ಬಗೆಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಹೊಂದುವಂಥ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಕಾಣಲಾರೆವು. ಆದರೂ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದದ್ದು ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಶಂಕರರ ಭಾಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಓದದೆ ಇರಲಾರೆವು.

13-56. When considered with an unprejudiced mind, not even one amongst them elicits the correct meaning of the Brahmasutras; even when illogical and unpromising we study Sankara-Bhashya with reverence, only because it is handed down to us in succession.

घटनोपनिषत्सु नाल्प-बुद्धे शुफटेत्यभ्युपगम्य चिन्तयामः ।

न विमुक्तिमपैति कोऽपि मुक्त्वा समयोक्तामीह यमामिमामुपास्तिम् ॥ 13-57 ॥

‘ಅಲ್ಪಮತಿಗೆ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸುಲಭವಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡೇ ಯೋಚಿಸೋಣ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದ ಉಪಾಸನೆಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ; ಯಾವ ಉಪಾಸನೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೋಕ್ಷವಿಲ್ಲ ಅಂಥ ಉಪಾಸನೆಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ; ಭಾರತಾದಿ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದ ಉಪಾಸನೆಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ!

13-57. Even with a consensus that an enquiry into the Upanishads for the slow-witted is not easy enough, let us muse over that mode of meditation on Brahman, prescribed in scriptures like Bharata, Pancharatra and Brahmasutras, without which no one secures salvation.

विततः सुख-सच्चिदद्वयात्मा समुपास्यो विहितो हि तत्व-विद्भिः ।

स च नावयवी निरूप्यते चेद् द्युति-मात्रं च न हीत्यदो रहस्यम् ॥ 13-58 ॥

‘ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ತಂಬಿರುವ ಸಚ್ಚಿದಾನಂದನನ್ನು, ಎರಡನೆಯದಿರದ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಒಬ್ಬನನ್ನು ಉಪಾಸನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದವರು. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಆಕಾರವೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾದರೆ ಅದೊಂದು ಬೆಳಕೂ ಅಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದಿದೊಂದು ಗುಟ್ಟು.

13-58. When the enlightened who have realised the truth advise to mediate on the all-pervasive Brahman, full of knowledge and bliss, without an equal

or superior as propagated in authoritative texts like Vedas and if in variance with it, it is advocated (as the Mayavadins do) that He is formless (without hands and feet and without the attributes of knowledge and bliss), then his Brahman will have to forego even his resplendence – (that will be the purport and the secret of their doctrine).

यदि चेद्गुपास्यतेऽस्य रूपं तिमिरत्वेन वि-भाति पारिशेष्यात् ।

फलमप्यथ मुक्तिरीदृशी स्याद् इति नो नैव धिनोत्युपास्तरेषा ॥ 13-59 ॥

‘ಭಗವಂತನ ಇಂಥ ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಉಪಾಸನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದೆಂದರೆ, ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಉಳಿಯುವ ಸಂಗತಿ ಬರಿದೆ ಕತ್ತಲು ಎಂದಾಯಿತು. ಅದರ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಮುಕ್ತಿಯೂ ಅಂಥದೇ ಆದೀತು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಈ ಉಪಾಸನೆ ನಮಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆಯಾಗದು.

13-59. If Brahman contemplated upon is non-resplendent then on the basis of what remains, He will reduce himself to pitchy darkness? He who meditates on this (black) Brahman, will bear similar fruit (will be dammed in dark hell).

अथ वेद-पुराण-भारतानि स्वयमालोच्य यथावबोधमत्र ।

गुणवन्तमुपास्महे मुकुन्दं स्मृति-धर्मान् स्फुटमा-चरन्त एव ॥ 13-60 ॥

‘ಇನ್ನು ವೇದ-ಪುರಾಣ-ಭಾರತಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಾವೇ ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಗುಣಪೂರ್ಣನಾದ ನಾರಾಯಣನನ್ನು ಉಪಾಸನೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ; ಧರ್ಮಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಧರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡದೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೆ’.

13-60. (Bidding farewell to Sankara-Bhashya as something uninviting) Let us, faithfully follow our religious rites decreed in Manusmriti and the like and with considered reflections on the scriptures including the Vedas, Bharata, Puranas etc. and in keeping with our talents meditate on Lord Mukunda, (as Saguna) the mine of auspicious attributes.

अव-धार्य यदेति कार्यमार्यः स विवेकादुप-चक्रमे वि-धातुम् ।

परि-पूर्ण-मतेर्जगत्सु कीर्ति परि-पूर्णमशृणोत् तदा वि-शुद्धाम् ॥ 13-61 ॥

ಪೂಜ್ಯರಾದ ಪಂಡಿತಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ ವಿವೇಕದಿಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ನಡೆಯಲು ತೊಡಗಿದಾಗಲೆ ಅವರ ಕಿವಿಗೆ ಬಿತ್ತು ಜಗದಗಲ ಹಬ್ಬಿದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆರ ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧವಾದ ಕೀರ್ತಿ!

13-61. With such profound recollections when Trivikramapanditacharya conscientiously resolved to conduct a careful study of scriptures, Poornaprajna's chaste repute, that had diffused all over the world, reached his ears.

वि-हिनस्ति हि नो जनोऽतिवाग्मी समयं कोऽपि परम्परोपयातम्।

क्षिप तं त्वमुदार-युक्ति-शूरो न परे तत्र समर्थतां ब्रजेयुः ॥ 13-62 ॥

'ಯಾವನೋ ಒಬ್ಬ ಜಾಣ ಮಾತುಗಾರ ತಲೆಮಾರಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಸೋಲಿಸಿಬಿಡು ಅವನನ್ನು. ನೀನೋ ಯುಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾ ಪ್ರಚಂಡ. ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗಿಲ್ಲ ಅಂಥ ತಾಕತ್ತು.

13-62. 'Since, (Poornaprajna) gifted with superb eloquence is overthrowing our established doctrine handed down to us through the ages, you, who are a past master in logic oust him, as none can squarely (has the capacity to) face him in an intellectual encounter.'

तव वेद-नदीर्विगाह्य भूयः समयाम्भोधिषु कुर्वतो विहारम्।

नव-काव्य-रस-प्रियस्य वाद-द्विरदेन्द्र प्रति-वारणो न जज्ञे ॥ 13-63 ॥

'ನೀನು ವಾದಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟದಾನೆ. ನಿನ್ನ ಎದುರಾಳಿ ಸಲಗ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ವೇದದ ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಂದವನು ನೀನು; ಮತ್ತೆ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಕಡಲಲ್ಲಿ ಈಜಾಡಬಲ್ಲವನು; ಹೊಸ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ರುಚಿಯನುಂಡವನು.

13-63. 'O expert controversialist, a rival disputant is yet to be born on this earth to excel you who are soaked in (the river of) Vedic learning, have ransacked (sported in the sea) the sacred lore and are a darling of the Muses. You are like an intoxicated elephant plunging in the river and splashing the water in the sea.'

उप-याहि यशः शशाङ्क-गौरं निज-यूथस्य भयं निराकुरु त्वम्।

अधुना विधिनोप-पादितं तं प्रति-वादि-प्रति-वारणं निवार्य ॥ 13-64 ॥

'ತಿಂಗಳನಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ಜಸವಗಳಿಸು; ತೊಲಗಿಸು ನಮ್ಮ ಪಡೆಯ ಪುಕ್ಕನ್ನು; ಈಗ ದೈವವೆ ತಂದೊದಗಿಸಿದ ಆ ಎದುರಾಳಿ ಮದ್ದಾನೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮುರಿದು'.

13-64. 'Hence, avail of this splendid opportunity ordained by Fate and attain celebrity as white as the moon by out-witting the hostile confutants (Madhwacharya, the antagonist elephant) and dispel the ear that has fraught us'; so requested his fellow Mayavadins.

इति मायि-जनेन तत्र-तत्र स्व-जनत्वेन स तावदर्थ्यमानः ।

अनुकूल-वचा महिष्ठ-मानो मनसा संशयमाप संशय-च्छित् ॥ 13-65 ॥

ಹೀಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ತಮ್ಮವನೆಂದು ಮಾಯಾವಾದದ ಮಂದಿ. ಮಹಾ ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನಿಯಾದ ಪಂಡಿತಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಎದುರು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿ ನುಡಿದರೂ ಮನದೊಳಗೆ ಸಂಶಯಪಟ್ಟರು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಸಂಶಯವನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವ ತಾನೆ!

13-65. Thus being entreated earnestly by his own brother-Mayavadins in diverse places to vanquish the mighty Acharya, Trivikramacharya, with his commanding self-esteem, (equipped with strong reasoning capable of clipping the doubts of others) well-nigh complied with their plea, yet entertaining strange misgivings in over-riding the opponent.

शित-मध्व-वचः-सृणि-प्रयोकृन् पुरुषानेष विषादयन् कवीभः ।

विविधोत्तर-धूलि-पातनेन प्रतिघेनाधिमन्धयाञ्चकार ॥ 13-66 ॥

ಮದ್ದರ ಹರಿತವಾದ ಮಾತುಗಳೆಂಬ ಅಂಕುಶ ಬಳಸುವ ಮಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಪಂಡಿತ ಸಲಗ ಕುರುಡಾಗಿಸಿತು ಕೋಪಾಟೋಪದ ಇದಿರೇಟಿನಿಂದ; ಕಂಗೆಡಿಸುತ್ತ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಉತ್ತರಗಳ ಧೊಳನೆಸೆದು.

13-66. Trivikramapanditacharya, distressing the disciples of Madhwacharya, who marshalled the acute reasoning of their master, blinded them by his bewildering counter-replies like an inebriated elephant enraged by the piercing goad, bespattering dust enough to cloud the vision of its adversaries.

क्षणदासु विचक्षणः स वीक्ष्य प्रचुर-प्रज्ञ-मनोज्ञ-शास्त्र-सारम् ।

अपराविधितः प्रसाद-गर्भं विदधे विस्मयमान्तरं महान्तम् ॥ 13-67 ॥

ಪಂಡಿತಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಒಳಗೊಳಗೆಯೇ ಖುಶಿಯಿಂದ ಬೀಗಿ ಹಿರಿಹಿಗ್ಗಿದರು, ಇರುಳು ಹೊತ್ತು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಅರಿಯದಂತೆ, ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಮನಸೆಳೆವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ತಿರುಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಸವಿದು.

13-67. When the discreet Trivikramapanditacharya, during the midnight hours, covertly (without being known by others) looked over the essence of the Acharya's Shastra he was greatly stunned and delighted by the profound thoughts couched in superb expressions in his works (now in the custody of his librarian-brother Shankaracharya).

विधितवान् व्यवहृत्य सु-दर्शनं बहल-बोधमवेक्ष्य स निश्चयात्।

अपि न तस्य मतं सहसाऽऽददे ननु विमृश्य कृती कुरुतेऽखिलम् ॥ 13-68 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು, ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ, 'ಇದೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ' ಎಂದು ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಮನವರಿಕೆಯಾದರೂ ಒಮ್ಮೆಗೆಯೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅವರ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು. ವಿವೇಕಿಯಾದವನು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ತೂಗಿ ನೋಡಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನಲ್ಲವೆ?

13-68. Often seeing him and discussing and deliberating over debatable topics, Trivikramacharya was thoroughly convinced that Poonaprajna's doctrine was profound and flawless; yet he did not venture to embrace it forth-with. The judicious always act after a close investigation.

तं विष्णुमङ्गल-गतं बहल-प्रबोधं प्राप्याभ्यवन्दत ताऽयुग-विक्रमार्यः ।

आनन्द-दं स चतुरानन-हास-लक्ष्म्या तत्वं प्रवेत्तुममरेन्द्र इवाब्ज-योनिम् ॥ 13-69

ಮಾತು ಬಲ್ಲ ಮೊರೆಯ[ನಾಕು ಮೋರೆಗಳ] ಮೆಲನಗುವಿನ ಕಳೆಯಿಂದ ಮುದನೀಡುವೆ; ವಿಷ್ಣುಮಂಗಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂಗಿದ್ದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಬಳಿ ಸಾರಿ ಕಾಲಿಗಿರಗಿದರಾಗ ತ್ರಿವಿಕ್ರಮ ಪಂಡಿತರು - ತತ್ವದ ನಿಜವನ್ನರಿಯಲೆಂದು - ಚತುರ್ಮುಖನ ಬಳಿ ಸಾರಿದ ದೇವೇಂದ್ರನಂತೆ!

13-69. Trivikrama-Panditacharya approached Poonaprajna, then camping at Vishnumangala temple and humbly bowed down to him, yielding delight by the lustre of the pleasant smile of his beautiful face. He appeared like Indra (King of Gods) coming near the lotus-born (Brahma) radiating pleasure by the brilliance of the charming smile of his four beaming faces, to understand the nature of the ultimate truth.

इति श्रीमत्कवि-कुल-तिलक-त्रिविक्रम-पण्डिताचार्य-सुत श्री-नारायण-पण्डिताचार्य-विरचिते

श्री-मध्व-विजये महा-काव्ये-आनन्दाङ्किते त्रयोदशः सर्गः

चतुर्दशः सर्गः [14-55]

[This canto is a fine exposition of the Acharya's 'Sadachar Smriti'. It provides a charming chart on the then prevalent Guru-Kula system.]

परिवृढ-घन-सङ्घे राज-सिंहोर्ज-शक्त्या

त्यजति-मलिन-भावं नीरस-त्वान्निकामम् ।

स्फुटमुदयति तेजस्व्युज्ज्वले मध्व-भानौ

सु-जन-जलज-कान्त्यै विश्वमासीन्मनो-ज्ञम् ॥ 14-1 ॥

ದೊರೆ ಜಯಸಿಂಹನೆಂಬ ಕಾರ್ತಿಕದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ, ಊರ ಮುಖಂಡರೆಂಬ ಮೋಡಗಳ ಪಡೆ ಮೆತ್ತಾಗಿ ಮನದ ಕೊಳೆಯನ್ನು [ನೀರು ಬರಿದಾಗಿ ಕಾಲಿಮೆಯನ್ನು] ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಾಗ, ಸಜ್ಜನರೆಂಬ ತಾವರೆಗಳನ್ನರಳಿಸಲೆಂದು ಉದಿಸಿ ಬಂದಿರಲು ಮದ್ದಮುನಿಯೆಂಬ ತುಂಬುತೇಜದ ಸೂರ್ಯ, ಸುಂದರವಾಯಿತು ಲೋಕವೆಲ್ಲ!

14-1. While the flourishing Acharya scintillated among the luminous and deeply delighted the righteous, everything appeared enchanting and the chieftains of the two villages forsook their partiality towards Padmatirtha and hostility towards Madhwacharya as they were alarmed to see their powerful king Jayasimha devoted to him (Madhwacharya) like the radiant sun blossoming the lotuses and the cluster of clouds parched with the dawn of Kartika season.

कृतमपकृतमार्यैः क्षम्यतां क्षान्ति-भूषैः

इति मृदु वदतां च प्रार्थनाभिः-प्रभूणाम् ।

अप-हृतमपरेषां मन्त्रतो ग्रन्थ-जातं

दश-हृदय-नियोगादग्रहीच्छङ्करार्यः ॥ 14-2 ॥

ಇತರರ ಹೂಟದಿಂದ ಕಳವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದರು ಶಂಕರಾರ್ಯರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಂತ; 'ಮಾಡಿದ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಿಸಬೇಕು, ತಾಳ್ಮೆಯನ್ನೆ ತೊಟ್ಟು ಮೈವೆತ್ತು ಬಂದವರು,ದೊಡ್ಡವರು,' ಎಂದು ನಯವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ.

14-2. King Jayasimha and other chiefs earnestly requested the Acharya thus: 'Oh honoured one, decked with bounty of forgiveness, condone the mischief of the indiscreet'. At the behest of Poornaprajna, Shankara Panditacharya took charge of his precious library pilfered by Padmatirtha and other jealous opponents by crooked means.

परि-वृतमव-नम्रैर्ग्रामणी-ग्राम्य-पूर्वैः

अव-नतमरु-चेतः-पाद-पार्श्वे नृसिंहम् ।

सहज-विजयतोऽयुग्-विक्रमार्यः प्रसन्नः

कवि-कुल-तिलकोऽसावाशिषाऽतोषयत्तम् ॥ 14-3 ॥

ತಮ್ಮನ ಈ ಗೆಲುವಿನಿಂದ ಖುಶಿಗೊಂಡ ತ್ರಿವಿಕ್ರಮ ಪಂಡಿತರು , ಕವಿಗಳ ಕುಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣೆ-ಬೊಟ್ಟಿನಂಥವರು, ಹರಕೆಯಿಂದ ಹುರುದುಂಬಿಸಿದರು ದೊರೆಯನ್ನು; ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಕಾಲ

ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಗಿನಿಂತವನನ್ನು; ತಲೆಬಾಗಿ ನಿಂತ ಉರ ಮುಖಂಡರಿಂದ, ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಂದ
ನೆರೆಗೊಂಡು ನಿಂತ ಜಯಸಿಂಹನನ್ನು:

14-3. Trivikramacharya the star-poet pleased with the success of his brother Shankara Panditacharya, blessed king Jayasimha to his great delight who had seated himself near the lustrous feed of the divine Acharya encircled by the prominent folk of the village including its chiefs and leading Brahmins. (This verse speaks of his silent disapproval of the meanness of the theft of Acharya's rare collections.)

उप-चरति नितान्तं हन्त पौरन्दरी धूः
द्यु-सदसि भजतो यं दुर्लभा दभ्र-भाग्यैः ।
दिशतु स परमाग्र्यानन्द-तीर्थाङ्घ्रि-रेणुः
धरणि-धर सुखं ते सन्ततं स्वान्तरेति ॥ 14-4 ॥

‘ಓ ನಲ್ಬುಗೆಯ ದೊರೆಯೆ, ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರ ಮಿಗಿಲಾದ ಪಾದಧೂಳಿ ನೀಡಲಿ ನಿನಗೆ
ಹರಿಗಡಿಯದ ಒಳ-ಬಗೆಯ ಸೊಗವನ್ನು; ಅಲ್ಪ-ಭಾಗ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಎಟುಕದ ದೇವೇಂದ್ರನ
ಪದವಿ ಕೂಡ ಸಗ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಸೇವಿಸಿದವನ ಅಡಿಯಾಳು’. ಎಂದು.

14-4. Oh, pure-minded king Jayasimha, may the holy dust of the feet of the saintly Acharya, un-attainable by the less meritorious, potent to raise the virtuous that serve him to the rank of Indra and win great glory in the assembly of Gods, grant you eternal felicity.

(This verse puts forth in a telling manner the greatness of the inherent strength of the dust of the feet of the Acharya adored by him in other contexts also.)

स्वस्सुन्दरीभुजलतापरिर्भणीधूः पैरन्दरी भवति यं भजतां भुजिष्या । आनन्दतीर्थभगवत्पदपद्मरेणुः स्वानन्ददो भवतु ते जयसिंह
भूपः । (B) त्रैलोक्याचार्यपादोज्वलजलजलसत्पांसवोस्मान् पुनन्तु ॥ - वायुस्तुति ॥ (C) पदपद्मजोदस्य धुं मे दीयतामिति -
सुमद्व विजय (D) यद्पादपद्मरजसा शिरसा धृतेन सद्यः प्रयान्ति परिशुद्धिमशेषलोकाः । - तत्वप्रदीप ॥

अनति-परिचितस्याप्यस्य सोऽयं कवीन्द्रो
गुण-रसमति-गूढं ज्ञातवानित्यचित्रम् ।
मधु मधु-कर-राजो निष्पतन् पौष्पमासुं
ननु परिचय-हीनः काननेऽपि प्रभुः स्यात् ॥ 5 ॥

ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಈ ಕವಿಗಳರಸ ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದು ತನಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಬಳಕೆಯಿರದ
ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗದ ಈ ಗುಣಗಳ ಗರಿಮೆಯ ಗುಟ್ಟನ್ನು! ಕಂಡು

ಹಿಡಿಯಬಲ್ಲದಲ್ಲವೆ ಕಾಡಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾರಾಡುವ ಹಿರಿದುಂಬಿ ಮೊದಲು ಕಂಡಿರದಿದ್ದರೂ ಹೊಸ ಹೂವಿನ ಜೇನಿನ ಜಾಡನ್ನು?

14-5. No wonder that Trivikramapanditacharya, the eminent among the wise, though not so familiar till then with Madhwacharya, could well comprehend the essence of the inmost secret of his divine qualities, like the king-bee frisking in an unknown forest gifted with inherent competence to pick flowers and suck honey.

अखिल-खल-कुलानां वर्दयन् द्वेष-दोषं
विदधदपि नराणां कौतुकं मध्यमानाम् ।
स्व-गति-समुचितानां भूति-दायी शुभानां
बहल-हृदिह निन्ये शर्वरीः काश्चिदेवम् ॥ 14-6 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಕಳೆದರು ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವು ಇರುಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ: ಎಲ್ಲ ದುರುಳರಲ್ಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತ ಹಗೆಯ ಹೊಲ್ಲ; ನಡುವಿನವರಾದ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತ ಬೆರಗು; ತನ್ನನರಿಯಬಲ್ಲ ಸಜ್ಜನರಿಗೆ ತೋರುತ್ತ ಏಳಿಗೆ ಏರುದಾರಿ!

14-6. The magnanimous Acharya spent a few nights in the Vishnumangala temple giving ample scope to the vicious (Tamoyogya) to enhance their fund of spite, arousing the curiosity of the mundane (Nitya-Samsarins) by his surprising successes and blessing the eligible virtuous (Muktiyogyas) with wealth of wisdom and depth of devotion.

उदयति विनताया नन्दने श्लाघ्य-काले
स कृत-सकल-कृत्यः कृत्य-वेदि-प्रवेकः ।
अरुण-यवनिकान्तब्रह्म नारायणाख्यं
गुरु-गुणमभि-दध्यौ योग्य-योगासनस्थः ॥ 14-7 ॥

ಅರುಣೋದಯದ ವೆಗ್ಗೆಳದ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಮುಂಜಾವದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಜ್ಜಗಳನ್ನು, ಕುಳಿತು ತಕ್ಕ ಆಸನದಲ್ಲಿ, ಶಾಟಿಯ ಪರದೆಯ ಮರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ನೆನೆದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯ ಮಧ್ವರು, ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಬಲ್ಲವರಲ್ಲೆ ಹಿರಿಯರು, ತುಂಬುಗುಣಗಳಿಗಿಂಬಾದ ನಾರಾಯಣನೆಂಬ ಪರಬ್ರಹ್ಮನನ್ನು!

14-7. Madhwacharya, supreme among the rigorous observers of religious rites, took his holy bath at the auspicious time of day-break (when Aruna, the son of Vinata rises in the sky) and performed other relevant duties at the

appointed time, comfortably seated in yogic posture behind the red curtain contemplating on Brahman, known as Lord Narayana, full of infinite perfections.

अति-धवलित-दन्ता दन्त-काष्ठैः प्रशस्तैः

अपि युगपदनेके सस्त्रुत्र व्रतीन्द्राः ।

गुरुभिरभि-हितेष्वचाचार-भेदेषु निष्ठां

स्फुटमव-गमयन्तः सौष्ठवात् कर्मणां च ॥ 14-8 ॥

ತಕ್ಕ ಹಲ್ಲುಕಡ್ಡಿಗಳಿಂದ ತಿಕ್ಕಿ ತೊಳೆದು ಹೊಳೆವ ಹಲ್ಲಿನವರು, ಜತೆಗೆಯೆ ಮಿಂದರಿಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮಂದಿ ಹಿರಿಯತಿಗಳು; ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಗುರುಗಳು ಒರೆದೆ ಆಚಾರ ವಿಶೇಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರ್ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೆ!

14-8. Many famous ascetic disciples of the Acharya, with bright teeth being brushed by the approved holy-sticks collectively took a dip in the pond, unmistakably demonstrating their faith in the strict observance of the prescribed religious discipline, as advised by their preceptors.

(They were ideal students of an ideal teacher, serving to others as models to copy. It brings to light the importance of strict adherence to good conduct.)

चरम-समय-सुप्ताः पूर्वमुत्थाय शिष्याः

गुरु-जन-परि-चर्यां चक्रिरे दुष्करां च ।

स-बहु-मति तदाद्यप्याऽर्ध-रात्रात् प्रसन्नाः

सु-गतिरपरथैषां स्यात् कथङ्कारमिष्टा ॥ 14-9 ॥

ಶಿಷ್ಯರೋ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಮಲಗಿದವರು ಮೊದಲೆದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿದರು ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾದ ಗುರುವಿನ ಚಾಕರಿಯನ್ನು, ತುಂಬ ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಮನಮೆಚ್ಚಿ, ಆಗ ಮೊದಲುಗೊಂಡು ನಟ್ಟಿರುಳ ತನಕ! ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ, ಹೇಗೆ ದಕ್ಕಿತು ಇವರಿಗೆ ತಾವು ಬಯಸಿದ ಸದ್ ಗತಿ?

14-9. The ideal students slept after their teacher relaxed and got up before he woke up and so devoutly served him from dawn to mid-night and with such reverence and delight, impossible for the less meritorious; otherwise (bereft of such excellent preceptorial service) how could they attain their cherished wisdom and gain salvation?

श्रवण-मनन-हेतोः प्राक् चिरायास्त-निद्रः

सपदि विवशयन्त्या निद्रया ग्रस्त-चेताः ।

स्वयमपि नयति द्रागङ्ग-वस्त्रादि पूज्ये

झटिति विगत-निद्रः कोपि शिष्योऽन्वशेत ॥ 14-10 ॥

ಪಾಠ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಮನನ ಮಾಡಲೆಂದು ಮೊದಲೆ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ನಿದ್ರೆಗೊಳಗಾದವನು, ಆಗಷ್ಟೆ ಮೈಮರೆಸುವ ನಿದ್ರೆಗೊಳಗಾದವನು, ವಿಲಿವಿಲಿ ಒದ್ದಾಡಿದ ಶಿಷ್ಯನೊಬ್ಬ ಘಕ್ಕನೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಗೊಂಡು, ಗುರುಗಳ ಮೈಯೊರಸುವ ಬಟ್ಟೆ-ಗಿಂಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಹಿಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಮೀಯಹೊರಟಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು!

14-10. A certain disciple who had kept late hours in the night engaged in listening and thinking being unable to get up in the morning at the appointed time to attend to his enjoined duties under the influence of sleep, abruptly awoke only to repent seeing his revered teacher hastily gathering his kit. (Clothes and other necessary articles)

विहितमविहितं प्रागेव कस्माद् वि-निद्रैः

इति गुरु-परिवादाशङ्कया नम्र-गात्राः ।

चिरमनवतरन्तः श्रावका मुक्त-मार्गाः

गुरुषु-जल-सकाश-स्थेषु तूष्णीमतिष्ठन् ॥ 14-11 ॥

‘ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೇಕೆ ಮೊದಲೆ ಎದ್ದು?’ ಎಂದು ಗುರುಗಳ ಗದರಿಕೆಗೆ ಹೆದರಿ, ಮೈಬಗ್ಗಿ ಕುಗ್ಗಿನಂತೆ ಕೆಲ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು, ಗುರುಗಳು ಕರೆಯ ಬಳಿಯಿದ್ದಾಗ ತಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ನಿಂತರು ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ನೀರಿಗಿಳಿಯದೆ, ಕರೆಯೆ ದಾರಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ದೂರ ಸರಿದು?

14.11. Some pupils apprehensive of being chided by the preceptor for not getting up early in the morning to attend to their assigned duties, stood aside silent with their heads bent low without getting into the water, in the vicinity of their teacher standing by the side of the lake.

विपुल-हृदय-पार्श्वे दीप-दीप्ति-प्रदीप्रे

दर-वर-परिपूर्णैर्वाभिरर्घ्यादि दत्त्वा ।

यतिरति-यत-चेताश्चक्रिणोऽर्चा-निकायात्

कुसुम-समितिमग्र्यामादरादुज्जहार ॥ 14-12 ॥

ಬಗೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಗಿ ಹಿಡಿದ ಯತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು, ದೀಪದ ಬೆಳಕಿನಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆಬೆಳಗುವ ತಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತವರು, ಶಂಖದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿದ ನೀರಿನಿಂದ ಅರ್ಘ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನಿತ್ತು, ಭಗವಂತನ ಪ್ರತೀಕಗಳಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಲ್ಯದ ಹೂವುಗಳ ಹಿರಿಗುಪ್ಪೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿಟ್ಟರು ಒಪ್ಪವಾಗಿ.

14-12. An ascetic who had sternly subdued his mind offered oblation to God with water filled in the excellent conch, in the vicinity of Poornaprajna glistening in the light of the lamp and removed with great devotion the heap of fragrant flowers from the cluster of Shalagramas and images of the discus-wielder, Lord Vishnu.

ಅಮೃತಮಪಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಽಸ್ರಾವಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಲ್ಯ-ಸೂನೆ

ಘೃತಮಿದಮಿತಿ ಸದ್ಯೋ ಭ್ರಾಂತಿಮಂತೋಽಪಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯಾಃ |

ಶ್ರದ್ಧುರಧಿಕ-ವಾಕ್ಯೈರ್ವಿಭ್ರಮಾಸ್ತಚ್ಚ ಪಶ್ಚಾದ್

ಅನುದಿನಮಮೃತಾನೈಸ್ತಸ್ಯ ಸೇವಸ್ಯ ಶಕ್ತ್ಯಾ || 14-13 ||

ಆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಲ್ಯದ ಮಲರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರಿವ ಸೊದೆಯನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ಕಂಡರೂ ಮೊದಲು ಇದು ತುಪ್ಪವೆಂದು ಭ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಶಿಷ್ಯರೂ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬಲ್ಲ ಹಿರಿಯರ ಮಾತಿನಿಂದ ನಂಬಿದರು ಅಮೃತವೆಂದು; ಅನುದಿನವು ಅಮೃತವನ್ನುಣ್ಣುವ ಸಗ್ಗಿಗರಿಂದ ಸೇವೆಗೊಳ್ಳುವು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಂಡು, ಭ್ರಮನಿರಸನಗೊಂಡು!

14-13. Even though the disciples evinced every day ambrosia oozing from the flowers offered to the Shalagramas and images (at the time of Nirmalya- visarjana - removal of flowers) owing to the majesty of Madhwacharya (devoutly served everyday by the Gods) they mistook it to be ghee, till their superiors (more elderly) freed them from delusion and made them realise (believe) on authoritative statements that it was nectar.

(This verse brings out the greatness of the Acharya and the glory of his worship.)

ಅಗಮದ್ಛಿತ-ಮನ್ತ್ರೈಸ್ತುದಯಾನಾಂ ತ್ರಯಾಣಾಂ

ಕೃತಿಭಿರನು-ಮತಾತ್ಮಾ ತತ್ರ ಪಶ್ಚಾಙ್ಗ-ವಿದ್ಧಿಃ |

ಉದಯಮಹಿಮ-ರೋಚಿಶ್ಚಕ್ರ-ವರ್ತಿನಿ ತ್ರಿ-ಶಕ್ತಿಃ

ದಧದತಿ-ಬೃಹದಂತಃ ಷಟ್-ಗುಣಂ ಸ್ವಾತ್ಮ-ತೇಜಃ || 14-14 ||

ಮೇಲೆದ್ದು ಬಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಂಚ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ,[ಕೆಂಪು ಮೂಡುವುದು, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಮೂಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳಕು ಮೂಡುವುದು ಎಂಬ] ಮೂರು ಉದಯಗಳಿಗೂ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಚಿಂತಿತನಾದವನು [ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ: ಮಂತ್ರ, ಭೂಮಿ, ಕೋಶ ಎಂಬ ಮೂರು ಉದಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿ ನಡೆಯುವವನು], ತಕ್ಕ ಮಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನರಿತವರಿಂದ, [ಹೃದಯ, ಶಿರಸ್ಸು, ಶಿಖಾ, ಕವಚ, ಅಸ್ತ್ರಗಳೆಂಬ] ಪಂಚಾಂಗಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲ್ಲನುರಿತವರಿಂದ; [ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ: ಮಂತ್ರಾಲೋಚನೆಯ ಪರಿಯನ್ನರಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಂಗಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ]; ಮೂರು ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳ ನೆಲೆಯಾದವನು [ಸೂರ್ಯ: ಬೆಳಗುವುದು, ಸುಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಋಶಿ ನೀಡುವುದು; ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ: ಉತ್ಸಾಹಶಕ್ತಿ, ಮಂತ್ರಶಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಭುಶಕ್ತಿ: [ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ-ವೀರ್ಯ-ಯಶಸ್ಸು-ಶ್ರೀ-ಜ್ಞಾನ-ವೈರಾಗ್ಯ ಎಂಬ] ಆರು ಗುಣಗಳ ನೆಲೆಯಾದ, ಮಹೋನ್ನತವಾದ ತನ್ನೊಳಗಿರುವ ಹರಿಯ ತೇಜಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತವನು. [ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ: ಸಂಧಿ-ವಿಗ್ರಹ-ಯಾನ-ಆಸನ-ದ್ವೈಧೀಭಾವ-ಸಂಶ್ರಯ ಎಂಬ ಆರು ಗುಣಗಳಿಗೆ ನೆಲೆಯಾದ ಮಹೋನ್ನತವಾದ ತನ್ನ ಸಹಜತೇಜವನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತವನು.]

(The verses 14 to 18 describe beautifully the Sun-rise, a special feature of epic poetry)

14-14. Then the Sun, the king of the empyrean, the bed of hot rays, endowed with the three innate powers to glisten, heat and cheer bearing the Immanent Lord Vishnu replete with the six sovereign excellences in the center of his Orb, gradually rose passing through his three famous forms known as Arunodaya (dawn), Ushodaya (day-break) and Suryodaya (Sun-rise), worshipped by the wise, (well-versed in the Panchangas (mantra-nyasa etc.) meditating on the Gayatri and other mantras, like the mighty ruler armed with the triple powers of energy, majesty and counsel ruling in all prosperity his domain, exercising his six supreme regal powers (like interest in the well-being of his friends, land and state-coffer) admired by his diplomatic ministers skilled in the five administrative heads.

ತಿಮಿರ-ನಿಕರ-ಕುಮ್ಮಿ-ವ್ರಾತಮತ್ಯಂತ-ತಿವ್ರಂ

ಸ್ಥಿರ-ತರಮಖಿಲಾನಾಂ ಪ್ರಾಣಿನಾಂ ರುಧ್ಧ-ಮಾರ್ಗಮ್ |

ಭುವನ-ಭವನ-ಪೂರ್ಣ ಭಾನುಮಾನಜ್ಞನಾಭಂ

ಹರೀರಿವ ನಖರೈಃ ಪ್ರಾಗ್ ರಶ್ಮಿ-ಜಾಲೈರ್ನಿರಾಸ || 14-15 ||

ಒದ್ದೋಡಿಸಿದನು ಸೂರ್ಯ ತುಂಬ ದಟ್ಟವಾದ, ಮತ್ತಿದಂತೆ ಮುತ್ತಿದ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ದಾರಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡವಾದ, ವಿಶ್ವವೆಂಬ ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ನುಗ್ಗಿ ನಿಂತ , ಕಾಡಿಗೆಯಂಥ ಕತ್ತಲ ಮೊತ್ತವೆಂಬ ಮದ್ದಾನೆಗಳ ಪಡೆಯನ್ನು, ಮೊದಲೆ ತನ್ನ ಕಿರಣಗಳಿಂದ, ಸಿಂಹ ತನ್ನ ಕೂರುಗುರುಗಳಿಂದ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ!

14-15. The Sun, before emerging out of his orb, with his cluster of rays destroyed the pitch-darkness thickly-set, glowing like collyrium diffused all the world over, impeding the thoroughfare of all living beings like the lion with its cutting nails rending herd of dusky hued elephants that threaten and hamper the smooth passage of the sentient beings.

मधुर-पतग-रावाः शान्त-नैशाम्बु-बाष्पाः

सपदि विफुल-रागाः स्वाभिसारात् प्रसन्नाः ।

अरुण-तरणिरत्यच्छाम्बरा दिक्-पुरन्द्रीः

स्मित-सरसिज-वक्राः स्वैः करैरा-लिलिङ्गे ॥ 14-16 ॥

ಉದಿಸಿಬರುವ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡ ತನ್ನ ಕಿರಣ[ಕೈ]ಗಳಿಂದ ದಿಸೆವೆಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು; ಹತ್ತಿಗಳ ಇನಿದನಿಯವರನ್ನು; ಇರುಳ ಕಂಬನಿ ಮಾಸಿದವರನ್ನು; ಒಡನೆ ಉಕ್ಕೇರಿ ಬಂದ ಕೆಂಬಣ್ಣ[ಅನುರಾಗ]ದವರನ್ನು; ತಮ್ಮತ್ತ ಹಬ್ಬಿ[ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ]ಬಂದದ್ದರಿಂದ ಉಲ್ಲಾಸಗೊಂಡವರನ್ನು; ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ಆಗಸದ[ನೀರೆಯ]ವರನ್ನು; ಅರಳುದಾವರೆಯ ಮೋರೆಯವರನ್ನು!

14-16. The rising Sun caressed the quarters with his myriad rays in the clear sky, sweetened with the melodious (twitter) of many birds at the fading of the wide-spread dew drops dripping in the masked night, forth-with turned red beaming with the blooming lotuses delighted with his stealthy march like an impassioned lover embracing his fiancé, (clasping her with his arms) with her smiling lovely, honeyed speech in **dulect** tone with molten pangs of love, pleased with his concealed approach.

प्रणति-रभस-धूळी-बद्ध-शोभा-विशेषा

दधुरुपकृति-मत्तां साधु-जालान्तराप्ताः ।

समयमुपनतं सं-वेदयन्तो वयस्या

इव-दश-शत-केतोः केतवः श्रावकाणाम् ॥ 14-17 ॥

ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಕಿರಣಗಳು ಕಿಟಕಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಒಳಗೆ ತೂರಿ, ಪ್ರಣಾಮದ ವೇಗಕ್ಕೆ ಎದ್ದ ಧೂಳಿಯ ಕಣಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊಸಕಳೆ ಹೊತ್ತು ಹೊತ್ತಾದುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾ ನೆರವಾದವು ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಗುಂಪಿನ ನಡುವಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಗೆಳೆಯರಂತೆ!

14-17. The rays of the thousand-splendored Sun, decorated with the dust raised by the impetuous prostrations of the pupils, peeping through the charming windows in all directions, obliged the disciples like loving friends by reminding them to get ready for their morning lessons.

निहितमुचितमुच्चं योग-पीठं प्रवक्तुः

परिषदि परितोऽमी स-त्वराः सत्त्व-भाजः ।

द्रुतमवसित-कृत्यैर्धन्य-संन्यासि-वर्गैः

श्रवण-परम-कृत्यायोप-तस्थुः समेताः ॥ 14-18 ॥

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಪ್ರವಚನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂಡಲೂ ಅಣಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ತಕ್ಕ ಎತ್ತರದ ಯೋಗಾಸನದ ಸುತ್ತ, ಅವಸರಿಸುತ್ತ ನೆರೆದರು ಸಾತ್ವಿಕ ಮಂದಿ ಪ್ರವಚನವನ್ನಾಲಿಸುವ ಭಾಗ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಒಡನೆ ಗಡಿಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಕಜ್ಜವನೆಲ್ಲ ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಬಂದ, ಬಯಕೆಗಳ ಗೆದ್ದುನಿಂದ, ಬೈರಾಗಿಗಳ ಗುಂಪಿನೊಡನೆ.

14-18. The virtuous students (who in great haste rounded up their morning duties in good time) along with the band of holy hermits squatted round the preceptorial elevated dais (yoga-dais) placed in the lecture-hall to listen (Shravana, being the prime task) to the learned discourse of the Acharya.

बभुरमल-गुणानां शोभनाच्छादनानां

मुर-रिपु-निलयानां हन्त वैदान्तिकीनाम् ।

सपदि सु-विवृतानामन्तरार्था धियां वा

विविध-कवळिकानां सञ्चयाः पत्रिकाणाम् ॥ 14-19 ॥

ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ದಾರದಿಂದ ಬಿಗಿದ [ಸದ್ಗುಣಿಗಳಾದ], ಚಂದದ ಮುಚ್ಚಳವ ಹೊದ್ದ [ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸ್ವಭಾವದ], ಭಗವಂತನ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ನೆಲೆಯಾದ, ವೇದಾಂತದ ಸಂದೇಶ ತುಂಬಿದ, ಒಡನೆ ತೆರೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಜಾಣತನಗಳಂಥ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಕಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಹಾಳೆಗಳು ಹೊಳೆದವು ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಾಳದಿ ಹೊಳೆವ ಅರ್ಥಗಳಂತೆ.

14-19. The diverse collections dealing with scriptures, holding together the bunches of leaves wrapped in de-lux linen and tied with twisted chaste cords, the abiding abode of Lord Krishna, shortly to be uncovered (at the

commencement of the discourse) blazed like trails of thoughts in the minds of the virtuous.

(The leaves of the sacred volumes glistened like the reflections of the righteous who endowed with knowledge and devotion with their darkness dispelled with scriptural enlightenment regard Lord Vishnu as their prime refuge and with-hold supreme secrets from the un-merited.)

अनति-विरळ-भावा अप्यनन्योन्य-सङ्गाः

ऋजु-तर-तत-नाना-पङ्क्ति-साम्याप्त-शोभाः ।

द्विरद-तुरग-देश्या दूरतो वर्जितान्ताः

कुशल-लिखित-रूपा रेजिरे तेषु वर्णाः ॥ 14-20 ॥

ಕಂಠಾಳಿಸಿದವು ಲಿಪಿಗಳು ಆ ಹಾಳೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ; ಕೆಲವು ಮೊಡ್ಡಮೊಡ್ಡ ದುಂಡಗಿನ ಗಜಲಿಪಿಗಳು; ಕೆಲವು ಉದ್ದುದ್ದ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿರುವ ಅಶ್ವಲಿಪಿಗಳು; ತೀರ ದೂರದೂರವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ; ತೀರ ಒಂದರ ಮೇಲೊಂದು ಅಲ್ಲ; ಜಾಣರು ಮುದ್ದಾಗಿ ಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದಂಥವು; ಹಾಳೆಯ ಎರಡೂ ಕಡೆ ಖಾಲಿ ಜಾಗಾ; ಓರೆ ಕೋರೆಯಾಗದೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಪುಟ ತುಂಬ ತುಂಬಿದ, ಒಂದೇ ಬಗೆಯ ಚಂದದ ಸಾಲುಗಳು.[ಎಷ್ಟು ದೂರ ಕಣ್ಣು ಹಾಯಿಸಿದರೂ ತುದಿಗಾಣದೆ, ಓರೆಕೋರೆಯಾಗದೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಹಬ್ಬಿ ನಿಂತ ಪಡೆಯ ಕವಾಯತಿನ ಮೋಡಿ!]

14-20. The alphabets written by dexterous writers that were neither too close nor remote but straight and long, glowed with numerous lines even and spread out, with well-set margins on all sides, assuming many times the shapes of elephants and horses.

सपदि ददृशुरेके वाचनीयादि-भागं

परिचय-पट्टताभ्यां तावदेके चिरेण ।

हरि-गुरु-नमनं द्राग् यत्नतोऽमी विधाय

प्र-ययुरपर-साम्यं सिद्धये स्याद्धि यत्नः ॥ 14-21 ॥

ಕೆಲವರು ಬೇಗ ಹುಡುಕಿದರು ಆಗ ಓದಬೇಕಾದ ಪಾಠದ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಚುರುಕುತನದಿಂದ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವರು ತಡವಾಗಿ. ಆದರೂ ಅವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಹರಿ-ಗುರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲೆರಗಿ ಮೊದಲಿನವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿದೂಗಿದರು. ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಯತ್ತ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದಲ್ಲವೆ?

14-21. Some students could spot-out (could see) the earlier part of the volume under study because of close association and smartness while others could catch them (be similar) after a little while with some toil, with (immediate) obeisance to Lord Narayana and Acharya Madhwa: Indeed, hard labour brings sound success.

यत-वचसि-जनेऽस्मिन्ना-नते सन्निरस्यन्
सिचय-यवनिकां तां सान्ध्य-जीमूत-रक्ताम् ।
रविरिव रवि-पूज्याङ्घ्रिः समाजान्तरिक्षे
व्यलसदति-शयालुः सन् सहस्र-प्रकाशः ॥ 14-22 ॥

ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ನೆರೆದ ಮಂದಿ ಮಾತು ಬಿಗಿಹಿಡಿದು ತಲೆಬಾಗಿ ಕೂತಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಸಂಜೆಯ ಮೋಡದಂಥ ಕೆಂಬಟ್ಟಿಯ ಪರದೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಸಿ ಬಂದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು, ಸೂರ್ಯನೂ ಪೂಜಿಸುವ ಪಾದದವರು, ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನೂ ಮೀರಿಸಿದ ಬೆಳಕಿನ ಪುಂಜದವರು, ಬೆಳಗಿದರು ಸೂರ್ಯನಂತೆ ಸಭೆಯ ಆಗಸದಲ್ಲಿ!

14-22. After paying their referential greetings, the audience sat in silence and when the curtain, red like the evening cloud was withdrawn, Poornaprajna shone in the assembly like the Sun in the empyrean; nay surpassing him in excellence and fit to be adored by him.

त्रिभुवन-वर-तेजो-व्यक्त-वेदार्थ-शुक्ल-
त्रितय-रसतया ये वर्णिता वर्ण-वर्याः ।
पृथु-मतिरथ तेषामैक्यमापाद्य सम्यक्
प्रवचन परिशुद्धै स्म प्रणौति प्रवीणः ॥ 14-23 ॥

ಮೂರು ಲೋಕಗಳ ಸಾರವಾದ ಮೂರು ಬೆಳಕುಗಳಿಂದ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದ ಮೂರು ವೇದಗಳ ಅರ್ಥಗಳಾದ ಮೂರು ವ್ಯಾಪೃತಿಗಳ ಸಾರವಾದ ಮೂರು ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದುಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸಿದರು ಓಂಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪಳಗಿದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಪ್ರವಚನದ ಪಾವಿತ್ರೈಕೈ.

14-23. Later, Poornaprajna past-maser in disquisition, pronounced the sacred omkara coalescing the three mystic-letters (A, U, Ma) that distil the essence of the three vyahritis (Bhu, Bhuva, Svaha) which condense the meanings of the three Vedas (Rik, Yajus, Sama) that manifest the excellent

(tejas) lustre (fire, wind and sun) of the three worlds (earth, sky and heaven) powerful enough to make the discourses perfect.

स्वरमचरम-काले मन्द्रमेवात्यजद्भिः

स्फुटमुपनिषदन्ते वाचकैर्वाच्यमाने ।

प्रवचनमति-चित्रं प्राण-भाजां श्रुतीनां

अमृतममृत-भावस्यैष हेतुं चकार ॥ 14-24 ॥

ಮೊದಲು ಮಂದ್ರಸ್ವರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಚಕರು ಸ್ಫುಟವಾಗಿ ಉಪನಿಷದ್ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಒದಿದ ಮೇಲೆ, ತೊಡಗಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು, ಜೀವಿಗಳ ಕಿವಿಗೆ ಸುರಿದ ಸೊದೆಯಾದ, ಮೋಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ದಾರಿಯಾದ, ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯೊಳಚ್ಚರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರವಚನಕ್ಕೆ.

14-24. With the learners reading distinctly the Upanishad-Bhashya in a steady low tone to start with, the Great Acharya used to deliver his exquisite charming discourse, nectar-like to the ears of the listeners, capable of yielding salvation. (To the deserving souls)

धनमिव स-धनायेभ्योऽर्क-सूनुः प्रसन्नः

शर-शतमिव पार्थः संयुगार्थिभ्य उग्रः ।

अरति-विरहितः सोऽनारतं नाऽदिशन्नो

प्रति-वचनमदीनं चोदकेभ्योऽखिलेभ्यः ॥ 14-25 ॥

ಹೊನ್ನು ಬಯಸಿಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಹೊನ್ನನಿತ್ತಂತೆ ಕರ್ಣ; ಹೋರಬಯಸಿ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ರೊಚ್ಚಿ ಬಾಣಗಳನೆಸೆದಂತೆ ಅರ್ಜುನ; ಆಲಸ್ಯವರಿಯದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಉತ್ತರವನಿತ್ತರು ಎದೆಬಿಡದೆ ಕಂಗೆಡದೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೇಳುಗರಿಗೂ!

14-25. The indefatigable Acharya being pleased with those that were really inquisitive to know the truth blessed them with prompt replies without default like Karna, the son of the Sun, freely distributing wealth to the indigent and also unflinchingly rebutted the volley of questions hurled by the hostiles out to win him with speedy and cutting repartees like the formidable Arjuna raining (hundreds of) arrows on the war-mongers.

अथ दश-शत-शोचिष्याप्रयाति प्रतीच्यां

प्रवचनमवसाय स्नातुमायात् तटाकम् ।

पृथु-मतिरिह तालच्छ्रेष्ठ-संसर्ग-लोलैः

समगमि सपदि स्वर्निम्नगाद्यैश्च तीर्थैः ॥ 14-26 ॥

ಮತ್ತೆ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಪಡವಣದೆಡೆಗೆ ತಿರುಗತೊಡಗಿದಾಗ ಪ್ರವಚನ ಮುಗಿಸಿದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಬಂದರು ಕೆರೆಯತ್ತ ಮೀಯಲೆಂದು, ದೊಡ್ಡವರ ಒಡನಾಟದ ಆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಒಡನೆ ಬಂದು ಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡವು ಗಂಗೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ತೀರ್ಥಗಳು ಆ ಕೆರೆಯ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

14-26. Then, with the Sun in splendor (thousand-rayed) slightly moving to the west, Purnaprajna hied close to the lake for a plunge after his morning discourse, while the celestial river (Ganges) and the presiding deities of the holy Tirthas hastily assembled there, anxious to come into contact with this celebrity. (To sanctify themselves by his sacred touch)

घन-रस-निकरोऽसावन्तरत्यन्त-शुद्धो

मुनि-गण इव भूयः स्नेहवान् प्राग् दधानः ।

प्रति-कृतिमखिल-ज्ञस्याऽपरोक्ष्येण तावत्

स्फुटमलभत रूपं मज्जने सज्जनेष्टम् ॥ 14-27 ॥

ಆ ನೀರು ಮುನಿಜನರಂತೆ ತುಂಬ ತಿಳಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು! ಸ್ನೇಹ[ಅಂಟುವ ಗುಣ]ದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿತ್ತು! ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ತನ್ನೊಳಗೆ ಹೂತಿತ್ತು! ಆಗ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿ ಮಿಂದಾಗ ಸಜ್ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅಚ್ಚುಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಅವರ ರೂಪವನ್ನೆ ನೆರ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು.

14-27. The pure and crystal-clear water of the holy pond, viscid enough bore the reflection of the Great Acharya before his dip and then it gained clearly and directly during the plunge his actual form, esteemed by the virtuous, just as the band of sages, chaste in mind and full of devotion, see the reflection of the form of Lord Narayana and later with mature meditation behold him face to face (in great ecstasy).

अपरिमित-मनीषस्योल्लसच्छङ्क-बाहोः

रथ-चरणि-शिलानां तन्वतोऽत्राभिषेकम् ।

प्रति-तनव उदारास्तास्वलं सन्निधातुः

तनव इव विरेजुः पाञ्चजन्य-प्रियस्य ॥ 14-28 ॥

ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಂಖ ಹಿಡಿತು ಸಾಳಗ್ರಾಮದ ಶಿಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೋಯಿಸಿ ಮೀಯಿಸಿದಾಗ. ಅವುಗಳ ತುಂಬ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಿದವು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಚಂದದ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಗಳು: ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸನ್ನಿಹಿತವಾದ ಶಂಖಪಾಣಿಯಾದ ಭಗವಂತನ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಂತೆ!

14-28. On the shore of the lake, while Poornaprajna gave a holy ablution to the discus-marked sacred stones (Shalagramas) with the bright conch in his right hand, his charming reflections in these glistening stones glittered (to the deserving) like so many glowing forms of Lord Narayana, consort of Lakshmi.

अभि-दधति मुनीन्द्रा द्वादशाब्दोपवास-
प्रतिम-फलमलं यत्-सेवनं भक्ति-युक्तम् ।
अधिकममर-नद्याद्याप्लवाद् धन्यमान्याद्
अपिबदलव-बोधो विष्णु-पादोदकं तत् ॥ 14-29 ॥

ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದರೆ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ವರುಷಗಳ ಉಪವಾಸದ ಫಲವೆಂದು ಹಿರಿಯ ಮುನಿಗಳು ಸಾರಿದರೋ ಅಂಥ ವಿಷ್ಣು ಪಾದೋದಕವನ್ನು ಗಂಗೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀಯುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಮಿಗಿಲಾದುದೆಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡವರು ಗೌರವಿಸುವ ಅಂಥ ತೀರ್ಥವನ್ನು, ಸವಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು!

14-29. Poornaprajna devoutly sipped the holy water (Tirtha) declared by the renowned saints to be equally fruitful to the rigid observance of a vowed fast for a period of twelve-years but excelling the sacred dips in the celestial river (Ganges) and other pure ponds held in veneration by the wise.

तरणभिरिव गौरैरूर्ध्व-पुण्ड्रैर्द्वि-षड्भिः
सदर-परम-चक्रोदीण-तेजा हरीष्टः
मुर-रिपु-विमुखानां दुस्सहो देह-भाजां
लय-समय इवान्यो मान्यधीरा-बभासे ॥ 14-30 ॥

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪ್ರಳಯಕಾಲದಂತೆ ಕಂಡರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಆದಿತ್ಯರಂತೆ ಬೆಳಗುವ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಪುಂಡ್ರಗಳನಿಟ್ಟು; ಶಂಖ-ಚಕ್ರಗಳ [ಚಂದದ ಅರಗಿಲುಗಳ ಚಕ್ರದ] ಹಿರಿಯ ತೇಜತೊಟ್ಟು; ಹರಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ, ಹರಿಗೆ ಬೆನ್ನುಹಾಕಿದವರಿಗೆ ತಡೆಯಲಾಗದ ಸುಡುವ ಕಿಚ್ಚಾಗಿ!

14-30. Poornaprajna the favorite of the Lord Narayana, unendurable by his foes, with his body smeared by twelve thick white marks pointed upwards and with the conch and the discus prints adding to its lustre, blazed like the twelve suns (that rise at the time of dissolution), betokening the advent of another deluge.

समधिक-धीषणस्य प्रेक्षमाणो जनौघः
 प्रकृति-मधुरमास्य-व्याज-पूर्णेन्दु-बिम्बम् ।
 अमुचदपसरेति श्रावकोक्तेः पुराऽस्मिन्
 प्र-चलति पदवीं तां प्राञ्जलिस्तूर्णमारात् ॥ 14-31 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ನಡೆದು ಬಂದಾಗ ಅವರ ಆ ಸಹಜಸುಂದರವಾದ ಮೋರೆಯೆಂಬ ಹುಣ್ಣಿಮೆಯ ಚಂದಿರನನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತ ನಿಂತ ಜನಸಂದಣಿ, 'ದಾರಿಬಿಡಿ' ಎಂದು ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುವ ಮುನ್ನವೆ ದಾರಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ದೂರಸರಿಯಿತು ಕೈ ಮುಗಿದು ನಿಂತು.

14-31. The thick crowd gazing intensely on the face of Poornaprajna endowed with natural beauty charming as the moon, hastily receded without request from the disciples with folded hands, to make way for the Acharya to move un-hampered (to the monastery after his bath).

(The Acharya was held by the public in such high esteem)

गुरु-चरण-सरोज-द्वन्द्व-निर्णेजनाम्भो
 दधति जन-निकाये सर्वमुर्वी-गतं च ।
 अवनिरनभिनन्दिन्यप्यदश्चक्षमेऽसौ
 कथमपि कथमेव स्यात् क्षमाख्याऽन्यथाऽस्याः ॥ 14-32 ॥

ಗುರುಗಳ ಆಡಿದಾವರೆ ತೊಳೆದ, ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿದ ನೀರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಎತ್ತಿ ಹೊತ್ತಿತು ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಸಂದಣಿ, ಭೂಮಿತಾಯಿಗೆ ಇದು ಇಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಹೇಗೋ ತಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಳು! ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿತು 'ಕ್ಷಮಾ' ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು?

14-32. Mother Earth though displeased with the multitude, consecrating itself by sprinkling the entire holy water that washed the lotus-feet of the divine preceptor shed on her bosom, (sparing nothing for her) to hallow herself, somehow sustained. Otherwise how can she deserve the appellation 'Kshama' (toleration)? (It highlights the exceptional excellence of the Padodaka of the great Acharya and the deep devotion of the pious.)

अविदित-रस-भेदं शीतलं लघ्वगन्धं
 विमलममल-पाणिः पाणिजैरप्रविष्टम् ।
 वदन-पवन-भीत्या पार्श्वतो बिभ्रदग्र्यं
 कमथ करक-पूर्ण संयमीहाऽनिनाय ॥ 14-33 ॥

ಯತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ತಂದಿತ್ತರು ಕಲಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿಟ್ಟ ನೀರನ್ನು; ರಸವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗದ, ತೆಳುವಾದ, ತಂಪಾದ, ಕಂಪಿರದ, ಉಗುರು ತಾಗಿಸದ ಅಘೋರದಕವನ್ನು, ಮೋರೆಯ ಉಸಿರ ಗಾಳಿ ತಾಗದಂತೆ ಪಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಡಿದು!

14-33. A recluse who had subdued his senses, with cleansed hands brought to the place of worship a water-jar filled with holy water, that was cool, light and untasted, free from foul smell and untouched by nails, carrying it on one-side lest his breath would defile its purity.

(It puts forth the manner in which the holy water is to be provided for worship.)

अगन्धमव्यक्तरसं शीतलञ्च तृषापहम्। अच्छं लघु च पथ्यञ्चतोयं गुणवदुच्यते ॥

विहसित-बिस-भङ्ग-श्री-प्रकर्षं सितिम्ना

जल-जममृत-पूरैः पूरयामास रम्यम्।

समय-गुण-विशेषालोचकैर्लाळनीयः

सु-सुरभि-सुमनोभिः स स्फुटम् गौर-पक्षः ॥ 14-34 ॥

ಬಿಳುಪಿನಿಂದ ಕಮಲನಾಳದ ಚೆಲವನ್ನು ನಾಚಿಸುವ ಚಂದದ ಶಂಖವನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿದರು ತಿಳಿನೀರಿನಿಂದ, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಗುಣವಿಶೇಷಗಳನ್ನು ಆಲೋಚಿಸುವವರು ಮೆಚ್ಚುವ, ಶುದ್ಧಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ಮಧ್ಯಮುನಿ, ಗಮಗಮಿಸು ಹೂಗಳ ಜತೆಗೆ. [ಕಮಲನಾಳದ ಚೆಲುವನ್ನು ನಾಚಿಸುವ ಚಂದದ ಬೆಳ್ಳಗಿನ ಚಂದ್ರನನ್ನು ತುಂಬುವಂತೆ ಅಮೃತದ ಧಾರೆಗಳಿಂದ, ಕಾಲದ ಗುಣವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಚಿಂತಿಸುವವರು ಮೆಚ್ಚುವ ಶುಕ್ಲಪಕ್ಷ, ಹಸುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದೇವತೆಗಳು ಕೂಡಿ.]

14-34. Madhwacharya, the founder of the Vaishnava doctrine, greatly revered by the Gods, competent to deliberate on the excellences of the various tenets, filled the lovely conch lustrous-white like the broken-stalk of the lotus with fragrant flowers and sacred water. (For the holy ablution of Shalgramas and images.)

विमल-मलयजाम्भो-बिन्दुभिश्चर्चितार्चो

नव-ललित-तुळस्या-पुष्प-राज्याऽऽर्चिचत् सः।

स्थलज-जलज-वल्ली-वृक्ष-वीरुत्-समस्त-

प्रसव-विजय-लक्ष्म्या मूर्तयेवेन्दिरेशम् ॥ 14-35 ॥

ತಿಳಿಯಾದ ಶ್ರೀಗಂಧದ ನೀರ ಹನಿಗಳಿಂದ ಭಗವಂತನ ಪ್ರತೀಕವನ್ನು ಮೀಯಿಸಿ ಪೂಜಿಸಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯಮಧ್ವರ ರಮೆಯರಸನನ್ನು ಹೊಸ ನಸೆ-ತುಳಸಿಯ ಮಂಜರಿಗಳಿಂದ; ಪೂಜಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನೆಲದ, ನೀರಿನ, ಮರದ, ಪೊದರುಗಿಡದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹೂವುಗಳ ಮೈವೆತ್ತುಬಂದ ವಿಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯಿಂದ.

14-35. The great Acharya anointed the sacred stone-images with (bits) of sandal-wood paste and worshipped Lord Narayana (present in them) with fresh and soft holy basil-leaves that seemed like Goddess Tulasi incarnate and with heaps of flowers (clipped from) the creepers spread on roofs and on earth, in water and on the trees, that appeared like deities of flowers.

स ददधिक-बोधः षोडशात्रोपचारान्

व्यरहयद्गुणान् द्वात्रिंशदागः-पुरोगान् ।

अगणित-गुणमुच्चैस्तोषयन् शार्ङ्गपाणिं

षडपि परम-भक्त्याऽनूपचारान् दिदेश ॥ 14-36 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿದರು ಹದಿನಾರು ಉಪಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು; ನಿವಾರಿಸಿದರು ಮೂವತ್ತೆರಡು ತಪ್ಪುಗಳೇ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕುಂದುಗಳನ್ನು; ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು ತುಂಬು ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಕೊನೆಯ ಆರು ಅನೂಪಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು; ಒಲಿಸುತ್ತ ಎಣೆಕೆಗೆಟುಕದ ಗುಣಗಳ ಹರಿಯನ್ನು!

14-36. Madhwacharya in his exemplary worship offered the sixteen customary respectful adorations meticulously avoiding all blemishes including the thirty-two transgressions and the six supplementary homages with the extreme devotion and intensely pleased Lord Narayana full of infinite auspicious attributes holding the Sharanga bow in hand.

(a)अर्घ्य, पाद्य, आचमनीय, मधुपर्क, पुनराचमनीय, स्नान, वस्त्र, भूषण, यज्ञोपवीत, आसन, गन्ध, पुष्प, धूप, दीप, नैवोद्य, नमस्काराः – एते षोडश उपचाराः। (b) मुखवासश्च ताम्बूलं दर्पणं छत्रचामरे। पादुके चेति विज्ञेया उपचाराः परे बुधै इतिषट् अनूपचाराः। (c) for the 32 blemishes refer Bhavaprakashika)

तमरुण-मणि-वर्णं दिव्य-देहाख्य-गेहे

स्नापितमति-पृथु-श्रद्धा-नदी-चित्त-वार्भिः ।

ननु स यजति नित्यं हत्-सरोजासन-स्थं

न तु सकृदिति पुष्पैरष्टभिर्भाव-पुष्पैः ॥ 14-37 ॥

ಪದ್ಮರಾಗದ ನಸುಕೆಂಬಣ್ಣದ ಭಗವಂತನನ್ನು, ದಿವ್ಯದೇವಹವೆಂಬ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೃದಯಕಮಲದ ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದವನನ್ನು, ಮೀಯಿಸುತ್ತ ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗಿ ಹರಿವ

ನಂಬಿಕೆಯ ನದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿದ ಚಿತ್ತವೆಂಬ ನೀರಿನಿಂದ, ಪೂಜಿಸುತ್ತಾರಲ್ಲವೆ ಅವರು ನಿತ್ಯವೂ ಎಂಟುಬಗೆಯ ಭಾವಪುಷ್ಪಗಳಿಂದ, ಬರಿದೆ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಈ ಹೂವುಗಳಿಂದಷ್ಟೆ ಅಲ್ಲ.

14-37. Indeed, it is not that he engaged in this diurnal ritual during the worship with diverse flowers only once but he incessantly adored the ruby-tinted Sri Hari (of whom we are but a reflection) residing in the lotus of his heart, in the temple of his divine body, giving the sanctimonious bath with the water of his mind picked from the river of absolute faith with the eight exquisite flowers of feeling.

(The eight Bhava-pushpas are non-violence, sense-control, kindness to all beings, tolerance, knowledge, penance, meditation and truth.)

अहिंसा, सत्यं, आस्तेयं, ब्रह्मचर्यं, अपरिग्रहः, शौचं, तुष्टिः, सर्वसमर्पणं – इति अष्ट भावपुष्पाणि। अहिंसा प्रथमं पुष्पं पुष्पमिन्द्रियनिग्रहः। सर्वभूतदयापुष्पं क्षमापुष्पं विशिष्यते। ज्ञानपुष्पं तपः पुष्पं ध्यानपुष्पं तु सप्तमम्। सत्यं चैवाष्टमं पुष्पमेभिस्तुष्यति केशवः ॥ भावप्रकाशिका

कृत-परम-सपर्यः सान्द्र-सच्चन्दनाम्भः

परिमळित-भुजोरो-मण्डलांसो मनीषी ।

स्थित-रुचिर-मुखेन्दुः स्निग्ध-कौशेय-वासाः

स मुनि-सुर-नराणां चक्षुषामुत्सवोऽभूत् ॥ 14-38 ॥

ಹರಿಯ ಪೂಜೆ ಮುಗಿಸಿಬಂದ ಪೂರ್ಣವ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಹಬ್ಬವಾದರು ದೇವತೆಗಳ, ಮುನಿಗಳ, ಮನುಜರ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ! ನಿಬಿಡವಾದ ಚಂದನರಸದಿಂದ ಪರಿಮಳಗೊಂಡ ತೋಳು-ಎದೆ-ಹೆಗಲುಗಳವರು; ಎಳೆನಗೆಯೆ ಮುಖಚಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಚಂದಾವಾದವರು; ಚಂದದ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನುಟ್ಟವರು.

14-38. Thus adoring the supreme Lord, the Great Acharya, robed in soft silk rendered fragrant with the aroma of sandal paste applied to his shoulder, chest and arms, with his beaming moon-like face charmed with sweet smile, was a veritable feast to the eyes of the Gods, sages and the human beings.

परमथ परमान्नं प्राप्तमेवाप्रयासं

प्रभुरिह बुभुजेऽसौ वेद-वाद-प्रवीणः ।

अजित-परम-भक्तः सन्ततं मन्यमानः

सकल-जगद्गीशः प्रीयतां शौरिरित्थम् ॥ 14-39 ॥

ಉಂಡರು ಅನಾಯಾಸವಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿ ಬಂದ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಹಾಲನ್ನವನ್ನು ವೇದಾರ್ಥದ ವಿವರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಣರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು, ಹರಿಯ ಪರಮಭಕ್ತರು, 'ಸಕಲಜಗದ ಒಡೆಯನಾದ ಹರಿ ಪ್ರೀತನಾಗಲಿ' ಎಂದು ಸದಾ ಚಿಂತಿಸುತ್ತ.

14-39. Then Madhwacharya, the expert exponent of the Vedas and the supreme devotee of the Invincible, in ever remembrance of Him, praying in earnestness, 'Let Sri Krishna, the master, the regulator of the universe be pleased' heartily accepted the sumptuous alms obtained without effort (with ease) as the grace of the divine.

कवले कवले कुर्वन् गोविन्दस्यानुकीर्तनम् जीवन्मुक्तोऽन्यथा कुर्वन् केवलोदरपूरकः ।

सहचर-परिक्लमे सूक्ष्मवस्त्रास्तृतेऽसौ

अवि-तनु-रुह-रूपौशीर-वर्ये निषण्णः ।

अरमयदिह नाना-हृद्य-विद्या-विलासैः

कवि-जन-परिवारं मण्डयन् मण्डपाग्र्यम् ॥ 14-40 ॥

ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಅಣಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದ, ತೆಳುಬಟ್ಟೆ ಹಾಸಿದ ಉಣ್ಣೆಯ ಕಂಬಳಿಯ ಹಾಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಹಿರಿಯ ಸಭೆಗೊಂದು ಸಿಂಗಾರವಾಗಿ ಕುಳಿತ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು, ಮುದಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ಪರಿವಾರವನ್ನು ಮನಸೆಳವ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯೆಗಳ ಬಿನ್ನಾಣಗಳಿಂದ!

14-40. Anandatirtha, occupying the elevated cushioned woolen seat covered by the nice cloth kept ready by his disciples, decked the splendid lecture-hall, delighting the learned devotees assembled round him, with his enlightening discourses on scriptural topics sauced with streaks of humour.

अवसरमधिगम्य भ्रू-विजृम्भादभीष्टो

मुख-सतत-ग-लक्षी-भूत-पाणि-प्रवाळः ।

स्मित-नयन-विकासैस्तस्यविज्ञात-भावः

श्रवसि किमपि कार्यं मन्त्रयामास मङ्गु ॥ 14-41 ॥

ಪ್ರಿಯಶಿಷ್ಯನೊಬ್ಬ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಹುಬ್ಬಿನ ಹಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಸರದಿಯನ್ನರಿತು ಪಡೆದು, ಉಸಿರಗಾಳಿ ತಾಗದಂತೆ ಚಿಗುರುಗೈಯನ್ನು ಬಾಯಿಗಡ್ಡವಾಗಿ ಹಿಡಿದು, ಮುಗುಳುನಗು-ಕಣ್ಣರಳುಗಳಿಂದಲೆ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಭಾವ ತಿಳಿದು, ಒಡನೆ ಅವರ ಕಿವಿಯಲ್ಲೇನೋ ಗುಟ್ಟುನೊರೆದ.

14-41. With the movement of the eyebrow of the Acharya, his dear disciples took the opportunity to approach him, guessing his intention with his gentle

smile and blown eyes and whispered low in his ear (concerning some imminent work) with his handsome palm across his mouth lest his breath would before his master and soon sought his considered counsel.

प्रणति-परम-कृत्याः सन्मतेर्ये जनौघाः

विबभुरनति-दूरे संहतास्तानतीत्य ।

अहमहमिकयाऽऽशु प्राप्य पार्श्वं प्रणेमुः

बहव इह गृह-स्थाः पूर्व-सेवां विधातुम् ॥ 14-42 ॥

ಆಚಾರ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಬಿದ್ದು ಕೊಂಚದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತಿರುವ ಜನಸಂದಣಿಯನ್ನೂ ದಾಟಿ ಬಹಳ ಮಂದಿ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥರು ನಾನುತಾನೆಂದು ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗಿ ಬಂದು ಕಾಲಿಗೆರದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಸೇವೆಗೈಯಲೆಳಸಿ.

14-42. Many householders in their anxiety to assert their primacy in serving the saintly Acharya (in this contest to serve him first) briskly attained his vicinity to offer their humble homage, overtaking the people who had already collected in large numbers round him having paid their respectful greetings (to their master) – a prime task for the devotee.

विविध-जन-पद-स्थाः प्राक श्रुतेभ्यो गुणेभ्यः

शत-गुण-गुणमेनं विस्मिता वीक्षमाणाः ।

मुकुळित-कर-पद्मा आस्यतामित्यवाप्ताः

प्रचुरतर-हृदा सम्भवायाञ्चक्रिरेऽन्ये ॥ 14-43 ॥

‘ಬನ್ನಿ ಕೂಡಿ’ ಎಂದು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರಿಂದ ಮನ್ನಣೆಗೊಳಗಾದವರು ಕೆಲವರು; ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ ನಾಡಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದವರು; ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೇಳಿದ ಗುಣಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ನೂರಾರು ಪಟ್ಟು ಮಿಗಿಲು ಗುಣವಂತರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ಕಂಡು ಬೆರಗಾಗಿ ಕೈಮುಗಿದು ನಿಂದವರು!

14-43. The Acharya honoured the group of people, gathered from various places having heard of his eminence, standing there with folded hands startled to see him equipped with qualities thousand-fold more than they had heard of, with a noble gesture to be seated.

अलमलमनु-वादेनानु-वाच्येत पश्चात्

ननु गुरुव इदानीमुद्यता हि प्रवक्तुम् ।

न मननमधुना द्रागाव्रजेत्याह्वयत् तान्

श्रुत-परिचय-सक्तान् श्रावकान् श्रावकाग्र्यः ॥ 14-44 ॥

‘ಸಾಕುಸಾಕು ಅನುವಾದ, ಮತ್ತೆ ಉರು ಹೊಡೆಸಬಹುದು, ಬೇಡ ಪಾಠದ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಕೂಡ, ಗುರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವಚನಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಡಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಬನ್ನಿ’ ಎಂದು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸಿದನೊಬ್ಬ ಹಿರಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಗಟ್ಟಿಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದ ಶಿಷ್ಯರನ್ನು.

14-44. A distinguished disciple of Great Acharya summoned his fellow-students engaged in recollecting the lessons already covered: ‘Enough of repeating the portions already heard. You can as well attend to it later. Be not engaged in reflection as the preceptor is getting ready to deliver his dissertation: so hurry up. (Come soon)’ (An arresting Guru-Kula schedule).

अधिक-धिषणमेनं व्याख्यया शोभमानं
हरिमिव कवि-वर्यं सत्यवत्यास्तनूजम्।
सततमनिमिषं सन्दृश्य सानन्द-चित्ताः
समयमपि गतं संविद्रते न स्म लोकाः ॥ 14-45 ॥

ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞರಾದ ಸತ್ಯವತೀಕುಮಾರ ವ್ಯಾಸರಂತೆ ಪ್ರವಚನದಿಂದ ಬೆಳಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರನ್ನು ಎವೆಯಿಕ್ಕದೆ ನಿರಂತರ ನೋಡುತ್ತ ಮುದದಿಂದ ಮೈ ಮರೆತ ಮಂದಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಹೊತ್ತು ಹೋದದ್ದು ಕೂಡ.

14-45. The concourse stared with a steady look of intense delight on Madhwacharya dazzling during his discourse as if he was Lord Vedavyasa, the son of Satyavati being quite oblivious of the passage of time.

उदयमित इवास्तं यंश्च भानुर्बभासे
स्फुटमकलुष-रूपो दर्शनीयोऽनुरागी।
शुचि हरिपदमापत्सम्पदोराश्रितानां
न हि भवति विशेषः स्व-प्रकाशोन्नतानाम् ॥ 14-46 ॥

ಮೂಡುವಾಗ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಮುಳುಗುವಾಗ ಕೂಡ ಬೆಳಗಿದನು ಸೂರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಲನಾಗಿ, ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಿತವಾಗಿ, ಅನುರಾಗ ಹೊತ್ತು! ಶುಚಿಯಾದ ಹರಿಪದ[ಆಕಾಶ]ವನ್ನು ಆಶ್ರಯಿಸಿದವರಿಗೆ, ತನ್ನ ಬೆಳಕಿನಿಂದಲೆ ಎತ್ತರಕ್ಕೇರಿದವರಿಗೆ ಆಪತ್ತು ಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗದು.

14-46. The Sun as he set beamed clean and chaste in form, pleasant to the sight, rubescent in colour as when he rose in the morning; like-wise the illustrious ones gleam with their innate glow and shelter themselves at the

feet of Lord Narayana unaffected by weal or woe in life. (Unlike the intoxicated ones who undergo modification with success or failure.)

मरतक-मणि-वर्णे भूत-धात्री-पुरन्ध्याः

लसति जलधि-वासस्यर्ध-लीनः क्षणार्धम्।

अरुण-तरणि-बिम्ब-च्छद्मना पद्मरागः

कपिश-कर-कलापोल्लास्यभूत् प्रेक्षणीयः ॥ 14-47 ॥

ಹಬ್ಬವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಿಗೆ ನೆಲೆವೆಣ್ಣಿನ ನೀಲಮಣಿಯ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಹೊಳೆವ ಕಡಲ ಸೀರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಧ ಮರೆಯಾದ ಕೆಂಬಣ್ಣದ ಸೂರ್ಯಬಿಂಬವೆಂಬ ಪದ್ಮರಾಗಮಣಿ ನಸೆಗೆಂಪು ಕಿರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಸುತ್ತ.

14-47. Mother Earth sparkling like a ruby for a little while, with the myriad crimson rays of the Sun with his disc half-sunk in the sea robed in sapphire, was a sight to see. (Mother earth is compared to a maiden, the sun to the ruby and the ocean to her vestments.)

अवनि-वन-वनध्रुग्वायु-खाहम्महत्सु

प्रकृति-गुण-समेताव्याकृताकाश एकम्।

ततमतनु-मनाः सोऽचिन्तयत् सत्-समाधौ

असुर-सुर-नरेभ्यःसद्-गुणं नाथमन्यम् ॥ 14-48 ॥

ನೆನೆದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಸಂಜೆಯ ಧ್ಯಾನದ ವೇಳೆ, ಗುಣಪೂರ್ಣನಾದ ಜಗದೊಡೆಯನನ್ನು, ಅಸುರರು-ಸುರರು-ನರರಿಂದ ಬೇರೆಯಾದವನನ್ನು, ಭೂಮಿ-ನೀರು-ಬೆಂಕಿ-ಗಾಳಿ-ಆಕಾಶ-ಅಹಂಕಾರತತ್ತ್ವ-ಮಹತ್ತತ್ತ್ವ-ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಗುಣಗಳಾದ ಸತ್ತ-ರಜಸ್-ತಮಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಅವ್ಯಾಕೃತಾಕಾಶ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ತುಂಬಿದ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಒಬ್ಬನನ್ನು.

14-48. The lofty-minded Acharya during his propitious period of profound concentration meditated on the supreme sovereign endowed with faultless auspicious attributes like knowledge and bliss, pervading the earth, water, fire, air, sky, ahankara tatwa, mahat-tatwa and the unmanifest sky along with the constituents of nature, (Satwa, Rajas and Tamas) entirely different from the demons, gods and human beings.

व्यदधत परिदृष्ट-ज्योतिषः साधु सान्ध्यं
 नियममवनि-देवा ज्योतिषोऽप्यावलोकात्।
 विहितमनु-सरन्तो धर्म-शास्त्र-प्रवीणाः
 सवितरि सवितारं चिन्तयन्तस्त्रिलोक्याः ॥ 14-49 ॥

ಸಂಜೆಯ ಸಂಧ್ಯಾವಂದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ವಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪದೆ
 ಪಾಲಿಸುವವರು; ಧರ್ಮಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಳಗಿದವರು; ಚಿಂತಿಸುತ್ತ ಸೂರ್ಯನಲ್ಲಿ
 ಮೂರುಲೋಕದ ಸೃಷ್ಟಾರನಾದ ನಾರಾಯಣನನ್ನು; ಹಗಲಿರುವಾಗಲೆ ತೊಡಗಿ, ನಕ್ಷತ್ರದ
 ಬೆಳಕು ಕಾಣುವ ತನಕ.

14-49. The Brahmins accompanying the Acharya, proficient in religious scriptures, rigorously observing the prescribed code of conduct, properly attended to their evening rites contemplating on the Creator of the three worlds seated in the sun's disc during the period prior to the dusk when the rays of the sun could be seen till the stars were visible in the sky.

पूर्वा सन्ध्यां सनक्षत्रां उत्तरां स दिवाकरम्। पूर्वा सन्ध्यां जपंस्तिष्ठेत् सावित्री आर्कदर्शनात्। उत्तरां तु समासीत सम्यक् ऋक्षविभावनात् - भावप्रकाशिका ॥

विविदुरति-तरां ये देवताः षोडशोक्ता
 हर-हरिहय-पूर्वान्त्याः कला-भेदतोऽस्य।
 सु-हुतमति-सृजन्तोऽग्न्याहितास्तेऽग्नि-होत्रं
 व्यधुरुचितमपूर्वं येन गायत्र-लोकाः ॥ 14-50 ॥

ಆಚರಿಸಿದರು ಗಾಯತ್ರೀವಾಚ್ಯನಾದ ಹರಿಯ ಲೋಕವನ್ನೀವ ಸಾಟಿಯಿರದ ಸೂತ್ರ
 ಅಗ್ನಿಹೋತ್ರವನ್ನು, ಮಂತ್ರಪೂತವಾದ ಆಹುತಿಯನ್ನೀಯುತ್ತ ಅಗ್ನಿಹೋತ್ರಿಗಳು;
 ಹದಿನಾರು ಕಲೆಗಳ ನಿಯಾಮಕರಾದ ರುದ್ರನಿಂದ ತೊಡಗಿ ಇಂದ್ರನ ತನಕದ
 ಹದಿನಾರು ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬಲ್ಲವರು.

14-50. Those Brahmins who maintained the sacred fire, and knew adequately the sixteen Gods (related to the holy fire) along with Rudra and Indra at the beginning and end, so catalogued because of the internal digital differences (secondary divisions), performed this unique ritual of worship worthy of them, offering oblations into the sacrificial fire (with words 'not mine') meritorious enough to secure the abode of Vishnu (Vaikunta) who saves those who sing his glories.

विधुरयमकळङ्कः स्याद् यदि स्यादवश्यं
 ननु-निज-सहजायाःसुन्दरास्येन्दु-कल्पः ।
 इति सुर-ललनाभिर्लाळितः खेचरीभिः
 समधिक-मधुरिम्णा पूर्णचन्द्रस्तदोदैत् ॥ 14-51 ॥

‘ಕಲೆಯೊಂದಿರದಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಚಂದ್ರ ತನ್ನ ಒಡಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ರಮೆಯ ಚಂದದ ಮುಖಚಂದ್ರಮನಿಗೆ ಸಾಟಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ’ – ಹೀಗೆ ಮುಗಿಲಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲೆಯುವ ಸುರಸುಂದರಿಯರಿಂದ ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಪೂರ್ಣಚಂದ್ರ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದ ತುಂಬು ಚೆಲುವನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತು.

14-51. Then rose the full moon, so extolled by the celestial damsels tripping in the sky, (for her exceeding loveliness): ‘If perchance the moon were to be without her dark stain she (moon) would resemble Mahalakshmi in her matchless excellence.’

इन-विरहमसह्यं प्राप्य पद्मैः स-चक्रैः
 चिरमिह परितप्तं पूर्व-तप्तैः सु-तुष्टम् ।
 मृदु-कुमुद-चक्रैः पाद-सङ्गेन राज्ञः
 कमपि सकल-हृद्यं कल्पयेन्नैव दैवम् ॥ 14-52 ॥

ತಾವರೆಗಳು, ಜಕ್ಕುವಕ್ಕಿಗಳು ತಡೆಲಾಗದ ಒಡೆಯ[ಸೂರ್ಯ]ನ ಅಗಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಕಾಲ ಒದ್ದಾಡಿದವು; ಹಗಲೆಲ್ಲ ತಪಗೈದಿದ್ದ ನೈದಿಲೆಗಳು ಚಕೋರಗಳು, ಋಷಿ ಪಟ್ಟವು ಒಡೆಯ[ಚಂದ್ರ]ನ ಪಾದ[ಕಿರಣ]ದ ಸೋಂಕಿನಿಂದ! ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮೆಚ್ಚುವಂತೆ ಯಾವುದನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ದೈವ!

14-52. The Charvaka birds and the lotus-flowers that suffered unbearable separation from the Sun during the night were greatly distressed by the touch of the moon while the chakora bird and the tender blue lotus-flower that could not brook the heat of the Sun were intensely delighted with the kiss of the moon: Indeed fortune does not shower things pleasant on all.

दलितेन्द्र-नील-मणि-नील-विभ्रमं
 नव-कुन्द-कुङ्कुम-सित-द्विजावलि ।
 स्मितया नगोत्तम-शिरस्सु-जातया
 वन-मालया सुरभिताशयाऽन्वितम् ॥ 14-53 ॥

14-53. Lord Vishnu glistened blue like the glimmer of the split-blue emerald, with the line of teeth glowing white like the new buds of the Jasmine, decked with a perfumed wreath woven with flowers blooming at the tips of the best of the trees like Parijata spreading their sweet smell in all directions. (Like the blue-tinted heaven studded with stars twinkling white.)

मृदुगामि-विमान-सम्पदो

रमयत् सु-स्मित-गोप-सुन्दरीः ।

परिताप-विहीनमुज्ज्वलम्

सु-ततं सूक्ष-तराम्बरं वरम् ॥ 14-54 ॥

14-54. The all-pervasive Lord Krishna robed in dainty raiment, supreme and splendidous, free from all anguish, sported with the charming Gopis tripping in tardy gait, shorn of shyness beaming with a sweet smile.

गोभिस्तमांस्यपनयन् गति-दं प्रजानाम्

अर्थान्तरं स भगवान् प्रकटीचकार ।

आनन्द-चिद्-गुण-गणं परिपूर्ण-संवित्

चन्द्रस्तु शब्ध-गुणमित्ययमेव भेदः ॥ 14-55 ॥

[53-55] ಆವಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿದರು ಪೂಜ್ಯ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು [ಬೆಳಗಿಸಿದನು ಚಂದ್ರದೇವ] ಕೆತ್ತಿ ಕಡೆದ ಇಂದ್ರನೀಲಮಣಿಯಂತೆ ನೀಲಬಣ್ಣದ, ಹೊಸಮೊಲ್ಲೆಮಲ್ಲಿಗಯ ಮೊಗ್ಗಿನಂಥ ಸುಲಿಪಲ್ಲಿನ [ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಮಾಲಯ], ಹೆಮ್ಮರಗಳ[ಬೆಟ್ಟಗಳ] ಮುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿ ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಮಳಿಸಿ ಅರಳಿನಂತ ವನಮಾಲೆಯ ಹಾರದಿಂ[ಕಾಡುಗಳ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂ]ದ ಚೆಲುಗೊಂಡ, ಲಜ್ಜೆ ತೊರೆದು[ವಿಮಾನವೇರಿ]ಮೆಲಮೆಲನೆ ಸಾಗಿ ಬಂದ, ಮೆಲನಗೆಯ ಗೋಪ[ದೇವ]ಸುಂದರಿಯರನ್ನು ರಮಿಸುವಂಥ, ತಾಪವಳಿದು ಬೆಳಗುವ, ತಂತಿವಾದ್ಯ ಹಿಡಿದು ಹಾಡುವ [ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯು ತುಂಬಿರುವ], ನಯವಾದ ಪೀತಾಂಬರವನ್ನುಟ್ಟ[ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾದ ಆಕಾಶವೆಂಬ], ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸದ್ಗತಿಯನ್ನೀವ [ನಡೆಯಗೊಡುವ] ಹಿರಿಯ ತತ್ವವೊಂದನ್ನು; ಮಾತು[ಕಿರಣ]ಗಳಿಂದ ಕತ್ತಲನ್ನು ಓಡಿಸುತ್ತ! ಇಷ್ಟೆ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ: ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಬೆಳಗಿಸಿದ್ದು ಜ್ಞಾನ-ಆನಂದಗಳ ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿ ಗುಣಪೂರ್ಣನಾದ ಭಗವಂತನನ್ನು! ಚಂದ್ರನೋ ಬರಿಯ ಶಬ್ದಗುಣದ ಆಕಾಶವನ್ನು!

14-55. The praise-worthy Poornaprajna divulged in his descant the supreme substance designated Lord Krishna full of faultless virtues like knowledge and bliss along with those detailed in the above two verses (53 & 54) and

destroyed the ignorance of the listeners and granted the great ends of life to the virtuous while the Goddess of the moon shining with the myriad stars removing the darkness of the night unveiled by her delightful beams only one element known as the sky, the greatest among the five elements, garlanded with the mighty-trees growing on lofty mountains like Meru with the sporting supernal damsels sojourning in the vast expanse, subtle and all-pervasive, free from agony (being jada) accommodating (affording necessary passage) but only one attribute namely 'Sound'. Thus the Acharya excelled the moon in excellence with this distinctive difference.

**इति श्रीमत्कवि-कुल-तिलक-त्रिविक्रम-पण्डिताचार्य-सुत श्री-नारायण-पण्डिताचार्य-विरचिते
श्री-मध्व-विजये महा-काव्ये-आनन्दाङ्किते-चतुर्दशः सर्गः**

पञ्चदशः सर्गः -[15-141]

भूयो-बोधस्ततो भूयो व्याचख्यौ भाष्यमद्भुतम् ।
ग्रामे ग्रामीण-सामान्ये वसंस्तत्रामरालये ॥ 15-1 ॥

ಅನಂತರ, ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ 'ಕೂಡು'ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಕೂಡುತಾಣವಾದ 'ಕೂಡು' ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯ ಸೂತ್ರಭಾಷ್ಯವನ್ನು.

15-1. Poornaprajna then tarried in a temple common to the people of the village Kudel by name and conducted his exceptional discourses on Brahma-Sutrabhashya.

पर-पक्ष-रथारूढं खर-तर्क-महायुधम् ।
त्रिविक्रमार्यं सोऽपश्यत् प्रति-वीरमिवाग्रतः ॥ 15-2 ॥

ಕಂಡರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ತ್ರಿವಿಕ್ರಮಪಂಡಿತರನ್ನು; ಹೋರಬಂದ ಎದುರಾಳಿಯಂತೆ ಮಾಯಾವಾದದ ತೇರನ್ನೇರಿ, ತರ್ಕದ ಹಿರಿ ಆಯುಧಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಎದುರಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತವರನ್ನು!

15-2. Madhwacharya saw Trivikramacharya face to face as formidable adversary in a field of a war, mounting the chariot of hostile philosophy armed with powerful missiles of pungent logic.

तदा तदाननांभोजाद् वृत्तोपन्यास-भारती ।
सेना सेनाग्रहा दिव्या शिभिरादिव निर्ययौ ॥ 15-3 ॥

ಆಗ ಹೊರಟಿತು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ತಾವರೆ ಮೋರೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರವಚನದ ನಲ್ಲುಡಿ;
ಲೋಕ[ಸೇನಾ]ಪತಿಯ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹರತೊಟ್ಟು, ಗೆಲವು ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತ; ಶಿಭಿರದಿಂದ
ಹೊರಟಂತೆ ಸೇನೆ.

15-3. (Trivikramacharya was carefully listening to) the disquisitions bent upon firmly establishing the supremacy of Lord Narayana, the creator of the universe that darted from the Acharya's charming mouth like the troops of an army marching out of their tents to bag a decisive victory for their emperor.

ನಾತ್ಯತ್ವರಾ ನಾತಿ-ರಯಾ ನ-ಸ್ವಲಂತಿ ನಿರಂತರಾ |

ಅನನಾವಯವೇತ್ಯೇವ ದ್ವೀಯೋಃಿ: ಪ್ರ-ತರ್ಕಿತಾ || 15-4 ||

ತೀರ ನಿಧಾನವೂ ಅಲ್ಲದ, ತೀರ ವೇಗವೂ ಅಲ್ಲದ, ನಿರಂತರವಾದ ನಡೆಯಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲೂ
ಎಡವದೆ ಸಾಗುವ, ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ಬಿಡಿಬಿಡಿಯಾಗಿರದೆ ಒಂದೇ
ತುಣಿಕಿನಂತೆ ಸೇನೆಯಂಥ ನಲ್ಲುಡಿ!

15-4. His superb exposition of the scriptures was neither tardy nor rapid nor stumbling but a ceaseless flow and its impact was so irresistible that the audience at a distance was oblivious of its corporate nature (components parts like letter and sound) like the march of a legion in measured treads to give credence to remote onlookers as if it was one solid block in motion (undivided into infantry, cavalry etc.)

ಸೂತ್ರ-ಸ್ಯಂದನ-ವೃಂದಾಡ್ಯಾ ದುರ್ವಾರ-ಶ್ರುತಿ-ವಾರಣಾ |

ಸೂಪಪತ್ತಿ-ಮಹಾಪತ್ತಿವಿಚಿತ್ರ-ಸ್ಮೃತಿ-ಸಪ್ತಿಕಾ || 15-5 ||

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರಗಳೆಂಬ ತೇರುಗಳ ಸಾಲು, ತಡೆಯಿರದ ವೇದಗಳೆಂಬ ಸಲಗಗಳು.
ನಿಖರವಾದ ತರ್ಕಗಳೆಂಬ ಕಾಲಾಳುಗಳ ಹಿರಿಯ ದಳ. ನಾನಾ ಬಗೆಯ ಪುರಾಣ
ಇತಿಹಾಸಗಳೆಂಬ ಕುದುರೆಗಳು.

15-5. His virile and eloquent commentary, emblazoned with quadruple missiles the weighty Brahmasutras, the impregnable Vedas, the plethora of powerful Shrutis and the wizardry of his logic, had the semblance of the Chaduranga Sena (army consisting of four divisions) containing the chain of chariots, hordes of elephants, the cavalry and the infantry respectively.

ವರ್ಧಿತೋರ್ಮಿ-ಹರಿ-ಪ್ರೇಷಾ ಸು-ಪಯೋ-ಧರ-ಸು-ಸ್ವರಾ |

ಸವಿತಾನ-ಪ್ರಕಾಶಾರ್ಥಾ ಸಾಗರೀ ಶ್ರಿರಿವಾಪರಾ || 15-6 ||

ಬಾಳಕಡಲಿನ ಆರು ತೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವ ಶ್ರೀಹರಿಯ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾದ, ಮೋಡದ ಗುಡುಗಿನಂತೆ ನಾಟುವ ಅಳದನಿಯ, ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ವಿವರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಭಾವದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಬೆಳಕು ನೀಡುವ ನಲ್ಲಡಿ! ತರೆಯಂತೆ ಏರಿ ಧುಮುಕುವ ನಡೆಯ ಮೋಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದ ಕುದುರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ, ಮೋಡದ ಗುಡುಗಿನಂತೆ ಘನಗಂಭೀರಘೋಷದ, ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಹಬ್ಬಿನಂತು ಗೆಲ್ಲುವ ಬಯಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ ಸೇನೆಯಂಥ ನಲ್ಲಡಿ! ಆರು ತೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವ ಶ್ರೀಹರಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿನವಳಾದ, ಚೆಲುವೊಲೆಯ, ಇನಿದನಿಯ, ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳಗುವ ತೇಜೋದ್ರವ್ಯದ ದೇವತೆಯಾದ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಸಾಗರನ ಮಗಳು ರಮೆಯಂತೆ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ನಲ್ಲಡಿ! ತರೆಯನುಕ್ಕಿಸುವ ಚಂದ್ರನಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ, ಮೋಡದ ಗುಡುಗಿನಂತೆ ಗಂಭೀರ ಮೊರೆತದ, ಸುತ್ತ ಹಬ್ಬುವ ಬೆಳಕಿನ ಮುತ್ತುಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡಲ ಕಾಂತಿಯಂತೆ ಬೆಳಗಿದ ನಲ್ಲಡಿ! ತರೆತರೆಯಾದ ನಡೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗುವ ಕುದುರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾದ, ಮೋಡದ ಗುಡುಗಿನಂತೆ ಗಡಚಿಕ್ಕುವ ಸದ್ದಿನ, ಯಜ್ಞವನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಸಗರನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸನ್ನಾಹದಂದೆ ಬೆಳಗಿದ ನಲ್ಲಡಿ!

15.6. His unique lectures in the solemn tone of a rumbling cloud expatiating exhaustively on the topic on hand, free from the six blemishes (modifications like increase and decrease), gushing out of his mouth extolling Sri Hari appeared as if another Mahalakshmi, the dear consort of Lord Vishnu, bereft of the six infirmities with imposing breasts and sonorous voice, commanding extensive wealth, emerged from the ocean.

पद्मेश-पद्-पद्म-श्रित् कृत्याङ्गं पद्म-जन्मनः ।

लाळिता शिरसेशेन गङ्गेशाशेष-पावनी ॥ 15-7 ॥

ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಮಡಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ, ರಮೆಯರಸನ ಅಡಿದಾವರೆಯನ್ನಾಶ್ರಯಿಸಿದ, ಚತುರ್ಮುಖನ ಸಾಧನೆಗೆ ಸಲಕರಣೆಯಾದ, ಶಿವ ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊತ್ತು ಮುದ್ದಾಡಿದ ಗಂಗೆಯಂಥ ನಲ್ಲಡಿ.

15-7. His moving oration, glorifying the sovereignty of Lord Narayana, enabling the eligible (Ruju gana) souls to occupy and discharge the duties of Chaturmukha Brahma, highly revered by Mahadeva and potent enough to purify the devoted listeners, resembled the Holy Ganges in her devotion to the blissful feet of Sri Hari, in her availability to the Lotus-born Brahma in

laving the feet of his father, her being borne with great respect on his crest by Shankara and sanctifying the whole world with her holy impress.

(This verse drives home the paramountcy of Madhwa Siddhanta (doctrine), dear to Lord Vedavyasa that propounds and propagates the supremacy of Sri Hari and purifies its dear devotees and paves their way to bliss eternal.)

नारायणोऽनन्त-गुणो ब्रह्माख्यो वेद वेदितः ।

विश्व-कर्तेति विश्व-ज्ञः श्रुत्या युक्त्याऽप्यसीषधत् ॥ 15-8 ॥

ಎಲ್ಲವನು ಬಲ್ಲ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ವೇದವಚನದಿಂದ, ಯುಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದರು: ನಾರಾಯಣ ಎಲ್ಲ ಗುಣಗಳ ನೆಲೆ; ಅವನನ್ನೇ 'ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ' ಎನ್ನುವರು; ಎಲ್ಲ ವೇದಗಳೂ ಅವನನ್ನೇ ಕೊಂಡಾಡುತ್ತವೆ; ಅವನ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದವನು - ಎಂದು.

15-8. Poornaprajna established once for all on the firm foundation of the Apourusheya Vedas and irrefutable logic that the omniscient Lord Narayana, full to the brim with the treasure of infinite propitious qualities, the author of the eightfold dispensation of the universe, designated as Brahman, is the prime import of Vedas.

(This couplet capsulates the essence of Madhwa-Siddhanta).

नारायणं निखिलपूर्णगुणैकदेहं निर्दोषमाप्यतममप्यखिलैः सुवाक्यैः । आस्योद्भवादि मशेषविशेषतोऽपि वन्द्यं सदा प्रियतमं मम सन्नमामि । 9. पयोऽब्बादि च नोपमा । (अनुव्याख्यान 2,2,3)

प्रधानमपराधीनं कारणं परिणामि यत् ।

पयोवदिति चेत् साध्य-वैकल्यं स्यान्निदर्शने ॥ 15-9 ॥

'ಜಡಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ತಾನೇ ತಾನಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೊಂಡು ವಿಶ್ವವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಹಾಲು ಮೊಸರಾದಂತೆ' - ಎನ್ನುವವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರ: ನೀವು ದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಹಾಲು ತಾನೇ ತನಾಗಿ ಮೊಸರಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

15-9. If it be put forth that Prakrati, (Primordial matter), since it undergoes modification, is the independent cause of the cosmos like milk which turns into curds, then this argument suffers from the fallacy of Sadhya-Vaikalya (absence of the major term in the cited example where milk is not an independent factor).

(These two lines refute the atheistic Sankhya view which upholds the inanimate primordial matter as the independent creative principle to bring the universe into existence, by convincing that an independent animate principle Lord Narayana and not inanimate Prakriti is the creator of the universe and

his omnipresence is responsible for even transforming insentient milk into curds.)

विवादाध्यासिता सृष्टिश्चेतनेच्छानु-सारिणी ।

सृष्टित्वात् पट-सृष्टिर्वेत्यनुमा पक्ष-साधिका ॥ 15-10 ॥

ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಬಳಿಯೂ ಹೀಗೊಂದು ಯುಕ್ತಿಯಿದೆ: ನಮ್ಮಿಬ್ಬರ ವಿವಾದಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದ ಈ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿಂದೆ ಚೇತನದ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿದೆ: ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನ ಬಗೆಯೆ ಹಾಗೆ; ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನ ಹಿಂದೆ ನೇಕಾರನ ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಇರುವಂತೆ.

15-10. In this moot-point, the inference that the creation of the universe takes place according to the will of the sentient, as it is a creation like the creation of cloth, supports the Dwaitin who posits (sentient) Sri Hari as the independent creator of the world.

(Being inanimate, Prakriti cannot evolve of its own. It is to be propelled by the omnipotent Ishwara. This principle is the corner-stone of Vedantic Theism.)

चेतनेच्छासारेण यदा दृष्टः पटोभद्वः एतादृशत्वमन्यश्च वस्तुत्वात्केन वार्यते। - अनुव्याख्यान (2,2.1)

11. A) सन्निधानात् चेतनस्य वर्तने यद्यचेतनम् तथाप्यवृद्धिपूर्वत्वादुक्तदोषः समो भवेत्॥ (अनुव्याख्यान-2, 2, 7) B)

तदङ्गत्वोक्तितश्चैव स्यात्सर्वस्यापलापकः ॥ (अनुव्याख्यान 2, 2, 8) C) अङ्गित्वं यदि तस्यैव स्वातन्त्र्यं चेन्न चाखिलम्

तत्प्रेरणेऽप्यशक्तत्वां स्वतन्त्रोऽन्यो ह्यपेक्षितः ॥ अनुव्याख्यान 2, 2, 10)

यच्चेतनाचेतनयोरङ्गाङ्गि-त्वादि मन्वते ।

सृष्टावीशानपेक्षायां तन्न शोभन-तां ब्रजेत् ॥ 15-11 ॥

‘ಜಡವೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣ, ಚೇತನ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಮಾತ್ರ’ – ಎಂದೆಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸರ್ವಸಮರ್ಥನಾದೊಬ್ಬನನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಾವುದೂ ಸರಿಗೂಡದು.

15-11. Even the Sankhya view, which admits of the complementarity of the sentient and the insentient but gives primacy of place to the insentient, the sentient playing the second fiddle, is not acceptable to the judicious since it also abnegates an independent All-Powerful Ishwara as the creator of the Universe whose presence is necessary for bringing into contact Prakrati with Purusha.

(As milk becomes curds with the help of a sentient, Pradhana also brings the universe into being with the assistance of a sentient. This is the essence of this doctrine. It flatly denies the existence of an All Powerful, Independent

Ishwara besides the sentient, thus contravening the Vedic affirmation that even milk turns into curds because of the omnipresence of the Supreme Being – Uttama Purusha that activates the Purusha (Sentient) and Pradhana (non-sentient) alike.)

सर्व-विन्निर्मितं सर्वं कदाचित्कत्व-हेतुतः ।

न यदेवं नो तदेवं यथाऽत्मेतीश्वरानुमा ॥ 15-12 ॥

ಸರ್ವಸಮರ್ಥನಾದ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಯುಕ್ತಿ ಇದು: ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಶ್ವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಬಲವನ್ನೊಬ್ಬನಿಂದ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿದೆ; ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದು ನಶ್ಚರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾವುದು ಹೀಗೆ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡದ್ದಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ನಶ್ಚರವೂ ಆಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾ: ಆತ್ಮ.

15-12. The Kevala-vyatireki Anumana (logical discontinuance) brings round the blatant agnostic and makes him to accept the existence of a Sovereign Ishwara thus: The things that exist at present but were not in existence before are created by someone (obviously by God). That which is not created by God always exists (being eternal like Atman).

(This inference highlights the existence of an Independent Supreme Creator, one Uttama Purusha besides Purusha (sentient) and Prakrati (non-sentient). It is a fitting reply to the frank atheist who treats only Pratyaksha (reality) as the sole Pramana. It pulls down his line of reasoning;

'Pratyaksha fails to function since Ishwara, being super-sensuous is not visible to the eyes, Anumana (Logic) does not operate as there is no example of another powerful Ishwara and Agama (Veda) the only stronghold of the vedantin to prove the existence of the Almighty (transcendental things) is out of our fold: So the all-powerful creator is out of court.')

बलाय सर्वानुमानां वेदाः स्युर्यैरपालिताः ।

कामदेताः प्र-वर्तन्ते कामिन्य इव भर्तृभिः ॥ 15-13 ॥

ಎಲ್ಲ ಯುಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೂ ವೇದಗಳ ಬೆಂಬಲವೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬಲ. ಅವುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷೆ ಇರದಿದ್ದಾಗ ಯುಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮನ ಬಂದಂತೆ ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತವೆ; ಗಂಡಂದಿರ ಕಾಪಿರದ ತೊಂಡು ಹೆಂಡಿರಂತೆ!

15-13. If Anumana comes into existence with the support of some Agama, it is reckoned as valid reasoning: if not so, then it can cut both ways like unchaste wives uncontrolled by their husbands.

(They fail to prove the existence of transcendental things like God which are beyond the range of perception.)

कारणं परिणामि स्याद् ब्रह्म नो चेतनत्वतः ।

न यदित्थं नो तदित्थं यथा क्षीर-पुरस्सरम् ॥ 15-14 ॥

ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವೇ ಜಗತ್ತಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೊಂಡಿತು ಎನ್ನೋಣವೆ? ಅದೂ ತಪ್ಪು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಚೇತನ ಎಂದೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಹೊಂದುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವುದು ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅದು ಚೇತನವಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾ: ಹಾಲು ಮೊದಲಾದದ್ದು.

15-14. Brahman being sentient will not undergo any modification: substances insentient like milk undergo transformation.

(This verse repudiates the doctrine of Brahma-Parinama view (the transformation of Brahman into the world) propounded by Bhaskaracharya. So profound was its influence that even Ramanujacharya, in his conflict of loyalties succumbed to it.)

न विश्व-कृत् पशु-पतिः श्रूयमाणागुणत्वतः ।

चैत्रवत् किं पुनर्विघ्न-ब्रह्माद्या बाल-शङ्किताः ॥ 15-15 ॥

ಯಾರು ಈ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಚೇತನ? ಶಿವನಂತು ಅಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ವೇದಗಳು ಅವನಲ್ಲ ಕೊರತೆಗಳಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತವೆ - ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಮನುಷ್ಯನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ! ಇನ್ನು ಸರ್ವಕರ್ತನೇಂಬ ಹುಡುಗಾಟದ ಮಂದಿ ಉಹಿಸುವ ಗಣಪತಿ-ಸೂರ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದವರ ಪಾಡೇನು?

15-15. Pashupati (Mahadeva) cannot be the creator of the universe since he suffers from deficiencies as enunciated in the Vedas like Chaitra (an ordinary human being); then what of those who rank low in gradation like the Sun, Ganapati and Skanda that are preferred to the authorship of the universe?

(This verse squashes off the theories that ensconce lower Gods like Skanda, Surya and Ganapati as originators of the world on the authority of the Vedas.)

ननु सौख्यादिमान् नेशो दुःखादि-रहितत्वतः ।

यो नैवं स्यात् स नैवं स्याद् यथा संसृतिमानिति ॥ 15-16 ॥

ಈಗೊಂದು ಶಂಕೆ: ಭಗವಂತನ ಸುಖ ಮುಂತಾದ ಗುಣಗಳಿರುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ: ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ ದುಃಖ ಮುಂತಾದವು ಇಲ್ಲವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ. ಯಾರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಖವಿದೆ ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ ದುಃಖವೂ ಇದೆ. ಉದಾ: ಸಂಸಾರಿಜೀವ.

15-16. So the Vaisheshika propounds: Ishwara is not a well of bliss as he is devoid of distress: pleasure and pain walk hand in hand as in the case of embodied Jiva.

(The Acharya so paraphrases the narrow Vaisheshika doctrine that admits only eight sovereign attributes of got but denies him bliss infinite, the most outstanding of his qualities, believing in the invariable concomitance of pleasure and pain. It conflicts with the Dwaitin's well-grounded faith in God's infinite perfections.)

एवं चेद् विमतो ज्ञानी न भ्रान्ति-रहितत्वतः ।

यो नैवं स्यात् स नैवं स्याद् भवीवेत्यनुमीयते ॥ 15-17 ॥

ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಅನುಮಾನದಿಂದ ಹೀಗೂ ಹೇಳಬಹುದಲ್ಲವೆ: ಭಗವಂತನಿಗೆ ಅರಿವಿಲ್ಲ: ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರಮೆ ಇರದ್ದರಿಂದ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವಿದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರಮೆಯಿದೆ. ಉದಾ: ಸಂಸಾರಿ ಜೀವ.

15-17. Anumanatirtha (the master-logician) disarms the opponent by posing a counter-argument that will divest Ishwara of another of his precious attributes, admitted by the adversary:

'Ishwara, the subject of controversy does not even possess knowledge being free from illusion, the logic being, he who has knowledge has delusion too, like the man of the world' (Inference by itself can play fair and foul and can never be trusted as valid proof).

सर्वज्ञस्याज्ञतां वेदः श्रद्धेयो विरुणद्धि चेत् ।

तस्यैवामन्दमानन्दम् वदन्नाश्राव्यसौ कथम् ॥ 15-18 ॥

ನಾವಿಬ್ಬರೂ ನಂಬುವ ವೇದ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞನಾದ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುತ್ತದಲ್ಲವೆ - ಎನ್ನುವೆಯಾ? ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಭಗವಂತ ಆನಂದಮಯ ಎಂದು ಸಾರುವ ವೇದ ನಿನ್ನ ಕಿವಿಗೇಕಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ?

15-18. If it is maintained by the disputant that the trustworthy Vedas disapprove ignorance to the omniscient Ishwara then the Acharya comes out with the disparaging question as to how similar commanding Vedic utterances extolling his (Ishwara's) abounding bliss have not reached his sensitive ears.

(The opponent is beat on his own ground: if he accepts the first, he has to silently bag the second too, as they emerge from the same source).

दुःखं परि-जिहीर्षन् यः सुखं नोरी-चिकीर्षति ।

स हन्ताऽपतितं दुःखमीशस्य व्यस्मरज्जळः ॥ 15-19 ॥

ದುಃಖವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಸುಖವನ್ನೇ ಒಪ್ಪದ ಈ ತಿಳಿಗೇಡಿ, ಆಹಾ, ಸುಖವನ್ನರಿಯದ ದುಃಖವನ್ನೊಪ್ಪಲೇಬೇಕಾದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನೇಕೆ ಮರೆತೆ?

15-19. The Great Acharya further adverts: 'If the witless Vaisheshika denies bliss to the infinitely blissful in straining to relieve him of distress, he forgets that his own avowal leads him to accept sorrow for Ishwara, the logic being he who has not happiness must have grief'.

(A worldly being must have either of the two, pain or pleasure, lest he will cease to be sentient. If Ishwara, a sentient being is bereft of bliss then he courts misery. Is it not then graceful to accept unalloyed bliss for Ishwara?)

यो दुःख-समवायोऽयं चैत्रे तेन ह्यभेदवान् ।

समवायः कश्चिदीशे तदनेक-त्वमन्यथा ॥ 15-20 ॥

ದುಃಖದ ಸಮವಾಯು ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಲ್ಲಿದೆ; ಅದರಿಂದ ಬೇರೆಯಲ್ಲದ ಸಮವಾಯು ಈಶ್ವರನಲ್ಲ ಇದೆ. ಅದು ಬೇರೆ ಸಮವಾಯು ಎಂದರೆ 'ಸಮವಾಯು ಒಂದೇ' ಎಂಬ ತಾರ್ಕಿಕರ ವಾದ ಕುಸಿದುಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ!

15-20. He further pin-points the weakness and inefficacy of the Vaisheshika Philosophy because of his acceptance of the Samavaya (Intimate relation) relation thus:

The Samavaya relation of knowledge and desire existing in Ishwara being non-different from the famed relation of sorrow present in Chaitra (worldly being), He will never be free from grief. If it be argued that Samavaya relations are different, then the Vaisheshikas will have to accept the many ness of Samavaya which goes against their doctrine and face the fallacy called Apasiddhanta (imperfect logical proof) since the Tarkikas designate the relation between Guna and Guni (substance and attributes) as Samavaya relation (relation of Inseparables) which according to them is only one and none different from each other.

औपाधिकोऽस्य भेदश्चेत् सत्योऽसत्यः स्वदुच्यताम् ।

तद् द्वयं चोक्त-दोषं हि मायि-वन्मा वदेत् परम् ॥ 15-21 ॥

ಸ್ವತಃ ಬೇರೆಯಲ್ಲವಾದರೂ ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ ಆಯಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಭೇದದಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳೂ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ - ಎನ್ನುವವರನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ: ಮೊದಲಿರದ, ಮತ್ತೆ ಬಂದ ಈ ಭೇದ ನಿಜವೋ ಸುಳ್ಳೋ? ನಿಜ ಹೇಳಿ! ಎರಡೂ ಪಕ್ಷದ ದೋಷವನ್ನೂ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೇಳಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾಯಾವಾದಿಗಳಂತೆ - 'ನಿಜವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ; ಸುಳ್ಳೂ ಅಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದು ತಾರ್ಕಿಕರು ಹೇಳಲಾರರು ತಾನೆ?

15-21. Acharya further warns: 'If you still contend that Samavaya though only one, may be different due to difference in Upadhis i.e. the Samavaya of Chaitra will differ from the Samavaya of Maitra, then the Samavaya of Ishwara will also be different'.

Further, answer my question is Samavaya true or false? In case it is true, there will be many Samavayas and if it is a false, Ishwara will have the Samavaya of grief. You cannot argue like the Mayavadins that it is neither real nor unreal but different from both (Sadasad-Vilakshana which leads to self-contradiction).

ब्रूयोरौपाधिकं भेदं ज्ञानादीनां यदात्मनः ।

नीत्याऽनया तन्निरासात् स्यात् तस्यानन्त-धर्मता ॥ 15-22 ॥

ಭಗವಂತನ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಮುಂತಾದ ಗುಣಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಒಂದು ಬಗೆಯ ನೆಪದ ಭೇದವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವ ಅವರ ವಾದ ಈ ನೀತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಬಿದ್ದು ಹೋಯಿತು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಭಗವಂತ ಅನಂತಗುಣಪೂರ್ಣನೆನ್ನುವುದೆ ಸರಿ.

15-22. The same reasoning which repudiates the difference in Samavaya due to the Upadhis also negates your affirmation of difference in Paramatman's various attributes of knowledge and the like due to Upadhis and eventually the principle that the supreme, being an abode of infinite innate perfections, comes to be established.

गुणादि-भेदे सम्बन्ध मपेक्ष्याप्यनवस्थितेः ।

विशेष-मात्रेणाऽनन्त्यं गुणानां शोभते विभोः ॥ 15-23 ॥

ಗುಣಗಳಿಗೂ ಗುಣವಂತನಿಗೂ ಭೇದವನ್ನೊಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ಗುಣ-ಗುಣಗಳಿಗೊಂದು ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು: ಆ ಸಂಬಂಧಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ: ಹೀಗೆ ಇದೊಂದು ಮುಗಿಯುವವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಒಂದೆ ಆದ ಗುಣ-ಗುಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆಯಂತೆ ಕಾಣುವ ಒಂದು

ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದಸಹಜ-ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಭಗವಂತ-ಅನಂತ ಗುಣ ಎನ್ನುವುದೆ ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಗತಿ.

15-23. In case the Vaisheshikas accept the principle of difference between diverse qualities of a substance, then one difference will lead to another difference and so on and face the fallacy of Infinite Regress (unlike the Dwaitin who succeeds in upholding the infinite qualities of the Almighty and asserting the non-difference between the subject and its attributes – (though not ontologically different - Swagatabheda Varjita) by the principle of Vishesha (a representative of difference which can apprehend and describe the attributes from their substances) and thus lead to the glorification of the supreme as the possessor of infinite auspicious qualities.)

मन्यन्ते शून्यमेवान्ये तत्वमागम-वैरिणः ।

मता माध्यमिकास्तेऽपि व्यक्ताश्चन्ना इति द्वये ॥ 15-24 ॥

ವೇದಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆವ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವರು, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕರೆಂದ ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಬೌದ್ಧರು, ಶೂನ್ಯವೊಂದೆ ತತ್ವ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕರು ಮತ್ತೆ ಎರಡು ತೆರ: ತೆರೆದು ಕೊಂಡವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡವರು – ಎಂದು.

15-24. Madhyamikas, a major sect among the Buddhists different from the Vaisheshikas who detest the Vedas regard Shunya (Void) as the Ultimate Truth. They fall into two divisions, open Shunyavadins (Madhyamikas themselves) and disguised Madhyamikas, the Maya-Vadins.

शून्यं ब्रह्माह्वयेनाऽहुः स्वांश्च वेदान्तिनोऽभ्यधुः ।

अ-तत्त्वावेदकं वेदं वदन्तश्चरमे खलाः ॥ 15-25 ॥

‘ಶೂನ್ಯ’ ಎಂದದ್ದನ್ನೆ ಆ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಕೂಳರು ‘ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ’ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ! ‘ವೇದ ನಿಜ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ’ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಲೆ ತಾವು ‘ವೇದಾಂತಿಗಳು’ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

15-25. The last termed as concealed Shunyavadins, (Mayavadins), wicked as they are, pose themselves as Vedantins and deny validity to the Veda in the same breath, branding it as Atatwa-vedaka (not informing the true Nature of Brahman) and designate the Shunya (the Void of the Buddhists) as Brahman.

पर-तत्व-विवर्तत्वादपरस्याखिलस्य च ।

अ-विशेषत्वतश्चास्य नान्तरन्तरमेतयोः ॥ 15-26 ॥

ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಹೇಳುವುದೊಂದೆ: ಉಳಿದದ್ದೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಪರತತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರಮೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾಣುವಂಥದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಧರ್ಮವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಅಂತತಃ ಇಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲೂ ಯಾವ ಅಂತರವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ!

15-26. Since the Maya-vadin advocates that the lower principle (the universe constituted of the elements like the sky) is only an appearance (false), an imposition on the higher principle Brahman (the only reality) and his Brahman has no distinguishing features of his own compared to Shunya there is no dissimilarity whatsoever between Brahma and Shunya and hence no difference also between Shunya Vada and Mayavada.

अखण्ड-खण्डन-न्यायानखण्डमपि खण्डयन् ।

अखण्डयदखण्ड-ज्ञो द्वयांश्चाखण्डल-द्विषः ॥ 15-27 ॥

ಆ ತನಕ ಖಂಡಿಸಲಾಗದೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ತರ್ಕಗಳನ್ನೂ ಜತೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ಗುಣಧರ್ಮಗಳೂ ಇರದ 'ಅಖಂಡ' ತತ್ವದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನೂ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಖಂಡಿಸಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ದೈವದ್ರೋಹಿಗಳನ್ನು.

15-27. Poornaprajna with valid reasonings and authoritative sanctions squashed Shunyavadins and the Mayavadins the despisers of Gods, who had refuted his doctrine by a chain of willful and perverse reasonings including their unworthy concept of Brahman bereft of its distinguishing features.

विमतं कारणं न स्यादसत्वान्न यदीदृशम् ।

नेदृशं तद् यथा कुम्भ-कर्तेत्यत्रानुमीयते ॥ 15-28 ॥

ನಾವೊಂದು ತರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಅವರ ಮುಂದಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆ: ನಮ್ಮಿಬ್ಬರ ವಿವಾದಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದ 'ಶೂನ್ಯ' ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಇರಸ್ತಿಕೆಯೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವುದು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಇರಸ್ತಿಕೆ ಇದೆ. ಉದಾ: ಮಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣನಾದ ಕುಂಬಾರ!

15-28. The Shunyavad stands confuted with the Vyatireki Anumana (logical discontinuance) thus: 'Shunya the subject of discord, cannot be the creator

of the universe because it is Asat (unreal) since that which is responsible for creation must be real (exist) like the Potter’.

अहो तापस नो शून्यं कारणं कुम्भ-कर्तृवत् ।

यत्-संवृत्युत्थितं विश्वं तत् कारणमितीर्यते ॥ 15-29 ॥

‘ಅಯ್ಯಾ ಪಾಪದ ತಾಪಸನೆ, ಶೂನ್ಯ ಕುಂಬಾರನಂಥ ಕಾರಣವಲ್ಲ! ಯಾವುದರ ಅಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಶ್ವ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೋ ಅದು ಅದರ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದು ನಾವ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು!’

एवं चेत् कारणं मा स्म ब्रवी: शून्यं कथञ्चन ।

आयुष्मंस्तदधि-ष्ठानं व्युत्पित्सस्व गुरोर्गृहे ॥ 15-30 ॥

ಹಾಗಾದರೆ, ಅಪ್ಪಾ, ಚಿರಂಜೀವಿ, ಯಾವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೂ ಶೂನ್ಯವನ್ನು ‘ಕಾರಣ’ ಎಂದೆನ್ನಬೇಡ, ಅದನ್ನು ಭ್ರಮೆಯ ‘ಅಧಿಷ್ಠಾನ’ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗುರುಕುಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲಸಿ ಕೊಂಚ ಭಾಷಾಜ್ಞಾನ ಬೆಳಸಿಕೋ.

15-29/30. Likewise the Shunyavadin puts up his defense:

‘Oh Sage! Not Shunya but the ignorance of Shunya, which is the (cause) of the appearance of the Universe, is its creator in a manner as Shukti (nacre) is the cause of silver’.

Again the Dwaitin retorts: ‘oh long lived one! If it be so, then do not contend that void is the cause of the universe and understand the difference between the substratum (place of appearance) and the cause, at the feet of your preceptor.

(Shunya becomes the substratum (Adhistana), place of appearance in case it is asserted that there is an appearance of the world because of the ignorance of the Shunya; hence it cannot be the cause. It displays the ignorance of the opponent who cannot discern the difference between the substratum and the cause.)

विवादस्य पदं न स्यादधि-ष्ठानमसत्त्वतः ।

वैधर्म्येणैष दृष्टान्तः शुक्त्यादि-वदितीर्यते ॥ 15-31 ॥

ಅದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಇರಸ್ತಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲವಾದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ನಮ್ಮಿಬ್ಬರ ವಿವಾದಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದ ಶೂನ್ಯ ಅಧಿಷ್ಠಾನವೂ ಆಗಲಾರದು. ಯಾವುದು ಭ್ರಮೆಗೆ ಅಧಿಷ್ಠಾನವೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಇರಸ್ತಿಕೆ

ಇದೆ ಉದಾ: ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯ ಭ್ರಮೆಗೆ ಅಧಿಷ್ಠಾನವಾದ ಚಿಪ್ಪು - ಎಂದು ನಾವು ವ್ಯತಿರೇಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತದಿಂದ ವಾದಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

15-31. Further to put him out of court, the Dwaitin exposes the Shunyavadin by citing an example of dis-similarity thus: 'Shunya, the topic under debate cannot even be the substratum as it is Asat (unreal); since the abode for the super imposition must be real like nacre'.

अतत्वावेदकं मानमिति स्व-व्याहृतं यतः ।

तद्-वादी तेन वेदस्य सोऽभि-प्रैत्यप्रमाणताम् ॥ 32 ॥

'ವೇದಗಳು ನಿಜವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಆದರೂ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ' ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತನಗೆಯೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ! ಅದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುವವನು 'ವೇದ ಅಪ್ರಮಾಣ' ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಂತೆಯೆ!

15-32. To the Mayavadin who refuses to be clubbed with the Buddhists because of some hair-splitting difference like his seeming acceptance of the validity of the Vedas, there is this rejoinder of the Great Acharya:

If to vindicate Atatwa-vedaka as authoritative is self-contradictory (like the son of a barren woman), the Mayavadin will-nigh denies the validity of the Vedas along with his comrade Buddhists since he slights a large part of the Vedas as not imparting the true knowledge of Brahman (Atatwa-vedaka).

यं तत्वावेदकं वेद वेदांशं वेद-दूषकः ।

तत्त्वस्यावर्णनीयत्वात् स तत्वावेदकः कथम् ॥ 15-33 ॥

ಹೀಗೆ ಅನಿಸಬಹುದು: ಮಾಯಾವಾದಿ ವೇದದ ಕರ್ಮಕಾಂಡವನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆದರೂ ಜ್ಞಾನಕಾಂಡ ನಿಜವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಾನಲ್ಲ - ಎಂದು. ಆದರೆ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಂಡವಾದರೂ ಹೇಗೆ ನಿಜವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿತು? ನಿಜವನ್ನು ಮಾತಿನಿಂದ ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಲ್ಲವೇ ಅವನ ಅಂಬೋಣ!

15-33. Since the Mayavadin advocates that his Brahmin is indescribable, how can even that portion of the Vedas called Upanishads which alone can impart the correct knowledge of Brahman according to him, reveal the truth? (be Tatwa-Vedaka) (This discloses his hidden disbelief in the validity of Vedas like the Shunyavadin.)

लक्षणाभिः प्र-वर्तन्ते वाक्यानि तिसृभिर्यदि ।

विषय-त्वं लक्षणानां तस्यैवानिष्टमागतम् ॥ 15-34 ॥

ಮಾತಿನಿಂದ ಹೇಳಲಾಗದಿದ್ದರೂ, ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೇಳದ್ದನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಮೂರು ಬಗೆಯ 'ಲಕ್ಷಣಾವೃತ್ತಿ'ಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದಾದರೆ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮತತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಲಕ್ಷಣಾವೃತ್ತಿ'ಗೆ ಗೋಚರವಾಗುವಿಕೆ ಎಂಬ ಧರ್ಮ ಉಂಟು ಎಂದಾಯಿತು! ಬ್ರಹ್ಮತತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಗುಣಧರ್ಮವನ್ನೂ ಒಪ್ಪದ ಮಯಾವಾದಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನೊಪ್ಪಬೇಕಾದ ಅದೇ ಅನಿಷ್ಟ ಎದುರಾಯಿತಲ್ಲ!

15-34. Even though the Mayavadin defends that the Vedic sentences can as well describe Brahman by the three types of implication (Lakshana-vritti) the Dwaitin disarms him with a counterargument that his attributeless Brahman (being indescribable - Avachya) cannot be propagated by any word as it gathers a quality (becomes Savishesha) being the subject of a Lakshana, to vitiate his doctrine (Nirvishesha Brahman).

(In case he accepts topicality of any type (Visayatwa) in respect of Brahman he courts Apasiddhanta and goes contrary to the accepted doctrines of his predecessors.)

किञ्चाखण्डेऽत्र वाक्यानि किञ्चिद् वि-दधते न हि ।

तान्यभ्यधुरभावं चेज्जाड्यादेस्तन्न शोभते ॥ 15-35 ॥

ಅದೂ ಹೋಗಲಿ; ಆ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು ಅಖಂಡವಾದ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ[ಶೂನ್ಯ]ತತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನನ್ನಾದರೂ ವಿಧಿಸುತ್ತವೆ? ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲ? 'ವಿಧಿಸುತ್ತವೆ'; ಆದರೆ ಜಡತೆಯ ಅಭಾವ, ಅಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅಭಾವ ಇಂಥ ಅಭಾವ ಧರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಎನ್ನುವುದರಲ್ಲೇನು ಹುರುಳಿಲ್ಲ.

15-35. In case he further pleads that such Vedic sentences like 'Satyam Jnanam Anantam Brahma' do not voice any attributes in the Monistic (Akhanda) Brahman but only speak of the absence of such qualities as insentience and the like, it is not graceful to him.

अभाव-भावस्यभावाद् भाव-रूपस्य तस्य तु ।

भावाभाव-विशेषाणामभावादविशेषिणः ॥ 15-36 ॥

ಭಾವರೂಪವಾದ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮತತ್ವ ಅಭಾವರೂಪ ಆಗುವುದೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ವಿಶೇಷಣಗಳೂ ಇರದ ತತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾವ ರೂಪವಾದ ಧರ್ಮವೂ ಇರದು; ಅಭಾವರೂಪವಾದ ಧರ್ಮವೂ ಇರದು.

15-36. His Brahman who is accredited to be a positive entity can never be of the nature (Swarupa) of Abhava-Rupa dharmas like Asatyatwa, Abhava (absence of untruth) and others; neither can his Brahman possess them (Asatyatwa-Abhava etc.) as his characteristic properties since He is totally devoid of attributes (Nirvishesha – Nirdharmaka) either positive or negative.

यो वेद-वेदितार्थानां नित्य-संत्याग-संश्रवी ।

वेद-बाह्यो विपश्चिद्विरेष निश्चीयतां ततः ॥ 15-37 ॥

ಇವನು ವೇದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯುವ ಆಣೆತೊಟ್ಟವನು. ಅದಕೆಂದೆ ಬಲ್ಲವರು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಬಹುದು; ಇವನು ವೇದಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊರತಾದವನು.

15-37. Let the wise decide to declare the Mayavadin as inimical to the Vedas (Avaidika) since he has unflinchingly sworn to relinquish once for all, the eternal verities propounded by the Vedas (like Brahma's infinite perfections, his being devoid of defects, reality of the world etc.) as unreal.

ज्यायसो दूषणेनैव धूर्तम्मन्योऽपि दूषितः ।

पक्षयोरविशेषत्वादनयोः सद्-विपक्षयोः ॥ 15-38 ॥

ಸಜ್ಜನರು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಈ ಎರಡೂ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಂತರ ಇರದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಆ ಹಿರಿಯಣ್ಣನನ್ನೆ ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆದರೆ ತಾನೆ ತುಂಟನೆಂದು ಬೀಗಿದ ಇವನನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆದಂತಾಯಿತು!

15-38. The Mayavadin who thinks himself to be shrewd enough stands confuted along with his mighty ally, the Shunyavadin (who is already controverted) as there is no significant difference between the two doctrines, adverse to the virtuous.

असत्त्वादित्यसौ हेतुरसिद्धो ब्रह्म-वादिनः ।

मेति भाण्यविशेषत्वादेतयोर्ब्रह्म-शून्ययोः ॥ 15-39 ॥

'ಇರುವಿಕೆ ಇರದ್ದುಕಾರಣವಾಗದು' ಎಂಬ ತರ್ಕಬ್ರಹ್ಮವನ್ನೊಪ್ಪುವ ಮಾಯಾವಾದಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗದು: ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಕ್ಕೂ ಶೂನ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಶೇಷವಿಲ್ಲದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ.

15-39. The Mayavadin claiming to be a Brahma-Vadin asserts that the Dwaitin's ground of inference (hetu) 'of being unreal', cannot be the cause of the universe applicable to the Shunyavadin, does not pari-passu apply to him since he accepts the reality of Brahman unlike his brother Shunyavadin.

Even then he stands not vindicated, there being no differentiating quality between his Brahman and (Shunyavadin's) Shunya.

सोऽङ्गीकरोति चेत् सत्त्वं ब्रह्मणः स्याद् विशेषिता ।

न चेत् प्राप्तं पारिशेष्यादसत्त्वं न निरस्यतु ॥ 15-40 ॥

ಮಯಾವಾದಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮತತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಸವಿಶೇಷಣವೆ ಆಯಿತು. ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾದರೆ, ಇರುವಿಕೆ ಉಳ್ಳದ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲವೆಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದು ಎಂದೇ ಅರ್ಥ. ಎರಡರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಆಗಲೇ ಬೇಕಲ್ಲ? ಮತ್ತೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಲಾದೀತು?

15-40. In case the Mayavadin welcomes the reality of Brahman to demarcate himself from the Shunyavadin; he invites the fallacy of Apasiddhanta (erroneous conclusion) as his attributeless Brahman (Nirdharmaka) will possess the quality 'Satwa' (reality). If he chooses to be faithful to his tenet (of attributelessness), then he cannot ward of unreality to Brahman which embraces him by the process of elimination.

विगीतं न विचार्यं स्यात् न भाव्यं न फल-प्रदम् ।

शून्यं ब्रह्माद्यमद्वैतं विधि-धी-गोचरो न यत् ॥ 15-41 ॥

ख-पुष्पवदखण्डत्वाद् व्यतिरिक्तं निदर्शनम् ।

प्रमाणादिवदित्येवमूहनीयं यथेप्सितम् ॥ 15-42 ॥

[41-42] ನಮ್ಮಿಬ್ಬರ ನಡುವೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ವಿಷಯವಾದ ತತ್ತ್ವ, ಎರಡರದ ಒಂದೇ ಆದ, ಶೂನ್ಯವೇ ಆದ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಮುಂತಾದದ್ದು ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿಯಲು, ತಿಳಿದು ಚಿಂತಿಸಲು ಸಿಕ್ಕದು; ಅದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಫಲವೂ ದಕ್ಕದು; ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಅರಿವಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವ ಭಾವತತ್ವಕ ರೂಪವಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾ: ಆಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಳಿದ ಹೂವು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಯಾವ ಗುಣಧರ್ಮವೂ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕುಂಟು ತಿರುವುಮುರುವ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಗಂಟು: ಯಾವದು ಅರಿವಿಗೆಟಕುತ್ತದೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಭಾವರೂಪವುಂಟು; ಪ್ರಮಾಣಗಳಂತೆ; ಪ್ರಮೇಯಗಳಂತೆ! ಹೀಗೆ ಯಥೇಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ತರ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಬಹುದು.

15-41/42. Moreover the Tatwas upheld by the rival contestants (Mayavadin's Brahman, Shunyavadin's Shunya, Sphotavadin's Sphota, etc.) being not existing realities possessing characteristic properties of their own, being totally inconceivable like the imaginary sky-flower do not deserve to be enquired into, meditated upon nor do they yield the cherished objectives to the aspirants, whereas the Brahman of the Dwaitins, is an existent reality

replete with infinite auspicious qualities worthy of investigation and contemplation showering the desired fruits on its devotees. Similarly all real objects (Prathamavidhi-Buddhi Gochara) sensed as positive entities can only be conceived and thought upon as Pramana and Prameya.

आम्नायनाममानत्वे धर्माधेरप्रमाणता ।

धर्माद्यभावे नो मानं प्रत्यक्षैक-प्रमाणिनः ॥ 15-43 ॥

ವೇದಗಳು ಪ್ರಮಾಣವಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾದರೆ ಧರ್ಮಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಒಂದೇ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಎನ್ನುವ ನಾಸ್ತಿಕನಿಗೆ ಧರ್ಮ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸಾಧಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವಿಲ್ಲ.

15-43. If the validity of the Vedas is not consented to, then there will be no mode of proof to know the supersensuous objects like Dharma. The open sceptic Charvaka, who recognizes perception as the only instrument of knowledge, will not have any other means except Vedas to prove the non-existence of Dharma.

न पौरुषेयं वचनं प्रामाण्येन विनिश्चितम् ।

पौरुषेयत्वतो यद्वद् वाक्यमुन्मत्त-भाषितम् ॥ 15-44 ॥

ಯಾವನೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾದಿದ ನುಡಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗದು: ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ನುಡಿಯಾದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ. ಉದಾ: ಹುಚ್ಚನ ಹುಚ್ಚುಮಾತು.

15-44. The statements of a human being cannot be believed to be binding in case of objects beyond the cognizance of senses like Dharma since mortals lack perfection and their statements may prove to be invalid like the ravings of the insane.

(It does not suffice if Paurusheya (man-made) Shastras alone are accepted in total rejection of (Apourusheya) eternal Vedas to prove the existence of super-sensuous objects like Dharma and God.)

विमतः पुरुषोऽज्ञः स्यात् स्याच्चासौ विप्रलम्भकः ।

पुंस्त्वाच्चैत्रवदित्यस्ता सर्वज्ञे केवलानुमा ॥ 15-45 ॥

ಬರಿಯ ತರ್ಕದಿಂದ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞನ ಸಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯಬಹುದು: ವಿವಾದಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞನಾಗಲಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಮೋಸಗಾರನೂ ಆಗಬಲ್ಲ: ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವನೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿದ್ದಾನೆ - ನಮ್ಮನಿಮ್ಮಂತೆ.

15-45. When the learned one in question is likely to be ignorant and/or deceitful, any attempt to prove his omniscience on the strength of reasoning alone will be rejected as in the case of Chaitra.

(It is not possible to take for granted the wisdom or honesty of any individual on the basis of reasoning alone without the corroboration of the Vedas since every argument can have an equally strong counter-argument.)

दुःखाकरोति यद् दैवं दुःशास्त्रेषूग्र आग्रहः ।

दुःखाकरोऽति-घोरः स्याल्लोकोऽतस्तद्वतां ध्रुवः ॥ 15-46 ॥

ಇಂಥ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಮಾರಿತನ ಭಗವಂತನ ಬಗೆಗೆ ತಪ್ಪು ಕಲ್ಪನೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರಿಂದ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ದುಃಖದ ನೆಲೆಯಾದ ಭಯಾನಕ ಲೋಕ ಕಾದಿದೆ ಅಂಥ ಹರಮಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ.

15-46. Inveterate obstinacy of faith in doctrines inimical to the recognized Vedas will not only lead its adherents to an erroneous conception of God-head but as a natural corollary pave their path to horrid hell.

(The safest and the surest way to understand the Almighty is to trust the Vedas without demur.)

अस्माकेऽपेक्षिते पक्षे मोक्षं दद्यादधोक्षजः ।

यत्र स्वानन्दिनः सन्तः सेवन्ते विषयान् बहून् ॥ 15-47 ॥

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನೊಪ್ಪಿದಾಗ ವಿಷಯ ಸರಳಃ ಭಗವಂತ ಕರುಣಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯನ್ನು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ತರು ಆನಂದಸ್ವರೂಪರಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು.

15-47. On the ardent followers of the Dwaita-philosophy firmly rooted in Vedas and scriptures, Lord Vishnu bestows salvation, the highest objective where the virtuous enjoy their innate bliss and also experience supra-mundane enjoyments of life.

स्व-व्याहत्यादिनोपेक्ष्या मुक्तिर्या निर्विशेषिता ।

कदेत्याद्यनुयोगेऽस्या विशेषः स्यान्ननूत्तरे ॥ 15-48 ॥

ಯಾವ ಗುಣಧರ್ಮಗಳೂ ಇರದ ನಿರ್ವಿಶೇಷಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೋಕ್ಷವೆಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಲಾಗದು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಹೇಳುವ ವ್ಯಾಹತಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ದೋಷಗಳಿವೆ.

‘ಯಾವಾಗ ನಿರ್ವಿಶೇಷ ಮೋಕ್ಷ?’ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಏನಾದರೂ ಉತ್ತರವಿತ್ತರೆ
‘ಕಾಲವಿಶೇಷ’ ಎಂಬ ಧರ್ಮಬಂತಲ್ಲವೆ?

15-48. Mayavadin's conception of the final beatitude being of the nature of attributeless Brahman (Brahma-Bhava) deserves to be ignored by the discreet since any reply to question relating to (Moksha) endows his final release with an attribute to vitiate his doctrine and further disgraces him by making him face fallacies like self-contradiction or anukti, a point of defeat of being hushed into silence.

अपि बुद्ध्यादि-रहितः पुरुषार्थी न सर्वथा ।

निखिलानु-भवाभावात् पुत्तळीका-पुरोगवत् ॥ 15-49 ॥

ಅರಿವು ಮೊದಲಾದ ಧರ್ಮಗಳಿಲ್ಲದವನು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಪುರುಷಾರ್ಥ ಪಡೆದವನಲ್ಲ; ಯಾವ ಅನುಭವವೂ ಇರದವನಾದ್ದರಿಂದ. ಮಕ್ಕಳಾಟದ ಬೊಂಬೆ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳಂತೆ.

15-49. The liberated soul bereft of mind and other organs will also be devoid of experience internal and external and will never attain the cherished goal of salvation like wooden dolls and such other objects.

ज्ञान-प्रयत्न-वाञ्छावानीशो न ह्यशुभं भजेत् ।

स्व-सामर्थ्येन तेनैव तं च कुर्यात् स तादृशम् ॥ 15-50 ॥

ಈಶ್ವರನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವಿದೆ; ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಿದೆ, ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿದೆ. ಸ್ವಂತ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದಿಂದಲೇ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಅಶುಭಗಳ ಭೋಗ ಇಲ್ಲತಾನೆ? ಅದೇ ಸ್ವಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತ ಜೀವನನ್ನೂ ಅಂಥವನನ್ನೇ ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲವನು!

15-50. Ishwara endowed with knowledge, desire and effort is immune from anything inauspicious like misery and can with his omnipotence endue the loyal-liberated with qualities only propitious and ward of their undesirable evil.

(If so, how can the released soul be devoid of auspicious qualities endowed by God and court evil like ignorance?)

दुःख-व्याप्तं सुखं बद्धे दृष्ट्वामुक्ते निरस्यता ।

स्वरूपं च निरस्येत शून्य-वादी तदा भवेत् ॥ 15-51 ॥

ಸುಖವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ದುಃಖವೂ ಇರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಮುಕ್ತನಿಗೆ ಸುಖವಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವವನು ಅದೇ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನೂ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆಗ ಅವನೂ ಶೂನ್ಯವಾದಿಯಾಗಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾನೆ!

15-51. If the disputant does not welcome unalloyed bliss to the saved souls in heaven, putting them on par with those in earthly existence where joy jostles with grief, then the same logic will force him to forbid even Form to the liberated beings and thus enlink him with his brother Shunyavadin.

(To the disputant, Swarupa (form) exists along with joy and grief in terrestrial existence. Hence he deprives freed souls of form also, being apprehensive that he will have to admit pleasure and pain along with form.)

ननु-वि-प्रतिपन्नः स्यादूर्मिमान् देह-वत्वतः ।

चैत्रो यथेत्युपाधिः स्यात् तत्र चाशुद्ध-देहिता ॥ 15-52 ॥

ತಾರ್ಕಿಕರು ಹೀಗೆ ವಾದಿಸಬಹುದು: ವಿವಾದಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದ ಮುಕ್ತನಿಗೆ ದೇಹ ಇದೆ ಎಂದಾದರೆ ಹಸಿವು ಬಾಯಾರಿಗೆ ಕಾಯಿಲೆ ಮುಪ್ಪು ಮುಂತಾದ ದೇಹ ಧರ್ಮಗಳಾದ 'ಉರ್ಮಿ'ಗಳೂ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಉದಾ: ಸಂಸಾರಿ ಜೀವ. ಇಂಥ ವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರ: ಉರ್ಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣ ಬರಿಯ ದೇಹವಲ್ಲ: ಪಾಂಚಭೌತಿಕದೇಹ ಎಂದು.

15-52. The Vaisheshika argues that if the liberated person is to have intelligence he must possess a body and if he is to be embodied he will have to contain the six infirmities like birth.

The Dwaitin points out that the disputant blissfully forgets that the embodied soul in salvation will assume a god-like form of the nature of knowledge and bliss free from infirmities and not possess an impure one like that of Chaitra as in earthly existence.

अनैकान्तिक-ता हेतोर्देह-वत्त्वाद्दीशितुः ।

सोऽदेहश्चेदनिच्छादिर्भवेच्छश-विषाणवत् ॥ 15-53 ॥

ಹಾಗೆಯೇ, ಭಗವಂತನಿಗೂ ದೇಹ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವನಲ್ಲ 'ಉರ್ಮಿ'ಗಳಿವೆ ಎನ್ನಬೇಕಾದೀತು. ಅವನಿಗೆ ದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಾದರೆ ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಗುಣಗಳೂ ಇರುವುದಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ: ಮೊಲದ ಕೋಡು ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳಂತೆ.

15-53. His logic 'He who has body suffers from foibles' is not valid because it suffers from the fallacy of inconclusiveness since Ishwara has a body and is

untouched by blemishes and further if God is disembodied, he will go without knowledge and desires and be Asat (unreal) like the horn of hare.

(Just as the supreme possesses a body rid of defects, the released soul likewise will have an unearthly purified body.)

ज्ञात्रादि-रूपमस्य स्याद् वैलक्षण्याय चेत् ततः ।

तदेव देह-शब्दोक्तं न ह्यसौ प्राकृताकृतिः ॥ 15-54 ॥

ಮೊಲದ ಕೋಡಿನಿಂದ ಭಗವಂತ ವಿಲಕ್ಷಣ; ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಮೊಲದ ಕೋಡಿಗಿಲ್ಲದ, ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಭಗವಂತನಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆಂದರೆ ನಾವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ: ಅದನ್ನೇ ನಾವು ಆಕಾರ-ದೇಹ ಎಂಬ ಶಬ್ದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಹೊರತು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಪಂಚಭೂತಗಳಿಂದಾದ ಆಕಾರ ಇದೆಯೆಂದಲ್ಲ!

15-54. If the opponent, to distinguish Ishwara from the horn of a hare assigns to Ishwara the form of a knower or desirer, it is tantamount to admit the Dwaitin's stand, that Ishwara is embodied and that his body is supernal of the form of knowledge and bliss (and not an earthly one full of dross like that of Chaitra).

एवं स्वरूप-देहत्वं मुक्तस्याप्युररीकृतम् ।

नानिष्ट-भोगस्तेन स्यात् प्राकृत-क्षेत्र-सम्भवः ॥ 15-55 ॥

ಮುಕ್ತನಿಗು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇವೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಸ್ವರೂಪವೇ ಆದ ಶರೀರವನ್ನು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಭೌತಿಕ ಶರೀರದಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಅನಿಷ್ಟ ಭೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಎಡೆಯಿಲ್ಲ ಮುಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ.

15-55. So one has to accept a natural form, a body constituted of knowledge and bliss like Ishwara, to those who have attained salvation and hence free from agony that is ingrained in the muddy vesture of decay (mortal body).

(Hence the liberated enjoy unalloyed, abundant pleasure.)

विमतो नावयववान् विनाशित्व-प्रसङ्गतः ।

पटवच्चेदवयवा निरस्यन्तेऽत्र कीदृशाः ॥ 15-56 ॥

ಹೀಗೆಂದು ಪ್ರತಿವಾದ: 'ವಿವಾದಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದ ಮುಕ್ತನಿಗೆ ಅವಯವಗಳಿರುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವಯವಗಳಿದ್ದಲಿ ವಿನಾಶವು ಇದೆ. ಉದಾ. ನೂಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಹೆಣೆದ ಬಟ್ಟೆ'. ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾವು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ: ನೀವು ಮುಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಎಂಥ ಅವಯವಗಳನ್ನು?

15-56. If it is so inferred that the released soul, the moot topic, has no limbs because they are subject to decay like a piece of cloth, the Dwaitin questions the disputant as to what kind of limbs he refutes.

सिद्ध-साधनता हेतोस्ते भिन्नाश्चेदचिन्मयाः ।

आत्मनो भेद-रहिता एष्टव्या एव वादिभिः ॥ 15-57 ॥

ಸ್ವರೂಪದಿಂದ ಬೇರೆಯಾದ ಜಡ-ಅವಯವಗಳು ಎಂದಾದರೆ ನಮಗೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆತ್ಮಸ್ವರೂಪದಿಂದ ಬೇರೆಯಲ್ಲದ ಅವಯವಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲ ವಾದಿಗಳೂ ಒಪ್ಪಲೇಬೇಕು

15-57. In case the limbs declined by him are of a gross form different from the natural body of the freed soul, then the inference suffers from the fallacy of proving what is already accepted (Siddha Sadhana), palatable to the Dwaitin. Otherwise he too, has to welcome spiritual limbs, the constituents of a natural body of pure intelligence.

परमाण्वादि-देशेषु व्याप्त्यै व्यामादिकेष्वपि ।

यथाऽऽत्मनः प्रदेशाः स्युस्तेषां नोऽवयवास्तथा ॥ 15-58 ॥

ತಾರ್ಕಿಕರು ಪರಮಾಣು ಮುಂತಾದೆಡೆಯಂತೆ ಮಾರು-ಮಳ ಮುಂತಾದೆಡೆ ಕೂಡ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾದಿ ಆತ್ಮಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ್ಮದ ಅವಯವಗಳು.

15-58. Let the Vaisheshika realise that the Dwaitin vests with undifferentiated supernal limbs to the souls liberated just as (the Vaisheshika) accedes undifferentiated parts (limbs) in places like Vyam (one full stretch with both arms) and atoms, dryads and triads to prove pervasion to Jivatman or Paramatman.

मुक्तो रूपादि-वित् सत्वाज्जडान्यत्वे सतीशवत् ।

दृष्टान्तोऽसाध्य-विकलस्तस्य सर्वज्ञताग्रहात् ॥ 15-59 ॥

ಮುಕ್ತನಿಗೆ ರೂಪ-ರಸಾದಿಗಳ ಅರಿವಿದೆ; ಜಡವಲ್ಲದ ವಸ್ತುವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ; ಉದಾ: ಪರಮಾತ್ಮ, ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನಿಗೆ ರೂಪ-ರಸಾದಿಗಳ ಅರಿವಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವನು ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞ ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡವರು ಅವರು!

15-59. The Dwaitin advances his argument: The emancipated person, being of the nature of the sentient (spiritual essence) different from the insentient, is gifted with knowledge (of Form and the like, driving home the natural corollary of the acceptance of sense organs too, to the freed soul) and the

illustration (Ishwara) does not succumb to the fallacy of Sadhya-Vaikalya (the absence of the thing to be proved) as Ishwara is recognized to be omniscient by all disputants.

ईश्वरो न सुखी तेन रूपाद्यनुभवन्नपि ।

दुःख-प्रसङ्गादिति मा वादि तद्-व्याप्ति-दूषणात् ॥ 15-60 ॥

ಸುಖ-ದುಃಖಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರದ ಬಿಗಿಯಾದ ನಂಟಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಈ ಮೊದಲೇ ಹೇಳಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ 'ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನಿಗೆ ರೂಪ-ರಸಾದಿಗಳ ಅಭವವಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದರಿಂದ ಸುಖವಿಲ್ಲ: ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಸುಖವಿದ್ದಲಿ ದುಃಖವೂ ಇರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.

11-60. He further alerts the disputant not to avow that Ishwara though endowed with the knowledge of Form and the like, is not endowed with happiness because he will have to taste unhappiness also, since the pervasion of pleasure and pain has already been denied.

दृष्टान्तो यस्य नेष्टोऽयं तस्य स्याद् व्यतिरेकवान् ।

शिलावदित्यतः शुद्ध-चिद्-देहेन्द्रिय-भोग्यसौ ॥ 15-61 ॥

ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತ ಇಷ್ಟವಾಗದ ನಾಸ್ತಿಕನಿಗೆ 'ಕಲ್ಪಿನಂತೆ' ಎಂದು ವ್ಯತಿರೇಕದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತ ಕೊಡೋಣ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತ ಕೂಡ ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧವಾದ ಜ್ಞಾನಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಶರೀರ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಗಳಿಂದ ಭೋಗಿಸಬಲ್ಲನು.

15-61. To those contestants (like Bhattas) reluctant to receive this example (Ishwara), the Dwaitin extends the example of logical discontinuance (Vyatireki Anumana):

'The beings void of knowledge of Form and the like are as stones different from the sentient and thereby he (Dwaitin) asserts that the released souls possess a pure natural body and sense organs too, to enjoy delight's divine.'

स्वानन्द-विषये मोक्षे वेदोक्ते युक्ति-साधिते ।

द्वेषोऽयं वादिनां कस्मात् तद्-विरुद्धेऽथवाऽऽग्रहः ॥ 15-62 ॥

ಯುಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಧಿತವಾದ, ವೇದಗಳಿಂದ ಬೋಧಿತವಾದ, ಸ್ವರೂಪಾನಂದವನ್ನೇ ಉಣ್ಣುವ ಮೋಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ ವಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಹಗೆತನ? ಅಥವಾ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆಂಥ ಮೊಂಡುತನ?

15-62. Why do the contestants spurn that salvation, teeming with innate bliss, sanctioned by scriptures and confirmed by logic and willfully insist on an unpleasant type of liberation antithetic to the one (upheld by the Dwaitin)?

ततः स्वतः प्रमाणेन देवो वेदेन वेदितः ।

विष्णुर्मोक्षस्य दातेति विश्वं भवति शोभनम् ॥ 15-63 ॥

ಅದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಗಳಾದ ವೇದಗಳಿಂದ ಬೇಧಿತನಾದ ಭಗವಾನ್ ನಾರಾಯಣನ ಮೋಕ್ಷಪ್ರದನಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ - ಎಂದಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸುಗಮ ಸುಂದರವಾಯಿತು.

15-63. Once we all realise that Lord Vishnu, full of auspicious attributes, so propagated by the self-evident Vedas is the dispenser of salvation, 'all will be well with the world'.

इत्यादीन् दर्शयन्त्यर्थान् व्याख्योपन्यास-संयुता ।

त्रि-विक्रमार्येण तदा विश्वाभिज्ञस्य शूश्रुवे ॥ 15-64 ॥

ಕೇಳಿದರಾಗ ತ್ರಿವಿಕ್ರಮಪಂಡಿತರು ಇಂಥ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ವಿವರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಒಡಗೂಡಿದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಒಕ್ಕಣೆಯನ್ನು.

15-64. Trivikramacharya listened attentively to the learned discourses of the Acharya vigorously advocating such solid statements.

अथ प्रायुङ्क्त विविधान् बोध-चाप-गुणोरितान् ।

विपक्ष-युक्तान् वीर्येण तीक्ष्णांस्तर्क-शरानसौ ॥ 15-65 ॥

ಆ ಕ್ಷಣವೆ ಎಸೆದರು ತ್ರಿವಿಕ್ರಮಪಂಡಿತರ ಕಡುಗಲಿಯಾಗಿ, ಹೋರಾಟದ ಗುರಿ [ಹಕ್ಕಿಯ ಗರಿ] ಹೊತ್ತ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ತರ್ಕದ ಬಿರು-ಬಾಣಗಳನ್ನು, ಅರಿವಿನ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೆದಗೆರಿಸಿ.

15-65. Then took place (an unprecedented controversy) where Trivikramacharya (the proponent of Adwaita) an intellectual giant, marshalled with immense dexterity sharp shafts of hard logic released from his bow-string of knowledge, to pull down Madhwacharya.

चिच्छेदातुच्छ-धिषणस्तांस्तदा तर्क-सायकैः ।

प्रयुक्तमात्रान् प्र-हसन् लीलयाऽति-शयालुभिः ॥ 15-66 ॥

ತುಂಡರಿಸಿದರಾಗ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು, ಎಸೆದ ಕೂಡಲೆ, ಅವುಗಳಿಗು ಮಿಗಿಲಾದ ತರ್ಕಗಳಿಂದ; ಸಲೀಸಾಗಿ, ನಗುನಗುತ್ತ!

15-66. Anumanatirtha blessed with greater intellectual trenchancy pared off the acute arrows of reasoning with a pleasing smile, no sooner they were discharged (then and there) by the adversary (Trivikramacharya) with chasing counter-replies, with wonderful ease.

अध्यायीतर-जनैरनिवर्त्यानि पूरुषैः ।

विजिगीषुर्द्विज-श्रेष्ठो वेदास्त्राणि प्रयुक्तवान् ॥ 15-67 ॥

ಇತರರು ಭರಿಸಲಾಗದ, ಕಡುಗಲಿಗೂ ತಿರುಗುಬಾಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಗದ, ವೇದಗಳೆಂಬ ಅಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದರು ಈ ಹಿರಿಯ ಹಾರುವ ಗೆಲ್ಲುವಾಸೆಯಿಂದ

15-67. When logic failed him, Trivikramacharya the elite of the Brahmins, hoping to vanquish the great Acharya, in a desperate attempt hurled the baffling Vedic missiles in the form of intractable Vedic sentences hard to confront and onerous to be borne by the ineligible.

वाक्यैरति-बलीयोभिः प्रत्यस्त्रैरिव वैदिकैः ।

अर्थान्तरं प्रकटयन् तान्यसौ सन्न्यवर्तयत् ॥ 15-68 ॥

ಅವುಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶಕ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಗಳಾದ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಆ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಅರ್ಥ [ಎದುರಾಳಿ ಎಸೆದ ಅಸ್ತ್ರಗಳು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಗಿ ನೀರು ಮುಂತಾದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಸ್ತ್ರ]ವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಪಡಿಸುತ್ತ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿರುಗಿಸಿ ಛೂ ಬಿಟ್ಟರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ವೇದೋಕ್ತವಾದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ!

15-68. Sarvajnacharya reacted squarely and rendered Trivikramacharya's missiles sterile directing them to a different aim (by interpreting the Vedic sentences in a different way and substantiating them) by his counter-missiles (in the form of) distinct copious Vedic sentences more virile, to defeat the disputant on his own ground.

सप्ताष्टानि दिनान्येवं वादं कृत्वा सहामुना ।

निरुत्तरं तं निश्चोद्यं चक्रे चक्रायुध-प्रियः ॥ 15-69 ॥

ಕೃಷ್ಣಭಕ್ತರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ತನ್ನ ಜತೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಏಳೆಂಟು ದಿನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ವಾದಿಸಿದಾಗ ತ್ರಿವಿಕ್ರಮಪಂಡಿತರ ಬಳಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇಳುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ; ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಕೊಡುವ ಉತ್ತರ.

15-69. After an engaging intellectual skirmish that prolonged for a fortnight, Madhwacharya dearest to Lord Narayana totally disarmed the stalwart Trivikramacharya so much so, that he could neither dare reply nor shoot further questions.

प्रणम्याऽचष्ट शिष्टोऽसौ क्षम्यतां नाथ चापलम् ।

पद-पद्म-रजो-दास्यं ध्रुवं मे दीयतामिति ॥ 15-70 ॥

ನಡತೆ ಬಲ್ಲ ತ್ರಿವಿಕ್ರ ಪಂಡಿತರು ಕಾಲಿಗೆರಗಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡರು ಹೀಗೆ: 'ಸ್ವಾಮಿನ್, ಕ್ಷಮೆಯಿರಲಿ ಹುಡುಗಾಟಕ್ಕೆ; ತಮ್ಮ ಅಡಿದಾವರೆಯ ಧೂಳಿನ ಕಣದ ಸೇವೆಯ ದೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕರುಣಿಸಬೇಕು ನನಗ' - ಎಂದು.

15-70. The (discomfited) Trivikramacharya, being an enlightened soul lay prostrate before Purnaprajna in total surrender and humbly prayed 'Lord, forgive the agility of my tongue that lanced clap-trap and grant eternal servitude of the dust of thy blessed feet'.

व्याख्यां भाष्यस्य भूयो-धीः श्रवणं सूरि-नन्दनः ।

सन्तः प्रीतिमसन्तोऽन्यां सममारेभिरे ततः ॥ 15-71 ॥

ಅನಂತರ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತೊಡಗಿದರು: ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಸೂತ್ರಭಾಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಲು; ತ್ರಿವಿಕ್ರಮ ಪಂಡಿತರು ಅದನ್ನಾಲಿಸಲು; ಸಜ್ಜನರು ಪ್ರೀತಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ದುರ್ಜನರು ಸಂಕಟಪಡಲು!

15-71. Then Purnaprajna (the Ideal Guru) commenced his learned discourses on Brahmasutra Bhashya and the erudite disciple (the Ideal Pupil) heeded; the virtuous delighted and the vicious despised coincidentally.

(The good people were happy to have Trivikramacharya in their fold while the wicked were unhappy to lose him.)

गुर्वाज्ञा-गौरवाट्टीकां कुर्वन् भाष्यस्य दुष्कराम् ।

षडर्ध-विक्रमार्योऽसौ महाचार्यमभाषत ॥ 15-72 ॥

ಗುರುಗಳ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯ ಮೇಲಣ ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಯಾರಿಗು ದಕ್ಕದ ಭಾಷ್ಯದ ಟೀಕೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಹೊಣೆಹೊತ್ತ ತ್ರಿವಿಕ್ರಮಪಂಡಿತರು ಜಗದ್ಗುರುವಿನ ಬಳಿ ಹೀಗೆ ವಿನಂತಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು:

15-72. With due deference to the behest of his preceptor, Trivikramacharya undertook the trying task of writing Tatwapraddipa, a learned commentary on Brahmasutra Bhashya and spoke to the Great Acharya thus:

कवीन्द्रैर्न समाप्यन्ते सङ्गृह्यापि यतोऽनिशम् ।

न्याय-रत्नानि भाष्याब्धेरस्य गाम्भीर्यमद्भुतम् ॥ 15-73 ॥

‘ಸುರಿತ ಅರಿತವರು ಈ ಬಾಷ್ಯದ ಕಡಲಿನಿಂದ ಯುಕ್ತಿಯ ಮುತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಂತರ ಹೆಕ್ಕಿ ತೆಗೆದರೂ ಮುಗಿಸುವದಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೆರಗು ಬರಿಸುವಂಥದ್ದು ಇದರ ಆಳ!

15-73. Even the wisest Pundits ceaselessly gleaning the gem-like amazing (reasonings) embedded in the sea of your Bhashya, have not succeeded to drain it completely; so astonishing is its depth and solemnity!

दशोपनिषदो देवीः देवा इव समीप्सिताः ।

युक्ताः प्रसादयन्त्यर्था एषु भाष्यालयेष्वलम् ॥ 15-74 ॥

‘ಹತ್ತು ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳೆಂಬ ಸುರಸುಂದರಿಯನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಸುರರು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ ರಮಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಇಷ್ಟವಾದ ಅರ್ಥಗಳು ಈ ಉಪನಿಷದ್ ಭಾಷ್ಯಗಳೆಂಬ ಸಜ್ಜೆಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ!

15-74. Unlike other Upanishad Bhashyas where words are divorced from their meanings (to our dire distress) in the mansion of the Upanishad-Bhashya of Madhwacharya, the imposing words, (the Gods) and the lofty meanings, (the Goddess) move in close unison and jostle with jubilation bringing out precisely the beauty of their weighty thoughts like the ladies being pleased by their lords in their lovely lodgings.

गीता-तात्पर्य-भाष्याभ्यामाभ्यां विश्वं प्रकाशयते ।

गो-गणैरप्रतीकारैरर्केन्दुभ्यामिवाधिकम् ॥ 15-75 ॥

‘ಗೀತಾ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಗೀತಾಭಾಷ್ಯ ಇವು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಬೆಳಗಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ ಮಿಗಿಲಾಗಿ, ಎದುರಿಲ್ಲದ ನುಡಿ[ಕಿರಣ]ಗಳಿಂದ ಸೂರ್ಯ-ಚಂದ್ರರು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ!

15-75. The irrevocable matter contained in Geeta-Bhashya and Geeta-Tatparya, glosses of the Acharya on Bhagavad-Gita, highlight the congeries of Dwaita tenets like the rays of the sun and the moon illumining the world.

इतिहास-पुराणाब्धेर्भवच्चित्ताद्री-लोळितात् ।

जातां भारत-तात्पर्य-सुधां कः सन्न सेवते ॥ 15-76 ॥

‘ತಮ್ಮ ಬಗೆ-ಬೆಟ್ಟ ಇತಿಹಾಸ-ಪುರಾಣಗಳೆಂಬ ಕಡಲನ್ನು ಕಡೆದಾಗೆ ಮೂಡಿ ಬಂದ ಸೊದೆ. ‘ಮಹಾಭಾರತ-ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯ-ನಿರ್ಣಯ’. ಯಾವ ಸಹೃದಯನಾದ ಸಜ್ಜನ ಸವಿಯದೆ ತೊರೆದಾನು ಅದನ್ನು?

15-76. Is there any righteous person who will not honor and enjoy the ambrosia - Tatparya Nirnaya volume of the Acharya (that distills the essence of the epics and the puranas) arisen from the churning of the

ocean, of the huge heap of epics and puranas with his mind the Mandara Mountain?

पुराण-स्थान-पान्थानामभाषा-त्रय-वेदिनाम् ।

भवता सु-सखा चक्रे श्री-भागवत-निर्णयः ॥ 15-77 ॥

‘ನಮಗಾಗಿತ್ತಿರಿ ತಾವು’ ‘ಭಾಗವತ-ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯ-ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು; ಮೂರು ಬಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನರಿಯದೆ ಪುರಾಣದ ನಾಡಲ್ಲಿ ಪಯಣ ಹೊರಟವರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯನ್ನು.

15-77. There is no better companion than Bhagawata Tatparya Nirnaya volume of the Acharya which unlocks the secrets of Puranas for those who plod the Purana path (field) without competence in the three types of languages. (Guhya, Darshana and Samadhi)

कस्तन्न-सारं सम्प्राप्य न स्यात् पर्याप्त-वाञ्छितः ।

अमरैराश्रित-च्छायं कल्प-द्रुममिवोत्तमम् ॥ 15-78 ॥

‘ಉನ್ನತಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಪವೃಕ್ಷದಂತಿರುವ ‘ತಂತ್ರಸಾರ’ ಪಡೆದೂ ಬಯಕೆ ಈಡೇರದವರು ಯಾರು? ಅದರ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ನೆರಳಿನ ಆಸರೆ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಸಗ್ಗಿಗರೂ ಕೂಡ.

15-78. Having assimilated Acharya’s Tantrasara, (digest of excellent rituals) acceptable even to the Gods, who will not have his wishes wholly fulfilled, which is like Kalpataru (wish-yielding tree) whose shade shelters even the celestials.

लोकानामवलोक्याय मार्गस्यास्य व्यधाद् भवान् ।

करुणाकर नेत्राभे वाद-सन्मान-लक्षणे ॥ 15-79 ॥

‘ಓ ಕರುಣೆಯ ಗಣಿಯೆ, ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಿ ತಾವು ಈ ಪಯಣದ ದಾರಿ ತೊರಲು ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಂತಿರುವ ಎರಡು ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ‘ವಾದಲಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ‘ಮಾನಲಕ್ಷಣ’.

15-79. Oh Great Acharya, endowed with mercy transcendental! You wrote Pramana Lakshana and Katha Lakshana which serve as models for people (eyes for people to see) that catalogue the characteristics of valid reasonings and master-debates.

एकाकी किल यश्चक्रे पदं मौलिषु वि-द्विषाम् ।

तत्व-निर्णय-पार्थोऽयं केन नाम न पूज्यते ॥ 15-80 ॥

‘ಯಾರವನು ಗೌರವಿಸದವನು ಹಗೆಯಾಳುಗಳ ತಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲಿಟ್ಟು ಮೆಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಂತ ಎಂಟೆದೆಯ ಒಬ್ಬಂಟಿ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ – ‘ತತ್ವನಿರ್ಣಯ’ ಎಂಬ ಪಾರ್ಥವನನ್ನು?

15-80. By whom is not Vishnu Tatwa-Nirnaya (Acharya's elaborate prose masterpiece representing the methodology of Dwaita dialectic) worshipped, as it alone can discomfit the rival confutants like the non-pareil archer Arjuna. (Who could rout the enemies single-handed in the Uttaragograhana fight?)

वादादयः प्रकरण-स्फुलिङ्गास्तनवोऽप्यलम् ।

विपक्ष-कक्षं क्षिण्वन्ति मारुतेन त्वयेरिताः ॥ 15-81 ॥

'ವಾದ' ಮುಂತಾದ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳೆಂಬ ಪುಟ್ಟಕಿಡಿಗಳು ತೀರ ಚಿಕ್ಕವಾದರೂ ತಮ್ಮಿಂದ ರಚನೆ[ಗಾಳಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ]ಗೊಂಡ ಅವು ಸುಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಬಲ್ಲವು ಎದುರಾಳಿಗಳೆಂಬ ಕಗ್ಗಾಡನ್ನು.

15-81. The unrivalled monographs (including Tatwodyota and others) composed by you, the incarnation of Lord Vayu, though slender in size can in strength outwit the hostile doctrines, like the tiny sparks of fire ablaze with the blow of wind razing an arid forest.

अनन्तोऽर्थः प्रकटितस्त्वयाऽणौ भाष्य-सङ्ग्रहे ।

अहो आत्म-परिज्ञस्यै कृष्णेनेवाऽननान्तरे ॥ 15-82 ॥

'ಪುಟ್ಟ' 'ಭಾಷ್ಯಸಂಗ್ರಹ'ದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿರಿ ತಾವು ಕೊನೆಯಿರದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಹ, ತನ್ನ ಅರಿವಿಗಾಗಿ, ತೋರಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಬಾಯೊಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು.

15-82. Your concise compendium, Brahmasutra-Anubhashya that manifests myriad meanings is indeed a literary miracle to highlight a moiety of your might like the universe displayed in the small mouth of Lord Krishna.

(Anubhashya was composed at the instance of Achuthapreksha for recitation, especially on the Dwadashi (twelfth) day)

भगवंश्चित्र-कवितां लौकिकीं दर्शयन् किल ।

गोप्यं भारत-सङ्क्षेपमकृता विश्व-विस्मयम् ॥ 15-83 ॥

'ಭಗವನ್', ಲೌಕಿಕವಾದ ಶಬ್ದಪ್ರಾಸದ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಪರಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತ ರಚಿಸಿದಿರಿ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ-ಸಾರ ['ಮಹಾಭಾರತ-ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯ']ವನ್ನು; ಜಗವೆ ನಿಬ್ಬೆರಗಾದ ನಿಗೂಢವನ್ನು!

15-83. Oh Glorious Acharya, your Yamaka-Bharata which synoptically surveys the mysterious Mahabharata with its epic dimension in a few

stanzas pin-points your astonishing poetic talent and stands unrivalled in the whole range of Sanskrit literature.

नाना-सुभाषित-स्तोत्र-गाथादि-कृति-सत्कृतीः ।

त्वयि रत्नाकरे रत्न-श्रेणिर्वा गणयन्ति के ॥ 15-84 ॥

‘ಯಾರು ಎಣಿಸಬಲ್ಲವರು ಸುಭಾಷಿತಗಳು, ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಗಳು, ಹಾಡುಗಬ್ಬಗಳು, ಇಂಥ ವಾಙ್ಮಯದ ಚೆಲನುಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುತ್ತುಗಳ ರಾಶಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಲಲ್ಲಿ?

15-84. Who can reckon your distinguished works of art including your renowned pithy maxims, hymns of praise and religious verses like the cluster of emeralds at the bottom of the sea?

एषु दभ्र-मतीन् दभ्रान् हसत्युच्चैः सतां सभा ।

चिन्तामणींश्चिन्तयन्ती मितानप्यमितार्थदान् ॥ 15-85 ॥

‘ಕಿರಿದಾದರೂ ಹಿರಿದಾದುದನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲ ಚಿಂತಾಮಣಿಗಳಿವು ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುವ ಪಂಡಿತಮಂಡಲಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ನಗುತ್ತದೆ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪುಟ್ಟ ಕೃತಿಗಳೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುವ ತಿಳಿಗೇಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು.

15-85. The council of the wise admire and adore your writings that are pregnant with varied meanings that can be compared to the philosopher's stone (the fabulous gem chintamani) capable of yielding all desired objects (puruśharthas) and laugh at the dull-witted who try to ignore them for their tenuity in bulk.

अपरोऽपीष्यतेऽस्माभिर्ग्रन्थेष्वेतेषु सत्स्वपि ।

सत्स्वपीन्द्रादिषु पुरा तारकारिरिवामरैः ॥ 15-86 ॥

‘ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಗ್ರಂಥ ಬೇಕೆಂಬಾಸೆ ನಮಗೆ: ಇಂದ್ರಾದಿದೇವತೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ ತಾರಕನನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಲು ಷಣ್ಮುಖನನ್ನು ಬಯಸಲಿಲ್ಲವೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ದೇವತೆಗಳು – ಹಾಗೆ.

15-86. Trivikramacharya implored: ‘With all this wealth of wisdom at our command, we yet yearn for another volume, like the divines entreating the Almighty for another powerful god (Skanda) for the destruction of the demon Taraka with mighty gods like Indra in their phalanx.

ग्रन्थेभ्य एभ्योऽगाधेभ्यो युक्तयो नो दुरुद्धराः ।

मनो-मान्द्यात् ततो ग्रन्थं व्यक्त-तर्क-तर्ति कुरु ॥ 15-87 ॥

ಅರಿಯಲಾಗದ ಆಳದ ಈ ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದ ಯುಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಕ್ಕಿ ತೆಗೆವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ದಡ್ಡತನದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ನಮಗೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಆ ತರ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಚ್ಚಿ ತೋರುವ ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಂಥ ತಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕು'.

15-87. Dull-witted as we are, it is hard to pick and choose the appropriate reasonings from your extensive tough and profound works. It will be extremely kind of you if you compose another work of art to muster and manifest your master-reasonings in a limpid manner.

इत्यर्थितो व्यधान्मध्वः सोऽनु-व्याख्यां सतां सुधाम्।

दुर्वादि-गर्वाद्रि-पविं मायि-ध्वान्त-रवि-द्युतिम् ॥ 15-88 ॥

ಹೀಗೆ ಬೇಟಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ರಚಿಸಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯಮಧ್ವರು ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಸೊದೆಯಾದ 'ಅನುವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ'ವನ್ನು; ದುರ್ವಾದಿಗಳ ದುಮ್ಮಾನದ ಬೆಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದೆರಗಿದ ಸಿಡಿಲನ್ನು; ಮಾಯಾವಾದದ ಕತ್ತಲೆ ಕಳೆಯಲು ಮೂಡಿಬಂದ ಮುಗಿಲ ಕಣ್ಣನ್ನು.

15-88. So solicited, Acharya Madhwa composed his Magnum-opus Anuvyakhya, blissful like ambrosia to the virtuous and frightful as the thunder-bolt to the mountain of super-arrogance of the vile confutants and lustrous like the Sun to wipe out the ignorance spread by the Mayavadins.

युगपद् रचयन्नेनां कदाचित् स निरन्तरम्।

चतुरश्रतुरः शिष्यान् लीलयाऽलेखयत् खलु ॥ 15-89 ॥

ಹೀಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಈ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಎಡಬಿಡದೆ ಒಂದೇ ಸಮನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಬಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಯಸಿದ ಬಲ್ಲಿದರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ನಾಕು ಮಂದಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿಂದ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒಮ್ಮೆಲೇ ಹೇಳಿ ಬರೆಸಿದರು, ಅನಾಯಾಸವಾಗಿ!

15-89. Once Sarvajnacharya composed at one stretch the whole of Anuvyakhya and got its four chapters transcribed simultaneously by four discreet disciples without pause and with extreme ease. (A marvelous feat, indeed in inspirational and intellectual gymnastics.)

(Perhaps a suggestion of the Acharya being Chaturmukha Brahma citing the Vedas with his four mouths all at once.)

युक्ताया युक्ति-मालायाः प्रोक्तायास्तत्र चाऽत्मना।

व्यक्तं चक्रे विवरणं कवीन्द्रैरेष दुष्करम् ॥ 15-90 ॥

ಮತ್ತೆ ರಚಿಸಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಾನೊರೆದ ತಕ್ಕ ತರ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವ
'ನ್ಯಾಯವಿವರಣ'ವನ್ನು; ಗಟ್ಟಿ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಿಗೂ ಗಿಟ್ಟದಂಥ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು!

15-90. To elucidate the right reasonings (narrated) in the Yuktimala - portion of Anuvyakhyana, Poornaprajna wrote another book called Nyayavivarana, one more literary achievement impossible to be accomplished even by accredited scholars.

मध्वेन्दोर्नित्य-सम्बन्दात् निस्तमस्ताप-चेतसोः ।

वैकुण्ठं यातयोः पित्रोः गोहेऽस्यावरजोऽवसत् ॥ 15-91 ॥

ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿ, ಮಧ್ವರೆಂಬ ಚಂದಿರನ ಎಡೆಬಿಡದ ಒಡನಾಟದಿಂದ ಬಗೆಯ
ಕತ್ತಲು-ಬೇಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡವರು, ವೈಕುಂಠ ಸೇರಿದ ಮೇಲೆ. ಅವರ
ತಮ್ಮಂದಿರು, ನೆಲಿಸಿದ್ದರು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೆ.

15-91. Freed from ignorance and distress and endowed with accumulated merit because of their intimate association with their beloved son Madhwacharya pleasing as the moon, the blessed parents of Madhwacharya attained the world of bliss Vaikunta, leaving behind their younger son Vishnutirtha in their residence at Pajaka-Kshetra.

विधि-भ्रू-विभ्रम-भ्रश्यद्-धन-गो-धान्य-सम्पदा ।

निर्वेदिना वेद-विदा तेनाऽपे वेद-वादि-राट् ॥ 15-92 ॥

ವಿಧಿಯ ಹುಬ್ಬಿನ ಹುಚ್ಚು ಕುಣಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಕರಗಿ ಹೋಯಿತು ಎಲ್ಲ: ಹಣ, ಹಸು, ದವಸಗಳ
ಐಸಿರಿ! ಆಗ ವೈರಾಗ್ಯ ತಳೆದ ವೇದಜ್ಞರಾದ ಈ ತಮ್ಮ ಬಂದರು ವೇದವಾದಿಗಳ
ದೊರೆಯಾದ ಅಣ್ಣನ ಬಳಿಗೆ!

15-92. Vishnutirtha well-versed in Vedas, with the loss of his assets, money, grain and cows with the freak of fortune (sportive movement of the eye-brows of Fate) attained vairagya (freedom from worldly attachments) and hied to his brother Madhwacharya, the unsurpassed interpreter of the Vedas.

पारि-ब्राज्यं प्रार्थयन्तं पादानम्रमिमं मुहुः ।

समयापेक्षयोर्वीक्षो गमयामास धाम तम् ॥ 15-93 ॥

ಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡರು ಅವರು ಮರಳಿಮರಳಿ ಕಾಲಿಗಡ್ಡಬಿದ್ದು, ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸ ನೀಡುವಂತೆ! ಮನೆಗೆ
ಮರಳಿಸಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಅವರನ್ನು 'ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲ ಬರಲಿ' ಎಂದು.

15-93. Vishnutirtha beseeching the Great Acharya with repeated prostrations for initiation, to join the ascetic fold was sent back home being persuaded by Poornaprajna to await the auspicious day (the completion of Chaturmasya), (with an assurance to fulfil his wishes).

न जघास न सुष्वाप न जहास स धीर-धीः ।

समयार्थि स्मरन् ज्येष्ठं रामं रामानुजो यथा ॥ 15-94 ॥

ಆ ದಿಟ್ಟ ತಮ್ಮನೋ ಉಣಲಿಲ್ಲ; ಮಲಗಲಿಲ್ಲ! ನಗಲಿಲ್ಲ! ತಕ್ಕ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಾದೇ
ಕಾದರು ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತ ಅಣ್ಣನನ್ನು; ಕಾದಂತೆ ಭರತ ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತ ರಾಮನನ್ನು!

15-94. Accordingly Vishnutirtha, with an established mind and a steady-fast resolve, plunged in the fondest recollections of Madhwacharya, neither ate nor slept nor laughed but anxiously awaited the dawn of the propitious moment (when he would be raised to the order of the monk) like the Chataka bird awaiting for the shower and like Bharata expecting the arrival of his brother Lord Ramachandra after his exile.

राज्ये कथञ्चित् संस्थाप्य राजानं विरहार्दितम् ।

अवतार-भुवं प्रायाद् भगवान् शरदत्यये ॥ 15-95 ॥

ಶರದ್ಯತು ಕಳೆದ ಮೇಲೆ, ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರಲಾರದೆ ನೋಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ದೊರೆ
ಜಯಸಿಂಹನನ್ನು ಹೇಗೋ ಸಂತೈಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ತೆರಳಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು
ತಾನವತರಿಸಿದ ನಾಡಿಗೇ, ಪಾಜಕಕ್ಕೆ.

15-95. With the turn of the Autumn season (after the Chaturmasya) Madhwacharya at last arrived (as promised) to the land of his birth (Pajaka-Kshetra) having succeeded in persuading king Jayasimha intending to escort the Acharya to avoid intolerable separation from him, to stay on in his kingdom (observing his Dharma of protecting his subjects).

विशुद्ध-द्वि-कुलं श्रौतं शुचिं कृत-पितृ-क्रियम् ।

विरक्तं विषयान् भुक्त्वा व्यधान्मध्वोऽनुजं यतिम् ॥ 15-96 ॥

ಎರಡೂ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಪಾವನವಾದ ಮನೆತನ; ವೇದಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಆಳವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ;
ನಿರ್ಮಲವಾದನಡೆ; ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಡು ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ತೊರೆದ ಬಗೆ; ಇಂಥ
ಗುಣಗಳ ತಮ್ಮನಿಗೆ, ಪಿತೃಕಾರ್ಯದ ಋಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿ ನಿಂತವರಿಗೆ, ನೀಡಿದರು
ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸ ಆಚಾರ್ಯ ಮಧ್ವರು.

15-96. Madhwacharya inducted, his meritorious brother-disciple, born of parents of a noble lineage soaked in Vedic lore, sacred to the core, leading an impassioned life after life's little enjoyments and commanding all other requisite excellences, into the ascetic order after the completion of the preliminary religious rites (like Pitru-Shraddha and Jiva-Shraddha).

रहस्यति-रहस्यं तद् ब्रह्म ब्रह्म-समो ददौ ।

अमुष्मै पञ्च-तपसो न विदुर्यत् तपस्विनः ॥ 15-97 ॥

ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು ನಾಲೊಗನಿಗೆ ಸಾಟಿಯಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮನಿಗೆ ಏಕಾಂತದ ಗುಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮತತ್ವದ ಉಪಾಸನೆಯ ತಿಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು; ಪಂಚಾಗ್ನಿಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ತಪಗೈವ ತವಸಿಗಳೂ ತಿಳಿದಿರದ ಗುಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು.

15-97. Madhwacharya, the incarnation of Lord Vayu equal in cadre to Chaturmukha Brahma, in seclusion imparted to his esteemed disciple Vishnutirtha supreme esoteric secrets of Parabrahma-tatwa unknown even by anchorites engaged in rigorous austerities among the Panchagnis (the five Fires).

प्रेमामृत-प्रसन्नास्य-स्मिताङ्गापाङ्ग-पूर्वकम् ।

श्री-विष्णु-तीर्थ-नामास्मै प्रीति-तीर्थः प्र-दत्तवान् ॥ 15-98 ॥

ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರು ಅವರಿಗೆ 'ಶ್ರೀವಿಷ್ಣುತೀರ್ಥ' ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಟ್ಟರು; ಅವರತ್ತ ಹರಿಸುತ್ತ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಸೊದೆಯಿಂದ ಸೊಗಗೊಂಡ ಮೊಗದ ಮುಗುಳಿನ ಜತೆಗೂಡಿದ ಕರುಣೆಯ ಕಿರುನೋಟವನ್ನು.

15-98. Prititirtha, with a pleased countenance (full of the nectar of love) decked with a pleasant smile and a gracious side-glance named the monk (his brother) as Vishnutirtha.

श्रवणेनानुवादेन मननेनावृताऽकरोत् ।

कालं वेदान्त-शास्त्रस्य वेदान्त-गुरु-सोदरः ॥ 15-99 ॥

ವೇದಾಂತಗುರುಗಳ ಒಡಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಆ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಗಡವದೆ ಕಳೆದರು ವೇದಾಂತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಶ್ರವಣ-ಅನುವಾದ-ಮನನಗಳಿಂದ.

15-99. Vishnutirtha an ardent follower of his brother Madhwacharya, the master-expositor of the scriptures, made gainful use of the time in listening to the lectures of his preceptor (Acharya Madhwa) and in repeating, cogitating and contemplating over them.

स दान्ति-भक्ति-माधुर्य-परिचर्यादि-मेदुरैः ।

महा-विटपिनं चक्रे गुरोः स्वस्थं कृपाङ्कुरम् ॥ 15-100 ॥

ಗುರುಗಳು ತನ್ನ ಮೇಲಿರಿಸಿದ್ದ ಕರುಣೆಯ ಕುಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಮ್ಮರವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದರವರು ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಗಳ ಹಿಡಿತ, ಭಕ್ತಿ, ಮನಸೆಳವ ಮುದ್ದಾದ ನಡೆ-ನುಡಿ, ಗುರುಸೇವೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಗೊಬ್ಬರವನೆಂದು.

15-100. The sprout of grace sown in Vishnutirtha by Anandatirtha blossomed into a full-fledged tree, nourished by his (Vishnutirtha's) rich manure of sense-restraints, sincere devotion to Lord Narayana and Acharya Madhwa, winning talk and sweet decorum allied with loyal service to the preceptor.

अनन्त-मति-कारुण्य-कल्प-द्रुम-वतो जनैः ।

आवर्ण्यो महिमा तस्य लौल्यात् संवर्ण्यते मनाक् ॥ 15-101 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಕರುಣೆಯ ಕಲ್ಪವೃಕ್ಷವನ್ನೆ ಪಡೆದ ಅವರ ಮಹಿಮೆಯೋ ಮನುಷರ ಮಾತಿಗೆಟಕದ್ದು. ಆದರೂ ಆನೆ ತಡೆಯದೆ ಕೊಂಚ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

15-101. It is hard to depict the glory of Vishnutirtha, (one among the fortunate few) sheltered under the Kalpavriksha (wish-yielding tree) of Acharya's divine mercy. Yet out of ardent desire, a few of his miracles are here delineated.

चतुरोऽसौ प्र-वचने मनु-सं-सिद्धिमान् मनः ।

सङ्घा मां पूरणी मा गान्मध्व-दासमिति व्यधात् ॥ 15-102 ॥

ಪ್ರವಚನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೀಣರಾದ, ಮಂತ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾದ ವಿಷ್ಣುತೀರ್ಥರು 'ಮಧ್ವಶಿಷ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ತಾನು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತಿನವನಾಗಬಾರದು' ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದರು.

15-102. Expert in discourses, fully accomplished in sacred Mantras (Pranava and others) Vishnutirtha firmly resolved to be second to none but to top the list of the devoted disciples of Acharya Madhwa.

दिशं प्रयातं शशिन-श्ररन्तं पर्यशोधयत् ।

तीर्थ-कं विष्णु-तीर्थं च विष्णु-तीर्थश्च तीर्थ-कम् ॥ 15-103 ॥

ಉತ್ತರದಿಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ತೆರಳಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪಯಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ವಿಷ್ಣುತೀರ್ಥರನ್ನು ಮಡಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದವು ತೀರ್ಥಜಲಗಳು; ತೀರ್ಥಜಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮಡಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು ವಿಷ್ಣುತೀರ್ಥರು.

15-103. During his holy journey towards the north, the dips in holy waters purified Vishnutirtha and such is the glory of the great that their ablution in turn, sanctifies the sacred waters.

अकामानामनेकेशां सिद्धि-भूमिं तपस्विनाम् ।

तिरोहितात्मा प्रापासौ हरिश्चन्द्र-महीधरम् ॥ 15-104 ॥

ಯಾರ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೂ ಕಾಣದಂತೆ ತೆರಳಿದರವರು ಹರಿಶ್ಚಂದ್ರಪರ್ವತಕ್ಕೆ; ಬಯಕೆ ತೊರೆದ ಬಹು ಮಂದಿ ತಾಪಸರು ಸಿದ್ಧಿಪಡೆದ ತಾಣಕ್ಕೆ.

15-104. Vishnutirtha moved to the Harishchandra Mountain in an invisible form, the land of perfection where reside the inspired sages, shorn of worldly desires.

द्वन्द्व-दुःखानले वीरो मात्सर्येण वि-मत्सरः ।

तत्याज मत्वा तस्यासावशनादीन्धनायितम् ॥ 15-105 ॥

ಜಿದ್ದಿರದ ಈ ಧೀರ ದ್ವಂದ್ವ-ದುಃಖವೆಂಬ ಬಾಳ ಬೆಂಕಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಜಿದ್ದು ತಳೆದು ಉಣ್ಣುವುದು ಮೊದಲಾದ್ದನ್ನೂ ತೊರೆದರು; ಅದು ಆ ಬೆಂಕಿಗೆ ಉರುವಲೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು.

105. The brave Vishnutirtha bereft of jealousy but envious of the vicious fire of grief born of life's duals (pain and pleasure), gave up food and edibles lest it would add fuel to the fire.

भक्तैरनु-गिरं नीतं प्रार्थितो यति-शेखरः ।

पञ्चगव्यं पपौ किञ्चित् पञ्चमे-पञ्चमे दिने ॥ 15-106 ॥

ಆ ಯತಿಪುಂಗವರು ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಬಳಿ ಭಕ್ತರು ತಂದಿತ್ತ ಪಂಚಗವ್ಯವನ್ನಷ್ಟೆ ಕೊಂಡರು ಕೊಂಚಕೊಂಚ, ಅವರ ಒತ್ತಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಣಿದು; ಅದೂ ಐದೈದು ದಿನಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ.

106. Solicited by his devotees, Vishnutirtha the eminent anchorite drank a dribble of panchagavya (a purifying portion) brought by them near the mountain, once in five days.

स त्यजन् साहसी तच्च तपस्तेपेति तापसम् ।

बिल्व-पर्णैः क्षितौ पन्यैस्तृप्तिमान् सलिलैरपि ॥ 15-107 ॥

ಸಾಹಸಿಗರಾದ ಅವರು ಮತ್ತೆ ಅದನ್ನೂ ತೊರೆದು ಕುಳಿತರು ತವಸಿಗಳಿಗೂ ದಕ್ಕದ ತಪಸ್ಸಿಗಾಗಿ; ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದ್ದ ಬಿಲ್ವಪತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರಿನಿಂದಷ್ಟೆ ಹಸಿವು ಹಿಂಗಿಸುತ್ತ.

15-107. Vishnutirtha who had conquered his senses, gradually relinquished the Panchagavya also and remained content with Bilva leaves dropped on

the ground and later with mere water such being the rigour of his austerities difficult to be practiced even by celebrated sages.

यथेष्टमध्यास्त शिलां यमी सु-नियमी स ताम्।

नाऽध्यासते यामेकाहं दैव-भग्नास्तपस्विनः ॥ 15-108 ॥

ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬಿಗಿಹಿಡಿದು, ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆದು, ಯಮ-ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗೊಗ್ಗಿ, ಮನಸಾರೆ ಹತ್ತಿ ಕುಳಿತರು ಒಂದು ಕಗ್ಗಲ ಕೋಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ; ಅದೃಷ್ಟಹೀನರಾದ ತಪಸ್ವಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ದಿನವೂ ಕೂಡಲಾಗದ ಜಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

15-108. Vishnutirtha who had mastered his senses and strictly observed his saintly routine, squatted comfortably on a particular (icy-cold) stone and practiced penance for long, where unfortunate hermits divorced of Lord's Grace would hardly suffer to sit even for a day.

पवनांशानुजो जित्वा पवनं रेचकादिभिः ।

विषयेभ्यो हृषीकाश्वान् मनो-यन्त्रा समाहरत् ॥ 15-109 ॥

ಭುವಿಗಿಳಿದು ಬಂದ ವಾಯುದೇವನ ಈ ತಮ್ಮ, ಗೆಲಿದರು ವಾಯುವನ್ನು ರೇಚಕ-ಪೂರಕ-ಕುಂಭಕಗಳಿಂದ; ತಡೆಹಿಡಿದರು ವಿಷಯಗಳತ್ತ ಹರಿಯದಂತೆ ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಗಳೆಂಬ ಕುದುರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮನವೆಂಬ ಬೋವಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ.

15-109. Sri Vishnutirtha, the younger brother of the Acharya, the incarnation of Lord Vayu, achieved the conquest of breath by Pranayama (a process of inhalation, exhalation and suspension of breath) and subdued his senses with drawing the sense-horses from the mundane tinsels with his competent mind-charioteer.

स्मरन् मुरारेराकारं दध्यावध्यात्म-कोविदः ।

समाधिमाधि-शमनं योगि-लभ्यं स लब्धवान् ॥ 15-110 ॥

ಅವರು, ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನುರಿತವರು, ಮುಳುಗಿದರು ಧ್ಯಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತ ಶ್ರೀ ಹರಿಯ ರೂಪದ ಬಿತ್ತರವನ್ನು; ಏರಿದರು ಎಲ್ಲ ವೇದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆವ, ಯೋಗಿಗಳಿಗಷ್ಟೆ ಮೈದಳೆವ ಸಮಾಧಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಎತ್ತರವನ್ನು.

5-110. Sri Vishnutirtha steeped in sacred lore contemplated on the form of Lord Narayana as directed by his revered preceptor and attained Samadhi. (Perfect absorption of thought into the supreme spirit) by the yogic process that 'Plucks from the memory the rooted sorrow'.

मौकुन्दे सुन्दरे रूपे स्वानन्दादि-गुणार्णवे ।

स्वाश्चर्य-रत्ने मग्नात्मा नान्यत् किञ्चिद् विवेद सः ॥ 15-111 ॥

ಕಾಣುತ್ತ ಮೈಮರೆತರು ಹರಿಯ ಚಂದದ ರೂಪವನ್ನು; ತಾನೇ ತಾನಾದ ಆನಂದ ಮುಂತಾದ ಗುಣಗಳ ಕಡಲಾದ, ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯೊಳಚ್ಚರಿಯ ಪರಿಯ ಆ ರೂಪವನ್ನು! ಅವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಇನ್ನಾವುದೂ ಕೂಡ.

5-111. Contemplating on the exquisite form of Mukunda (dispenser of Moksha), the wonder of wonders, the treasure of infinite auspicious qualities like Ananda, fully free from faults. Sri Vishnutirtha attained Asamprajnata Samadhi. (Completely lost himself in meditation so much so that he became unaware of the outer phenomena.)

काम-त्रास-विहीनस्य तस्य सु-ज्ञान-चक्षुषः ।

विना कैवल्य-साम्राज्यं नार्घो योग-मणेरभूत् ॥ 15-112 ॥

ಕಳೆಯಿತು ಕಾಮದ ಕಾಟ; ಹೊಳೆಯಿತು ಅರಿವಿನ ಕಣ್ಣು. ಇಂಥ ಇವರ ಯೋಗಸಾಧನೆಯ ರತ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಮೋಕ್ಷಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವಲ್ಲದೆ ತಗದು ಬೇರಾವ ಬೆಲೆಯೂ.

15-112. (The gem of) chaste and deep meditation of Sri Vishnutirtha unsoiled by desires of future fruition and endowed with intellectual vision (resulting in Asamprajnata Samadhi) was worth its (value) in nothing less than the kingdom of eternal bliss (Moksha).

मध्वानुजे मध्व-नाथो यं प्रसादं व्यधात् तदा ।

स चित्ताविषय-त्वाद् वा गोप्य-त्वाद् वा न वर्णयते ॥ 15-113 ॥

ಆಗ ಮಧ್ವರ ದೊರೆ ನಾರಾಯಣ ಮಧ್ವರ ಈ ತಮ್ಮನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಸಾದವನ್ನು ನಾವಿನ್ನು ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಲಾರೆವು; ನಮ್ಮ ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಎಟಕದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಮುಚ್ಚಿಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೂಡ!

15-113. The munificence of grace granted by Lord Narayana, the master of Madhwacharya, to his (Madhwacharya's) beloved brother Vishnutirtha, being of a mysterious nature, unintelligible even to the elites, beggars description (cannot be fully delineated).

अहो महा-बोध-सेवा-महिमाऽस्मिन् युगे यतः ।

धन्योऽसौ सिद्धिमापेमां सोऽमरैरित्यलाळ्यत ॥ 15-114 ॥

‘ಆಹಾ! ಕಲಿಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಸೇವೆಯ ಮಹಿಮೆಯೇ! ಅದರಿಂದಲೇ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಕೃತಕೃತ್ಯರಾದಿವರು ಈ ಇಂಥ ಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಪಡೆದದ್ದು’ – ಎಂದು ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿದರು ಅವರನ್ನು ದೇವತೆಗಳು |

15-114. ‘Indeed such is the glory of the service to Anandatirtha whom even Kali can never dare touch (being Akhanashma) and so blessed is Vishnutirtha who could attain such unique accomplishment even in this Kali-age,’ – so vindicated the gods, the majesty of the dedicated service of Vishnutirtha to the venerable Poornaprajna.

तीव्र-व्रतोऽतीन्द्रिय-विद् विद्याब्धिस्तर्क-पण्डितः |

अनिरुद्ध-पदाधारः प्रेष्ठः शिष्यस्तामा-ययौ || 15-115 ||

ಬಲು ಕಠಿಣವಾದ ನೇಮಗಳನ್ನಾಚರಿಸಿದವರು; ಕಾಣಲಾಗದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಲ್ಲವರು; ವಿದ್ಯೆಯ ಕಡಲಾದವರು; ತರ್ಕದ ತುದಿ ಕಂಡವರು; ವಿಷ್ಣುತೀರ್ಥರ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಅನಿರುದ್ಧರು ಬಂದರತ್ತ ಗುರುಗಳನ್ನರಸುತ್ತ!

15-115. Saturated with learning divine, a master in dialectic, gifted with supersensuous knowledge, the dearest of his disciples called Aniruddha Tirtha, who had observed rigorous religious vows approached Sri Vishnutirtha, (absorbed in deep meditation on the Harishchandra Mountain).

तेन सम्प्रार्थितं यातं रूप्य-पीठमिमं पुनः |

कृत्स्न-ज्ञं कृपया स्वेषु सम्प्राप्तं मेनिरे प्रजाः || 15-116 ||

ಅವರ ಒತ್ತಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಣಿದು ಮರಳಿ ಉಡುಪಿಗೆ ಬಂದರು ವಿಷ್ಣುತೀರ್ಥರು. ಕಂಡ ಜನರು ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡರು: ತಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲಣ ಕೃಪೆಯಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರೆ ಮರಳಿ ಬಂದರೆಂದು.

15-116. Indeed such was the semblance Sri Vishnutirtha bore to his brother Madhwacharya, that on his arrival at Udupi, at the earnest entreaty of his dear disciple Aniruddha-Tirtha, his followers felt as if Anandatirtha had returned out of mercy to bless them.

कवीन्द्र-तिलको विद्वच्छेखरस्तापसाग्रणीः |

मध्व-केळी-शुकोऽस्याभूच्छिष्यो व्यास-पदाश्रयः || 15-117 ||

ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಇದ್ದರು ಬಾದರಾಯಣತೀರ್ಥ ಎಂಬವರು; ಹಿರಿ ಕವಿಗಳ ಹಣೆಬೊಟ್ಟು; ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರ ತಲೆಮುಡಿಯ ಮಣಿ; ತಾಪಸರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಮುಂಚೂಣಿ; ಆಚಾರ್ಯಮದ್ವರ ಆಟದ ಅರಗಿಣಿ.

15-117. Badarayana Tirtha known as Vyasatirtha who had taken refuge at the feet of Lord Vedavyasa, a celebrated poet, a distinguished scholar and a renowned saint, dear as sporting parrot even to Anandatirtha, was another of Vishnutirtha's disciples.

असौ दास्यं ध्रुवं यातं महान्तं महतामपि ।

व्यधादनुग्रहं कुर्वन् सामर्थ्यैः कौतुकं नृणाम् ॥ 15-118 ॥

ಅವರು ಗುರುಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಾಗ ವಿಷ್ಣುತೀರ್ಥರು ಅನುಗ್ರಹ ಬೀರಿ ಏರಿಸಿದರವರನ್ನು ಹಿರಿಯರಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹಿರಿಯ ಎತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ; ಬೆರಗುಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತ ಜನರನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಮಹಿಮೆಗಳಿಂದ!

15-118. Sri Vishnutirtha who struck wonder in the hearts of the people with his superhuman feats fully favoured his favorite follower and with a firm resolve made him (Vyasatirtha) the pick of the chosen wise.

आ-रुरोह दुरारोहं स परैः प्रीति-कृद्धरेः ।

महान्तं महिमानं च महीध्रं च गुह-प्रियम् ॥ 15-119 ॥

ಶ್ರೀಹರಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಶ್ರೀವಿಷ್ಣುತೀರ್ಥರು ಏರಿದರು ಇತರರು ಏರಲಾಗದ ಎತ್ತರದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಗುಹನಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಕುಮಾರಪರ್ವತವನ್ನು!

15-119. Sri Vishnutirtha, busy in activities delightful to Lord Narayana, attained transcendent glory hard for others to gain and scaled even the lofty mountain (Kumaradri) dear to Kumarswamy impossible for others to ascend.

आकृष्टोऽस्य गुणैर्वासैः यो गोदाया उपाययौ ।

स पद्मनाभ-तीर्थाख्यः शिष्योऽन्योऽभूत् सु-चेतसः ॥ 15-120 ॥

ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿದ್ದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ; ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಹಬ್ಬಿದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಗುಣಗಳ ಸೆಳೆತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕು ಗೋದಾವರಿಯ ತಡಿಯ ನಾಡಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದವರು; ಪದ್ಮನಾಭತೀರ್ಥ ಎಂಬವರು.

15-120. Lured by the excellences of the great Acharya that captivated the land, the learned Padmanabhatirtha of an immaculate mind who hailed from the Godavari tract, also joined Anandatirtha as his staunch follower.

श्रुत्या मत्या सदा भक्त्या विरक्त्या नित्य-सेवया ।

यस्मै प्रसन्नः प्राज्येक्षः सद्यो विद्यां ददौ शुभाम् ॥ 15-121 ॥

ಶ್ರವಣದಿಂದ, ಮನನದಿಂದ, ನಿರಂತರ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ, ವಿರಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಸತತ ಗುರುಸೇವೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂತುಷ್ಟರಾದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಒಡನೆ ನೀಡಿದರವರಿಗೆ ಪರತತ್ವದರಿವನ್ನು.

15-121. Satisfied with the dispassionate nature, judicious listening, deep thinking, unfaltering devotion and unstinted service of Padmanabhatirtha, Anandatirtha imparted to him forthwith the knowledge of the supreme spirit.

वेदान्ताब्धि न यो जातु जहौ विद्वत्-तिमिङ्गिलः ।

युक्ति-प्रवाह-सम्रम्भात् पर-शास्त्र-नदी-चरः ॥ 15-122 ॥

ಯುಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಪ್ರವಾಹದ ಸೆಳೆತದಿಂದ ಬೇರೆ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ನದಿಯಲ್ಲ ಅಡ್ಡಾಡಿದ ಈ ಪಂಡಿತ-ತಿಮಿಂಗಿಲ ಎಂದು ವೇದಾಂತದ ಕಡಲಿನಾಸರೆಯನ್ನು ತೊರೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ.

15-122. Like the whale always moving majestically in the sea, migrating to the river at times to swallow the small fish, (timis) Padmanabhatirtha (the whale) of prodigious learning never forsook (was greatly devoted to) the unbounded Shastra (ocean of Vedanta) but out of resentment ransacked the limited scriptural content (the river only to defy and defeat the chain of inferences of the disputants).

व्याख्या-प्रणाद-मात्रेण वीरं मन्यान् स्व-मण्डले ।

मायावी-ग्राम-सिंहान् यो वादि-सिंहो निराकरोत् । 15-123 ॥

ತಾವೆ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗರೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗುಂಪಿನಲ್ಲೆ ಬಡಾಯಿ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಮಾಯಾವಾದದ ಸೊಣಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒದ್ದೊಡಿಸಿದರು ಈ ವಾದಿಗಳ ಸಿಂಹ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರವಚನದ ಗರ್ಜನೆಮಾತ್ರದಿಂದಲೆ!

15-123. Like the roar of the valiant lion frightening the craven dogs, the distinguished controversialist Padmanabhatirtha (lion) outwitted the Mayavadins (dogs) who deemed themselves to be impregnable among their lot, by the thunder (resonant voice) of his spirited discourses.

मत्त-दुर्वादि-मातङ्ग-तर्क-मस्तक-धारणे ।

पञ्चास्यो योऽभवद् व्यक्तं चतुरास्योऽपि केवलम् ॥ 15-124 ॥

ಮತ್ತೇರಿದ ದುಷ್ಟವಾದಿಗಳೆಂಬ ಸಲಗಗಳ ತರ್ಕದ ನೆತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೀಳುವ ಪಂಚಾಸ್ಯ[ಸಿಂಹ]ತಾದರು; ಇವರು ಬರಿದೆ ಚತುರಾಸ್ಯ[ಚುರುಕು ಮಾತಿನವ]ರಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ!

15-124. Like the roar of the brave lion cleaving the temples of the inebriated elephants, the vehement eloquence of Padmanabhatirtha (indeed a veritable lion) dexterously knocked down the confusing logic of the hostile disputants. (Elephants)

सन्न्याय-रत्नावळिरप्युदपादि यतः परा ।

टीकाऽपराऽनु-व्याख्याया अनर्घा बोध-सागरात् ॥ 125 ॥

ಈ ಅರಿವಿನ ಕಡಲಿನಿಂದಲೆ ಬೆಲೆಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗದ 'ಸನ್ನಾಯರತ್ನಾವಳಿ' ಮೂಡಿಬಂತು ಅನುವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಟೀಕೆಯಾಗಿ.

15-125. The store-house of Padmanabharitha's sacred learning gave birth to his volume Sanyaya Ratnavali, a surpassing commentary on Anuvyakhyana, the magnum-opus of the Great Acharya, really a propitious and precious gem.

वेद-प्रवचनाचार्य-शिष्योऽसाविति पूजितः ।

सभ्यः सभायां यो वेदं व्याचख्यौ वेद-सारवित् ॥ 15-126 ॥

ವೇದಪ್ರವಚನಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಶಿಷ್ಯರೆಂದೇ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಪಡೆದವರಿವರು. ತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತುಗಾರರಾದ ಇವರು, ವೇದಗಳ ಸಾರವ್ಹರಿತವರು, ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೇದ ಮಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು.

15-126. Padmanabhatirtha, well grounded in the essence of the Vedas, a grace to the assembly of the wise revered by the elite as the esteemed disciple of Guru-Madhwacharya and the well-known expounder of the Vedic scriptures, delivered weighty sermons to huge congregations.

अनयोः प्रथमे शिष्याश्चरमे चाभवन्निह ।

अनन्त-बोधस्यानेके यतीन्द्रा बहु-देशजाः ॥ 15-127 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸಿ-ಶಿಷ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರಿಗಿಂತ ಹಿರಿಯರೂ ಇದ್ದರು; ಕಿರಿಯರೂ ಇದ್ದರು; ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ ನಾಡಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದವರು; ಬಹಳ ಮಂದಿ.

15-127. Besides these two outstanding devoted adherents Vishnutirtha and Padmanabhatirtha, Poornaprajna had already many celebrated monk-disciples and admitted many more that had arrived from different directions, later into his fold.

वशीकृत-हृषीकाश्च जननाद्युप-मर्दिनः ।

नरसिंह-पदाधार अभ्यस्तोपेन्द्र-नामकाः ॥ 15-128 ॥

15-128. Amongst those, prominent were the followers called Hrishikeshatirtha who had subdued his senses, Janardhanatirtha who had conquered birth and death, Narasimhatirtha who took shelter in the feet of Lord Narasimha and Upendratirtha who engrossed himself in repeating the Lord's name in Upendra form.

अदीर्घान्याभिधाना ये श्रीमद्राम-पदाश्रयाः ।

अप्रत्यक्ष-गुणोद्रिक्ता भक्ति-वैराग्य-सागराः ॥ 15-129 ॥

[128-129] ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಗಟ್ಟು ಗೆಲಿದವರು [ಹೃಷೀಕೇಶತೀರ್ಥರು], ಜನನಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜಗ್ಗಿಸಿದವರು [ಜನಾರ್ದನತೀರ್ಥರು], ನರಸಿಂಹನ ಪಾದವನ್ನಾಶ್ರಯಿಸಿದವರು [ನರಸಿಂಹ ಎಂಬರ್ಥದ ಪದದ ಹೆಸರಿನವರು: ನರಹರಿತೀರ್ಥರು], ಉಪೇಂದ್ರನ ನಾಮವನ್ನು ಜಪಿಸುವವರು [ಉಪೇಂದ್ರನೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ಪರಿಚಿತರಾದವರು: ಉಪೇಂದ್ರತೀರ್ಥರು], ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಹರಟೆಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿದವರು[ಕುಳ್ಳು ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥದ ಪದದ ಹೆಸರಿನವರು: ವಾಮನತೀರ್ಥರು', ಶ್ರೀರಾಮನ ಪಾದವನ್ನಾಶ್ರಯಿಸಿದವರು [ರಾಮ ಎಂಬ ಪದದ ಹೆಸರಿನವರು: ರಾಮತೀರ್ಥರು], ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣದ ಸದ್ಗುಣಗಳ ನೆಲೆಯಾದವರು [ಅಧೋಕ್ಷಜತೀರ್ಥರು], ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಭಕ್ತಿ ವೈರಾಗ್ಯಗಳ ಕಡಲಾದವರು.

15-129. Mention be made of others followers also, called Vamanatirtha as though his name (reminded the dwarf-God Vamana), Ramtirtha who had taken refuge in the feet of Lord Ramachandra and Adhokshajatirtha who was gifted with supreme knowledge imperceptible to the senses – one and all full of dispassion and intense devotion to Lord Narayana.

(In these two verses, we find the list of first peetadhipatis of all the eight monasteries at Udupi (except Vishnutirtha whose greatness is already dealt with).

पादैः पुनन्तः पृथिवीं दर्शयन्तो हरेः पदम् ।

धूत-दुस्समय-ध्वान्ता भास्करा इव गां गताः ॥ 15-130 ॥

ನಡೆ[ಕಿರಣ]ಗಳಿಂದ ನೆಲವನ್ನು ಮಡಿ ಮಾಡುವವರು; ಹರಿಯ ಪದ[ಆಕಾಶ]ವನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗಿಸುವವರು; ದುಃಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳೆಂಬ ಕತ್ತಲನ್ನು ಕಳೆವವರು; ಭುವಿಗಿಳಿದು ಬಂದ ಸೂರ್ಯನಂತಿರುವವರು.

15-130. These illustrious adherents of the Acharya appeared like so many luminous Suns, come down to consecrate the earth with their holy feet, (sacred journey throughout the land) to manifest the nature of the supreme and to destroy the darkness of hostile doctrines by their learned discourses, like the Sun illuminating the sky with his radiant rays and destroying the darkness.

मोक्ष-शास्त्रमृताम्भोधि-सेवया नित्य-निर्वृताः ।

चक्रि-चारु-तरार्चासु चक्रिणश्चरणार्चकाः ॥ 15-131 ॥

ಮೋಕ್ಷಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವೆಂಬ ಸೊದೆಯ ಕಡಲನ್ನು ಸವಿದು ಸದಾ ತಣಿದವರು; ಹರಿಯ ಮುದ್ದು ಮೂರುತಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಶ್ರೀಹರಿಯ ಚರಣಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದವರು.

15-131. These renowned followers led a life full of bliss plunged in the study and contemplation of Madhwa-Shastra, the ocean of nectar that confers salvation on its sincere votaries and in worshipping the lotus-feet of Lord Vishnu in his different enchanting images.

मध्व प्रशिष्या बहवः शिष्या एषां मुहुस्तथा ।

अलञ्चक्रुरलं पृथ्वीं सर्वे सद्-गुण-भूषणाः ॥ 15-132 ॥

ಆಚಾರ್ಯಮಧ್ವರ ಪ್ರಶಿಷ್ಯರೂ ಬಹಳ ಮಂದಿ, ಮತ್ತೆ ಅವರ ಶಿಷ್ಯರೂ ಕೂಡ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಗುಣವಂತಿಕೆಯ ಬಂಗಾರ ತೊಟ್ಟು ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಸಿಂಗಾರವಾದರು.

15-132. These eminent disciples of the Acharya along with their several students bedecked with sovereign qualities (like penance, dispassion, knowledge and devotion to Lord Vishnu) greatly enriched the whole world.

सदा सकल-सच्छास्त्र-व्याख्या-सौख्यामृताब्धि-गाः ।

सर्वे दुर्वादि-दुर्वाद-काण्ड-खण्डन-मण्डनाः ॥ 15-133 ॥

ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅನುಗಾಲವೂ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಚ್ಚಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರವಚನದ ಸೊಗವೆಂಬ ಸೊದೆಯ ಕಡಲಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿ ಮಿಂದವರು; ದುರ್ವಾದಿಗಳ ಕುತರ್ಕವೆಂಬ ಕೂರ್ಗಣೆಯನ್ನು ನುಣ್ಣಗೆ ಮುರಿದಿಕ್ಕುವ ಕಳೆಯಾಂತವರು.

15-133. All these votaries, all the while in their salutary sermons on the bliss-yielding Shastra derived deep delight comparable to a few sips from the sea of ambrosia and graced themselves by controverting the fallacious reasonings of the rival confutants.

भूरि-भक्ति-भराः केचिदेष्वल्प-श्रुत-सम्पदः ।

अप्यल्प-बोधा अपरे बहु-श्रुत-महा-गुणाः ॥ 15-134 ॥

ಕೆಲವರು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಿರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ತುಂಬ ಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಾಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಾದವರು; ಕೆಲವರು ಅರಿವಿನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ತುಂಬ ಓದಿದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಗುಣವಂತರು.

15-134. Coming down to the other followers of the Great Acharya, there were some, though less-versed in scriptural lore but imbued with deep devotion and others though deficient in intellect filling this gap with frequent hearings of avowed scriptures but one and all, all said and done, steeped in faith and earnest devout.

बहवो गृहिणोऽप्यस्मात् समग्रानुग्रहं ययुः ।

दीप्रा यत्राग्नया इव त्रयो लिक्चुच-शेखराः ॥ 15-135 ॥

ಬಹಳ ಮಂದಿ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥರು ಕೂಡಾ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ಣಾನುಗ್ರಹ ಪಡೆದವರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಅಗ್ನಿಗಳಂತೆ ಬೆಳಗುವ ಮೂವರು ಪೆಜತ್ತಾಯ ಮನೆತನದ ಮುಕಂಡರು ಪ್ರಮುಖರು.

15-135. Besides these ascetics, among the many householders who had the good fortune to curry his blissful favour, were three distinguished devotees of the Likucha family glittering like the three fires, the illustrious Trivikramacharya, his brother Shankaracharya and another Shankaracharya of the same clan.

(It highlights the fact that not monks alone but befitting house-holders too are entitled to Supreme knowledge.)

माध्वं नियोगं ये प्रायो नात्यजन् विदुषां वराः ।

शिष्य-क्षेत्रेषु सद्विद्या-बीजावापैक-दीक्षिताः ॥ 15-136 ॥

ಹಿರಿಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಾದ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲ ಶಿಷ್ಯರೆಂಬ ಹೊಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಸದ್ವಿದ್ಯೆಯ ಬೀಜ ಬಿತ್ತುವ ದೀಕ್ಷೆ ತೊಟ್ಟವರು; ಬಹಳ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಯಾರೂ ಆಚಾರ್ಯ-ಮಧ್ವರ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ನಡೆದವರಲ್ಲ.

115-136. These three celebrated (house-holder) scholars of the Likucha family were dedicated primarily to the dissemination of enlightened knowledge among their followers like a zealous farmer sowing unadulterated

seeds in the fields and successfully carried out their master's mandate 'propagate the paramountcy of Lord Vishnu in your sacred journey'.

ग्रामण्यो ब्राह्मणाग्रण्यः प्रापुः पूर्णक्ष-शिष्यताम्।

येषां सद्-गुप्ति-मात्रेण भवेत् किल परं पदम् ॥ 15-137 ॥

ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಾದರು ಉರಿನ ಮುಖಂಡರಾದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಹಾರುವರು; ಉರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಜ್ಜನಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಪುಣ್ಯಲೋಕದ ಸದ್ಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾದವರು.

15-137. Not only house-holders but even heads of the villages belonging to all varnas (castes) King Jayasimha heading the list, who by mere faithful observance of their prescribed duties of protecting the virtuous and punishing the vicious could attain happiness eternal, became the staunch followers of the Acharya.

शुश्रूषा-पक्ष-पाताद्यैः केभ्यश्चित् केवलं ददौ।

राम-प्रियो-राम इव स्वां गतिं योगि-दुर्लभाम् ॥ 15-138 ॥

ಕೆಲವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸೇವೆ, ಸತ್ಯನಿಷ್ಠೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಗುಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿನೀಡಿದರವರಿಗೆ ರಾಮಪ್ರಿಯರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು, ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನಂತೆ, ಯೋಗಿಗಳಿಗು ಸಿಗದಂಥ ತನ್ನ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯ ಪದವನ್ನು.

15-138. Madhwacharya, most dear to Lord Ramachandra, always in tune with him, conferred supreme bliss (divine destination) hard to be gained even by contemplative saints shorn of Lord's Grace, on some eligible souls being pleased with their unflinching faith in the Vaishnava doctrine, sincere devotion, unflagging service to Lord Vishnu and their revered preceptor.

शिष्य-प्रशिष्यातिशया ईदृशा यद्-दयोदयात्।

को नेच्छेत् सुलभं भक्त्या तत्-पाद-सुर-पादपम् ॥ 15-139 ॥

ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಕರುಣೆಯಿಂದ ಅವರ ಶಿಷ್ಯ-ಪ್ರಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಮಹಿಮೆಯ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಿರಿದು. ಅಂಥ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಪಾದವಂಬ ಕಲ್ಪವೃಕ್ಷ ಅನಾಯಾಸವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆತಾಗ ಯಾರು ತೊರೆದಾರು?

15-139. Realizing so far the efficacy and the might of his devout disciples and their faithful followers, born of the blessings and divine mercy of the Great Acharya, who on earth will not yearn for refuge in his immaculate feet

easily attainable with pure devotion which like the (kalpa-vriksha) wish-fulfilling tree in heaven, can confer cherished fruits?

इत्थं सद्भिः सद्भिरर्च्यो धरायां चक्रे वासं शेष शय्ये शयाने ।

ग्रामे वातैः पाविते काण्व-तीर्थैः भक्त-प्रीत्या सन्मठेऽनून-भोधः ॥ 15-140 ॥

ಹೀಗೆ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಜ್ಜನರಿಂದ ಪೂಜಿತರಾದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಭಕ್ತರ ಪ್ರೀತಿಗಾಗಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದರ 'ತಾಂತ್ಯ' ಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಣ್ವತೀರ್ಥದ ತಂಗಾಳಿಯಿಂದ ಪಾವನವಾದ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ, ಶ್ರೀಹರಿ ಶೇಷನಲ್ಲಿ ಪವಡಿಸುವ ಶಯನೈಕಾದಶಿಯಂದು.

15-140. Poornaprajna adored thus by the virtuous abiding on earth, moved by the ardent love of his devotees halted at the well-known monastery in the village known as Tantrya, (during the Chaturmasya period) when Lord Narayana rests on his soft bed (Shesha), hallowed by the breezes blowing from the holy Kanvatirtha.

आनन्द-तीर्थ-भगवद्दनेन्दु-बिम्बं

विद्या-सुधा-वितत-कान्ति सु-कान्ति-कान्तम् ।

यैः प्रैक्ष्यतात्र भव-ताप-शमाय भक्तैः

तद्-दास-दास्यमपि किं न ददाति पुंसः ॥ 15-141 ॥

ವಿದ್ಯೆಯೆಂಬ ಸೊದೆಯಿಂದ ಚೆಲ್ಲವರಿದ ಕಾಂತಿಯ, ಸೊಗಸಿನ ಚೆಲುರೂಪದ ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರ ಮೋರೆಯೆಂಬ ಚಂದ್ರಬಿಂಬವನ್ನು ಈ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ಕಂಡವರು, ಸಂಸಾರದ ಬೇಗೆ ನೀಗಿಕೊಂಡವರು. ಅಥ ಭಕ್ತರ ದಾಸರ ದಾಸ್ಯಕೂಡ ಮನುಜರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡದಂಥದೇನುಂಟು?

15-141. (What need more be said of the inestimable greatness of the celebrated Acharya when) even sincere service to those blessed souls who beheld his countenance, charmingly luminous like the orb of the moon and bedecked with the glory of extensive knowledge, could extinguish the woes of worldly existence and slake the thirst for salvation (deliver the desired objects)? Nay even devoted attendance on their disciples can destroy their distress and yield their cherished desires.

इति श्रीमत्कवि-कुल-तिलक-त्रिविक्रम-पण्डिताचार्य-सुत श्री-नारायण-पण्डिताचार्य-विरचिते

श्री-मध्व-विजये महा-काव्ये-आनन्दाङ्किते पञ्चदशः सर्गः

षोडशः सर्गः [16-58]

साधुभ्यो मधु-मथनाङ्घ्रि-भक्ति-भाग्यः श्रौतेभ्यो वितत-मतेर्महानु-भावम् ।
वेदान्तं स्वयमिव बन्ध-मोक्ष-मूलं व्याचष्ट स्फुटमथ कोऽपि कोविदोऽत्र ॥ 16-1 ॥

ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದರೊಬ್ಬ ಜಾಣರು, ಸ್ವತಃ ವೇದಾಂತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಂತೆ ಬಾಳಿನಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಹಿರಿಯ ಮಹಿಮೆಯನ್ನು; ಹರಿಯ ಅಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ, ವೇದವನ್ನೊದಿದ ಸಜ್ಜನರಿಗಾಗಿ:

16-1. A learned one among the disciples of Madhwacharya on his own, narrated the sacred soul-saving eminent glories of (his master) Poornaprajna in such a lucid manner, as if he was giving an exposition of Vedanta affording release from the bondage of Samsara to the virtuous Vedic students devoted to Lord Narayana, the slayer of the demon Madhu.

गोमत्यास्तट-निकटेऽच्छ-कीर्ति-चन्द्रं
विश्व-ज्ञं क्षिति-पतिरन्त्य-वर्ण-जन्मा ।
विद्वेष्टा श्रुति-गुण-साधकं श्रुतीनां
वाचालो वचनमुवाच वाग्मि-वर्यम् ॥ 16-2 ॥

‘ಗೋಮತಿಯ ತಡಿಯ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಶೂದ್ರದೊರೆ, ವೇದಗಳನ್ನು ದ್ವೇಷಿಸುವ ಮಾತುಗುಳಿ, ಮಾತಿಗಳೆದನು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರನ್ನು; ಕೀರ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಬೆಳಗುವ ಪೂರ್ಣಚಂದ್ರನನ್ನು; ವೇದಗಳ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯನ್ನುಸಾರುವ ಹಿರಿಯ ಮಾತುಗಾರರನ್ನು:

16-2. A garrulous king born in Sudra family who detested the Vedas hurled a challenge at the superbly eloquent Acharya shining like the moon with the splendor of his fame, halting at a region near the bank of the Gomati River.

उन्मत्त-प्रलपितवन्न तद्धि मानं
यद् वाक्यं व्यभिचरति क्वचित् फलेऽत्र ।
दृष्टन्तो भवति तदप्रमाणतायां
सर्वेषां श्रुति-वचसां च सर्वथेति ॥ 16-3 ॥

‘ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಫಲ ದೊರಕದಿದ್ದಾಗ ಆ ಮಾತು ಪ್ರಮಾಣವಾಗದು; ಹುಚ್ಚರ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ! ಮತ್ತೆ ಅದೇ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೇದವಚನಗಳೂ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಅಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಎಂದು ಸಾಧಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ’ – ಎಂದು!

16-3. 'If one sentence in the (inexhaustible) Vedas fails to be fruitful, it not only becomes unauthoritative like the gibbering of a maniac but stands as a glaring example to nullify the validity of Vedas in general.'

वेदोक्तं फलमलमाप्यतेऽधिकाराद्
इत्यक्तोऽतनु-मनसाऽभ्यधत्त धूर्तः ।
योग्यत्वे सति न हि दृश्यतेऽधिकारी
नातः स्यात् स खर-विषाणवत् सदेति ॥ 16-4 ॥

'ಆಗ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರೆಂದರು: 'ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕೇಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ ವೇದದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು' - ಎಂದು! ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ದುರುಳನೆಂದ: 'ಎಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಅಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ? ಅವೇನೇನು ಅದೃಶ್ಯನಲ್ಲ ತಾನೆ? ಆದರೂ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ! ಅದರಿಂದ ಕತ್ತೆಯ ಕೋಡಿನಂತೆ ವೇದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ' - ಎಂದು!

16-4. When Poornaprajna asserted that only the privileged few can enjoy the fruits mentioned in the Vedas, the crafty king put forth a spacious argument: 'Since no one, who can secure the cherished Vedic results, is to be seen, is not the so called eligible person a myth like an ass's comb?

आक्षेपं तमसहमान उच्च-मानः
सद्योऽसौ निज-कर-पल्लव-द्वयेन ।
आदाय व्यतनुत बीजमोषधीनां
सूक्तेनाङ्कुर-दल-पुष्प-बीज-सृष्टिम् ॥ 16-5 ॥

'ಕಡು ಆತ್ಮಾಭಿಮಾನಗಳಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಆ ಕೆಣಕುಮಾತನ್ನು ತಡೆವುದಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಡನೆ ಅವರು ತನ್ನೆರಡು ತಳಿರು ಕೈಗಳಿಂದ ಹೆಸರ ಕಾಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು, 'ಓಷಧಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ'ವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ, ಮೊಳಕೆ-ಎಸಳು-ಹೂವು-ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದರು.

16-5. The highly self-reliant Poornaprajna not ready to brook with the king's defiance picked up green grams with his two lusty (sprout-like) hands and chanted the Rigveda Sukta and with its (mantric) spell could generate the sprout, leaf, fruit and grain in order, under his very nose.

व्याख्याता निशि स कदाचन प्र-दीपे
सं-शान्ते पुनरपि वाचयाम्बभूव ।
शिष्यान् स्वान् पुरु-करुणाम्बुधिर्निजाङ्घ्रेः
अङ्गुष्ठ-स्फुट-नखरान्त-रोचिषैव ॥ 16-6 ॥

‘ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಇರುಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಠ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ದೀಪ ನಂದಿತು. ಹರಿಕರುಣೆಯ ಕಡಲಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ನ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಒದುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು ತನ್ನ ಕಾಲ ಹೆಬ್ಬರಳ ಉಗುರುತುದಿಯಿ ಹೊಂಬೆಳಕಿನಿಂದಲೆ.

16-6. Once, during his nocturnal discourse when the light went out, Acharya, the Ocean of compassion, continued his lesson uninterrupted with the radiance of the tip of the thumb-nail of his foot, to the surprise of his curious students.

तीर्थार्थं पृथु-तर-वप्र-पाति-वारां

धाराणां रय-सहन-क्षमां महेशः ।

आनीतां दश-शत-पुम्भिरत्यशक्त्या

प्रेक्ष्योचे विफुल-शिलां क्वचित् स मुक्ताम् ॥ 16-7 ॥

‘ಒಂದೆಡೆ, ಮೀಯುವ ತಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಧುಮುಕುವ ನೀರಿನ ನುಗ್ಗನೆರೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲೆಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ಮಂದಿ ಎಳೆದು ತಂದು , ಕೈಸಾಗದೆ ನಡುದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊರೆದ ಹೆಬ್ಬಂದೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಕೇಳಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು:

16-7. During his journey once, the All-knowing Acharya, seeing a huge rock on the bank of a river carried by a thousand people to stop the rushing water gushing from a lofty region but dropped down on the way their strength being broken, made an enquiry.

लोकानामुप-कृतये कुतः शिलेयं

निन्ये नो इति जनता जगाद् तत्र ।

नेतारो यति-वर मानवा न हीमां

भीमश्चेदिह यतते नयेन्न वेति ॥ 16-8 ॥

‘ಜನರ ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಯ್ಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಈ ಬಂಡೆಯನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಒಯ್ಯದೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರಿ?’ ಆಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಜನ ಹೇಳಿದರು: ‘ಪೂಜ್ಯರಾದ ಯತಿಗಳೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಒಯ್ಯುವುದಂತು ಆಗದ ಮಾತು. ಭೀಮನೇ ಇತ್ತ ಬಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು ತಂದಾನೋ ತಾರನೋ ಹೇಳಲಾಗದು’.

16-8. When the Acharya asked why the boulder was not borne to its destination for the welfare of the public, the people explained: Oh, Foremost Sage! No human being can lift (this huge stone) and carry it; nay, even if Bheemasena attempts to do it, he may or may not succeed!

निन्ये तां गिरिमिव वानरी-कृतात्मा
लीलावत्-कर-कमलेन सोऽमलेन ।
तत्रापि न्यधित तयाऽस्य सूच्यतेऽलं
तत् तुङ्गां ननु निकषाऽधुनाऽपि कर्म ॥ 16-9 ॥

'ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಎತ್ತಿತಂದರು ಆ ಶಿಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲೀಸಾಗಿ; ಹಿಂದೆ ತಾನೇ ಹನುಮನಾಗಿ ಹೊತ್ತು ತಂದಂತೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟವನ್ನು; ತಂದಿರಿಸಿದರು ಇಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ತಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ. ಅವರ ಈ ಲೀಲೆಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಿದೆ ಈಗಲೂ ಆ ಕಲ್ಲು ಎತ್ತರದ ಭದ್ರಾನದಿಯ ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ.

16-9. Madhwacharya carried with extreme ease the massive rock with his saintly, lustrous hands and put it in its proper place near the Tungabhadra river like the Gandhamadhana Mountain that he lifted in his former incarnation as Hanuman which even to-day speaks of his heroic venture.

सङ्घातैरधिक-घनैरलङ्कताध्वा
शिष्याणां यत-मनसामुतेतरेषाम् ।
यत्रामा वसति तिथाविनेन चन्द्रः
तत्रासौ सकल-मतिः ससार सिन्धुम् ॥ 16-10 ॥

'ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸಾರಿಗಳಾದ ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ದಟ್ಟ ಸಂದಣಿಯಿಂದ ಕಳೆಗೊಂಡ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದುಬಂದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಕಡಲ ಕಡೆಗೆ, ಚಂದ್ರನೊಡನೆ ಸೂರ್ಯನೂ ಜತೆಗಿರುವ ತಿಥಿಯಾದ ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆಯಂದು.

16-10. Poornaprajna approached the sea on the Amavasya day. (When the moon was with the sun) joined enroute by a vast multitude of hermits and householder disciples, engaged in diverse discussions on scriptural topics.

आर्द्राङ्गाः सपदि निमज्जनात् सरस्यां
कण्वस्य द्विज-वृषभस्य वल्लभायाम् ।
तत्राऽयन् खर-किरणोपराग-हेतोः
ग्रामीणा अपि सकलाः स-बाल-वृद्धाः ॥ 16-11 ॥

'ಮಕ್ಕಳು-ಮುದುಕರು ಸಹಿತ ಆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಮಂದಿಯೆಲ್ಲ ನೆರೆದಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ, ಸೂರ್ಯಗ್ರಹಣದ ನಿಮಿತ್ತವಾಗಿ; ಹಿರಿಯ ಹಾರುವನಾದ ಕಣ್ಣುಮುನಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಡನೆ ಮಿಂದ ಒದ್ದೆಮ್ಮೆಯವರು!

16-11. During the same hour, the inmates of the village Ekavata including their young and old, rushed to the sea for a plunge during the Solar eclipse, with their bodies wet after a dip in the holy pond, dear to the great sage-Kanva.

सर्वज्ञं स-परिजनं समीक्षमाणाः पुल्लाक्षाः स्मित-वदनाः शुभा ननन्दुः ।

दौर्मुख्यं दधत उतापरे निनिन्दुः नाऽश्र्वर्यं द्वयमपि तत् स्वभाव-तन्त्रम् ॥ 16-12 ॥

‘ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಜತೆ ಬಂದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಕಣ್ಣರಳಿ ಬಾಯರಳಿ ಋಷಿಪಟ್ಟರು ಸಜ್ಜನರು. ಮೋರೆ ಸಿಂಡರಿಸುತ್ತ ಹೀಗಳೆದರು ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವರು. ಎರಡರಲ್ಲೂ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರವರ ಸ್ವಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಅವರವರ ವರ್ತನೆ!’

16-12. The sight of the Omniscient Acharya with his large retinue provided a feast to the wide open eyes of the virtuous with a pleasant smile playing on their faces while to the vicious, another opportunity to villify the master with their distorted faces, surprisingly enough both faithful to their inherent nature.

मा मैत्रं भुवन-गुरुं विनिन्दतेत्यं निर्भत्स्याभ्यपतदिवोत्तरङ्ग-हस्तः ।

सङ्क्षोभी घन-घन-घोष-घोर-वेषः सम्रम्भी खल-दमनाय सिन्धुराजः ॥ 16-13 ॥

‘ಬೇಡ-ಬೇಡ ಲೋಕಗುರುಗಳಾದ ಇವರನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೀಗಳೆಯಬೇಡಿ’ ಎಂದು ಗದರುತ್ತ ಹೆದ್ದರೆಗಳೆಂಬ ಕೈಗಳನೆತ್ತಿ ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗಿ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಕಂಡನು ಕಡಲಿನರಸ; ಒಳಗೊಳಗೆ ತಳಮಳಗೊಂಡವನು; ಮೋಡದ ಗುಡುಗಿನಂತೆ ಗುಡುಗುವ ಸಿಡುಕಿನ ವೇಷ ತೊಟ್ಟವನು; ದುರುಳರ ದಮನಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಸಿಡಿದೆದ್ದವನು!

16-13. It seemed as if the Lord of the Sea being intensely agitated, assuming a fierce form with his roaring waves, heightened speed and resounding roar and roused resentment was reproaching the miscreants thus: ‘Defame not the Acharya: Beware if you slander the preceptor of the three worlds!’

सम्मोदात् तरळ-तरो द्रुताभिगामी गम्भीर-स्वन-नुतिमान् सु-फेन-हासः ।

वीच्यङ्गैरधिक-तरैरिहाधिवेलं मध्वाय प्रणतिमिव व्यधात् समुद्रः ॥ 16-14 ॥

ಮದ್ದರ ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಎರಗಿದಂತಿತ್ತು ಕಡಲ ದೊರೆ; ಸಂತಸದಿಂದ ಅತ್ತಿಂದಿತ್ತ ತೊನೆಯತ್ತ; ದಡದಡನೆ ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗುತ್ತ; ಗಂಭೀರ-ಘೋಷದಿಂದ ಹಾಡಿ ಹೊಗಳುತ್ತ; ಬರುಗುನೊರೆಯ ನಗೆ ಸೂಸುತ್ತ; ಹರವಿಕೊಂಡ ತೆರೆಯ ಮೈಯನ್ನು ಚೆಲ್ಲಿ ತಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ’.

16-14. The surging sea as if highly contented, bent low and briskly moved to welcome Madhwacharya, approaching the shore, with limbs in the form of its

mounting waves with a panegyric sung in a solemn tone by its tossing billows and pleasing smile pictured by its chaste mass of foam.

ಗೋ-ಲೀಲಾಸ್ವತಿಶಯಿನಾವಗಾಧ-ಭಾವಾತ್ ನೊಲ್ಲಜ್ಜೌ ವಿವಿಧ-ಗುಣ-ಪ್ರಕಾಶ-ರತ್ನೌ |

ಮಧ್ವಾಚ್ಛಿ ಪರಮ-ಮತೇ: ಪ್ರಿಯಂ ಜನಾನಾಂ ಲಾವಣ್ಯಂ ನ ತು ಜಲಧೇರಯಂ ವಿಶೇಷ: || 16-15 ||

'ಮಧ್ವಮುನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಲ ದೊರೆ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಮಾತಿ[ನೀರಿ]ನ ಮೋಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಗಿಲಾದವರು; ತಳಸಿಗದ ಆಳದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಯಾರೂ ಮೀರಿ ಹೋಗಲಾಗದವರು; ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಗುಣವಂತಿಕೆಯ ಅರಿವಿನ [ಬಣ್ಣಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಳಗುವ] ಮುತ್ತುಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿದವರು, ಇಷ್ಟೆ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ: ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಲಾವಣ್ಯ [ಚೆಲುವು] ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅಚ್ಚು ಮೆಚ್ಚು! ಅಲ್ಲ ಕಡಲ ಲಾವಣ್ಯ[ನೀರಿನ ಉಪ್ಪು].

16-15. The Ocean and the Acharya though exemplars in solemnity of temper, in depth and dignity, in irresistibility of vigor and unexcelled in their sport with water and words respectively, yet the main (sea) the mine of variegated jewels and the Acharya the Ocean of supreme virtues had this difference that the charm of the Acharya's face fascinated the folk while the salinity of the sea repelled them.

ಅಮ್ಮೋಧೇಸ್ವರೀತ-ತರೋರ್ಮಿ-ಪಾಣಿ-ಮೃಢೇ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛೇಽಸೌ ವಿಕಟ-ತಟಾಸನೇ ನಿಷಣ್ಣ: |

ವ್ಯಾಚರ್ವ್ಯಾವತಿ-ಚಿರಮೈತರೇಯ-ಶಾಖಾ-ಸೂಕ್ತಾನಿ ಪ್ರಭುರತಿ-ಸುಂದರ-ಪ್ರಕಾರಮ್ || 16-16 ||

'ಸಮರ್ಥರಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಿದರು ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ಋಗ್ವೇದದ ಸೂಕ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬ ಸಂದರವಾಗಿ; ಕಡಲ ನುಗ್ಗುವ ತೆರೆಯ ಕೈಗಳಿಂದ ತಿಕ್ಕಿ ತೊಳೆದು ತಿಳಿಯಾದ, ದಡದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹಾಸುಗಲ್ಲೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು.

16-16. The able Acharya discoursed for a long time, in an excellent style on the Aitareya Suktas resting on the seat provided by the spacious shore of the sea, swept clean by its hands in the form of its fleeting billows.

ಗಾಂಭೀರ್ಯಾತ್ ಸ್ವನಮಧರೀಕರೋತಿ ಸಿನ್ಧೋ: ಶ್ರಾವ್ಯತ್ವಂ ವಹತಿ ತಥಾಽಪ್ಯಹೋ ಸ್ವನೋಽಸ್ಯ |

ಪೂರ್ಣೆಂದ್ರು-ಪ್ರಭ-ವದನ: ಕ ಷ ಧನ್ಯೋ ಮತ್ವೇತ್ಯಂ ಜನ-ಜಲಧಿಷ್ಟಮಾಶು ಪರ್ಯೇತ್ || 16-17 ||

'ಗಾಂಭೀರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕಡಲ ಮೊರೆತವನ್ನೂ ಮೀರಿಸಿದ ನಾದ; ಆದರೂ ಆಹ, ಕಿವಿಗಿಂಪಾದ ನಾದ! ಯಾರಿವರು ಧನ್ಯರು, ಹುಣ್ಣಿಮೆಯ ಚಂದಿರನ ಚಂದದ ಮೋರೆಯವರು?' ಹೀಗೆಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಮುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಅವರ ಸುತ್ತ ಒಡನೆ ಜನ ಸಂದಣಿಯ ಕಡಲು!

16-17. The solemnity of the voice of Acharya Madhwa excelled the dignified roar of the sea, yet surprisingly enough was sonorous to hear. A multitude thronged around him in no time curious to know the identity of this blessed person beaming with a moon-like face.

वेदानां समुचित-भाव-वाद-दक्षं
ये वेद-द्विषमीममूचिरे महर्ष्याः ।

धिग्-धिक् तानिति जनता जगाद् तत्र

स्वाश्चर्यात् किल कलिताञ्जलिर्नमन्ती ॥ 16-18 ॥

‘ಇವರನ್ನು, ವೇದಗಳಿಗೆ ಚೊಕ್ಕವಾದ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯ ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲವರನ್ನು, ವೇದದ ಹಗೆಯಾಳು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರಲ್ಲ ಕಡು ಕಿಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಂದಿ! ಧಿಕ್ಕಾರಧಿಕ್ಕಾರವಿರಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ’ ಎಂದಾಡಿಕೊಂಡವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರೆದ ಮಂದಿ ಬೆಕ್ಕಸಬೆರಗಾಗಿ ಕೈಜೋಡಿಸಿ ತಲೆ ಬಾಗಿ!

16-18. The gentry gathered on the shore of the sea startled by his strange discourses, bent low with folded hands and greatly incensed against his critics, cried out ‘woe to those intensely jealous who brand Poornaprajna, expert in expounding the import of the Vedas, as its slanderer’.

सन्नामं विफल-हृदे विधाय भक्त्या

बिभ्राणाश्चरण-रजः सुरेन्द्र-सेव्यम् ।

तत्-स्नानादधिक-शुचौ नदाधि-राजे

सस्रुस्ते द्विज-निकराः प्रशस्त-काले ॥ 16-19 ॥

‘ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ತಲೆಬಾಗಿ ಮಣಿದು, ದೇವೇಂದ್ರನು ಬಯಸುವ ಪಾದಧೂಳಿಯನ್ನು ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿ, ಮಿಂದಿತ್ತು ಆ ಹಾರುವರ ಜನಸಂದಣಿ ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಮಿಂದು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿಯಾದ ಆ ಕಡಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

16-19. The host of Brahmins paid their homage marked with deep devotion and bore the dust of the feet of the Great Acharya, worthy to be served by the Gods and took their plunge in the ocean sanctified the more by his (Acharya’s) dip.

कल्लोलै करि-निकरैरिवानिवार्यैः

उल्लोलैर्जन-निकरान् निपातयद्भिः ।

आ-क्रान्ताः प्रबल-तरैश्च लोठ्यमाना

हास्यत्वं प्र-ययुरुदन्वतीह नैके ॥ 16-20 ॥

ನಗೆಪಾಟಲಾದರು ಹಲವರು ಈ ಕಡಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಮದ್ದಾನೆಗಳ ಪಡೆಯಂತೆ ತಡೆಯಿರದೆ
ನುಗ್ಗುತ್ತ ಬರುವ ಜನ-ಸಂದಣಿಯನ್ನುರಳಿಸಿ ಹುಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಹರಿವ, ಹಿರಿ-ಗಾತ್ರದ ಹೆದ್ದರೆಗಳ
ಹೊಡೆತಕ್ಕೆ ಉರುಳಿಬಿದ್ದು ಹೊರಳಾಡಿದವರು!

16-20. The people bathing the sea that were swept off their feet and rolled
on the ground, distressed by the severe lashes of its untrammelled, vigorous,
undulating waves facing them like a herd of elephants, became butts of
ridicule.

मज्जन्तं पृथु-लहरि-निगूढ-मूर्ति

सम्पूर्ण-प्रमतिमसज्जनो जहास ।

यो लोक-त्रय-विजयी गुरुः प्रसिद्धः

सोऽयं ही पतति लघूर्मि-लीलयेति ॥ 16-21 ॥

‘ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಮೀಯುತ್ತ ಹೆದ್ದರೆಗಳಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಮರೆಯಾದಾಗ
ನಗೆಯಾಡಿದರವರನ್ನು ದುರುಳರು: ‘ಓಹೋಯ್! ಬಿದ್ದರಯ್ಯಾ ಮೂರು ಲೋಕಗಳನ್ನೂ
ಗೆದ್ದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾದವರು, ಜಗದ ಜಗದ್ಗುರುಗಳು ಸಣ್ಣ ತರೆಯಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿದ್ದೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟರು’ –
ಎಂದು!

16-21. ‘Alas, the renowned Guru, the vanquisher of the three worlds is
knocked down tossed by tiny waves,’so twitted the base people seeing the
body of Poornaprajna ducked in the mounting waves.

नीचानामवच-वचांस्यजीगणन्नो

दभ्राणां क्षुभित-कराण्यदभ्र-बोधः ।

क्रोष्टूनां श्व-कल-कल-प्रदं विरावं

पञ्चास्यो न हि गणयेदुदार-वीर्यः ॥ 16-22 ॥

ಕೀಳರ ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಳಕು ಮಾತುಗಳೇ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಲ್ಪರನ್ನು ಕಂಗೆಡಿಸುವ ಇಂಥ
ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಲೆಕ್ಕಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನರಿಗಳೂ ಉಳಿಟ್ಟಾಗ ನಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟೆ
ಬೊಗಳುತ್ತವೆ; ಹಿರಿಯ ಬೀರದಸಿಂಹ ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ ತಪ್ಪಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

16-22. Poornaprajna slighted the light tongues of the felons that can hurt the
innocent, like a dignified brave lion undaunted by the howls of a jackal that
can only frighten and make a dog bark.

जन्म-स्थित्यवसिति-दायिनं कटाक्षं

लोकानामघटयदम्बुधौ बृहद्-धीः ।

आक्रान्तोऽधिक-गुरुणा स तेन तावत्

मुञ्चन् सञ्-चलनमभूत् तटाक-देश्यः ॥ 16-23 ॥

‘ಲೋಕಗಳ ಹುಟ್ಟು-ಸಾವು-ಇರುವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದ ಕಡೆಗಣ್ಣು ನೋಟವೊಂದನ್ನು ಕಡಲತ್ತ ಬೀರಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು. ಲೋಕಗುರುಗಳ ಕಣ್ಣು ಹಿಡಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ತಣ್ಣಗಾಯಿತು ಕಡಲು ಸಣ್ಣಕೊಳದ ಹಾಗೆ; ತೊರೆದು ತೆರೆಗಳ ಏರು-ಹಾರಾಟವನ್ನು.

16-23. The (potential) side-glimpse of Madhwacharya, (the incarnation of the would-be creator) that creates, sustains and destroys the inmates of the universe, subdued the angry ocean into a still lake.

इत्याद्यैरपि चरितैरनन्य-साध्यैः

न स्थेषां बहु-मतिमाप दुर्जनोऽस्मिन् ।

वि-द्वेषं व्यधित पुनर्निरस्त-भाग्ये

तस्मिन् दुर्मनसि तदेव शोभनं स्यात् ॥ 16-24 ॥

‘ಯಾರೂ ಮಾಡಲಾಗದ ಇಂಥ ಮಾಳ್ಕೆಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾದ ಗೌರವ ಮೂಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ದುರ್ಜನರಿಗೆ. ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಹಗೆತನವೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಿತು. ಅಂಥ ಕೀಳು-ಮನದ ಭಾಗ್ಯಹೀನರಿಗೆ ಅದೇ ಚಂದ.

16-24. In spite of the herculean achievements, unattainable by others, the vicious people could not develop any solid esteem for the Acharya but spurned him, unfortunate as they were, in keeping with their tamasic nature.

सं-प्राप्तं सह सह-जेन गण्ड-वाटं

स्वोजस्सं-प्रकटन आदिशद् वि-शङ्कम् ।

शुश्रूषामयमुचितो विधातुमीषत्

लोकानामिति वचसा परीक्षकाणाम् ॥ 16-25 ॥

‘ಕೊಡಿಂಜಾಡಿ ಎಂಬ ಜಟ್ಟಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ತನ್ನ ಅಣ್ಣನೊಡನೆ ಬಂದ. ಆಗ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಬಲವನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯ ಬಯಸಿದ ಜನ ಹೇಳಿದರು: ‘ತಮ್ಮ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಈತನಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಚ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು’ ಎಂದು. ಆ ಮಾತನ್ನಾಲಿಸಿದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಜಗ್ಗದೇ ಜಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಹೇಳಿದರು: ‘ನಮಗೂ ತೋರಿಸವ್ವ ನಿನ್ನ ಬಲದ ಗತ್ತನ್ನು’.

16-25. On the report of the people (intending to test his might) that Gandavat who had arrived with his brother was the right person to serve him, Madhwacharya unhesitatingly advised him to display his sturdiness.

श्रीकान्तेश्वर-सदनेऽनयत् किलैको

यस्त्रिंशन्नर-वर-नीत-केतु-यष्टिम्।

आहत्या गुरु-गदयैव नाळिकेराद्

यो लेभे तरळ-तरात् फलानि कामम् ॥ 16-26 ॥

'ಈ ಕೊಡೆಂಜಾಡಿಯೋ ಶ್ರೀಕಾಂತೇಶ್ವರ-ದೇವಾಲಯದತ್ತ ಮೂವತ್ತು ಮಂದಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಳುಗಳು ಎಳೆದು ತಂದ ಕೊಡಿಮರವನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ತಂದ ಜಟ್ಟಿಯಾಳು, ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರದ ಬುಡಕ್ಕೆ ಗದೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆದು ನಡುಗಿದ ಮರದಿಂದ ಧಾರಾಳ ಕಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನುರಳಿಸಿದ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಳು!

16-26. A heavy banner-post was wafted all alone by this Gandavat in Srikanteshwar temple and a coconut tree was briskly rocked with the knock of a light mace to shake down its fruits to his heart's content.

एतादृग्-बल-विभवः स तस्य कण्ठं

तज्ज्येष्ठोऽप्यभित उभौ समं गृहीत्वा।

निष्पेष्टुम् परममवापतुः प्रयत्नं

सङ्घर्षात् क्रम-परिवर्धमान-तैक्षण्यम् ॥ 16-27 ॥

'ಇಂಥ ಬಲದ ಬಲಮೆಯ ಜಟ್ಟಿ, ಜತೆಗೆ ಅವನ ಅಣ್ಣ ಕೂಡ, ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಒತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಮುತ್ತಿ ಹಿಚುಕಲು ಒದ್ದಾಡಿದರು, ಒತ್ತಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಬಿಗಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಕತ್ತನ್ನು.

16-27. The physical giants (Mini-Samsons) Gandavat and his brother put their hands simultaneously round the neck (of Madhwacharya) and the more strenuously they strived to stifle, (to their dismay) the sterner and stiffer it grew.

आस्विन्नावलस-तरौ गुरोर्नियोगात्

छत्राग्र्यानिल-महितौ च तावुभाभ्याम्।

मुक्त्वाऽयः कठिन-तर-त्वचं शिरोधिं

पर्याय-स्फुट-वचनां नि-पेततुः कौ ॥ 16-28 ॥

‘ಅವರು ಬಳಲಿ ಬೆವತರು. ಸೋತು ಸುಣ್ಣಾದರು. ಆಗ ಗುರುಗಳ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಂತೆ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿಬ್ಬರು ಓಲೆಕೊಡೆಯಿಂದ ಗಾಳಿಬೀಸಿ ಸಂತೈಸಿದರು. ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದಂತೆ ಬಿಗಿಯಾದ ತೊಗಲಿನ, ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದರ ಮೇಲೊಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸುರುತ್ತಿರವ ಕೊರಳನ್ನು ತೊರೆದು ಉರುಳಿ ಬಿದ್ದರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ.

16-28. Gandavat and his brother that were wearied and were heavily sweating even though served by two stout disciples fanning them, (and under instructions of the Acharya) in getting a firm grip of his stiff and metallic neck that still voiced distinct words in an orderly way, slowly sank and dropped on the ground.

आश्वस्तौ शुचि-हृदिमावनून-मानौ

उद्धर्तुं समगददङ्गुलिं धरा-स्थाम् ।

सङ्गृह्य प्रसभ-रसादपि प्रयत्नौ

सामर्थ्यं ययतुरिमौ न कम्पनेऽस्याः ॥ 16-29 ॥

‘ದಣಿವಾರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದ, ಸೋತರೂ ಬಿಗುಮಾನ ಬಿಡದ ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರ ಬಳಿ ನುಡಿದರು ಶುದ್ಧಹೃದಯದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ನೆಲದ ಮೇಲಿಟ್ಟ ತನ್ನೊಂದು ಬೆರಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆತ್ತುವಂತೆ. ಬಲ ಹಾಕಿ ಬಿಗಿಹಿಡಿದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಒದ್ದಾಡಿದರೂ ಅವರಿಂದಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಆ ಬೆರಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಾಡಿಸುವುದು ಕೂಡ!

16-29. Finding them recovered with rest, yet bloated with boast, the holy Acharya (put them to shame) by directing them, at least, to lift his finger placed on the ground which they could not even move with their collected might.

निर्यत्नं वटुमधि-रुह्य मन्द-हासी

स प्रायादिह परितो नृसिंह-गेहम् ।

ऐश्वर्यैरिति लघिमादिकैरुपेतो

मध्वोऽभूत् त्रिभुवन-चित्र-रत्न-राजः ॥ 16-30 ॥

‘ಆಗ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಒಬ್ಬ ವಟುವಿನ ಹಗಲೇರಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ನರಸಿಂಹ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಸುತ್ತ ಸುತ್ತ ಬಂದರು ನಗುತ್ತ ಅನಾಯಾಸವಾಗಿ. ಹೀಗೆ ಲಘಿಮೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಮಹಿಮೆಯ ಮಧ್ವಮುನಿಯಾದರು ಮೂರುಲೋಕದ ಅಚ್ಚರಿಯ ನಾಯಕಮಣಿ.

16-30. Madhwacharya, endowed with the power of Laghima and the like went round the temple of Lord Narasimha with a gentle smile, lightly borne

by a celibate on his back and came to be reckoned as a 'Wonderful ruby', a prodigy of prodigies in the three worlds.

पञ्चाशन्नर-प-नरोपनीत-मात्रां

यो वार्क्षीं गृहमधि-रोहिणीं निनाय ।

स व्याख्या-स्वर-दमनाय पूर्व-वाटो

निर्देशाद् व्यधित गुरोर्गळ-प्रपेषम् ॥ 16-31 ॥

'ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಜಟ್ಟಿ ಮೂಡೆಂಬಾಡಿ ಎಂಬವನು; ಐವತ್ತು ಮಂದಿ ರಾಜಭಟರು ಕಷ್ಟದಿಂದೆಳೆದು ತಂದ ಭಾರಿ ಮರದ ಏಣಿಯಿಂದನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಮನೆಗೆತ್ತಿ ತಂದವನು! ಪ್ರವಚನದ ದನಿಯನ್ನು ಅಡಗಿಸಲು ಆದೇಶ ಪಡೆದ ಆತನೂ ಒತ್ತತೊಡಗಿದನು ಗುರುಗಳ ಕತ್ತನು!

16-31. The able bodied Purvavat who carried home singlehanded the heavy wooden ladder borne strenuously by fifty men of the king, being directed by Madhwacharya to restrain the tone of his sermons, tried hard to squeeze his (the Acharya's) neck.

स्विन्नेऽस्मिन्नपि यतमान आग्रहोग्रे

प्राच्यात् तत्-प्रवचन निस्वनोऽति-रेजे ।

उद्धर्तुं विफुल-हृदङ्गुलीं च नालं

सोऽभूदित्यजनि कुतूहलं जनानाम् ॥ 16-32 ॥

'ಅವನೂ ಬೆವೆತ. ಆದರೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹರ ಬಿಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಪಟ್ಟುಹಿಡಿದು ಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ. ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಪ್ರವಚನದ ನಾದ ಮೊದಲಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಯಿತು. ಅವನಿಂದಲೂ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಬೆರಳನೆತ್ತುವುದು ಕೂಡ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಂಡ ಜನರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಬೆರಗೋ ಬೆರಗು!

16-32. The people were startled to see the ruthless and head strong Purvavat only perspiring heavily, however hard he tried to choke his voice albeit without success and the Acharya's discourses became more spirited and resonant and the miserable Purvavat failed to lift even a finger of his (Acharya's) sturdy hand (placed on the ground).

पर्यैक्षि प्रभुरितरैः शिवाग्नि-पूर्वैः

नोपैक्षि प्रबल-तरैस्तथा प्रयत्नैः ।

नावैक्षि क्वचिदपि शक्त्यपूर्तिरस्मिन्

उत्-प्रैक्षि स्वयमपि भीम इत्यवश्यम् ॥ 16-33 ॥

‘ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಶಿವತ್ತಾಯ-ಅಗಿತ್ತಾಯ ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಬೇರೆ ಮಂದಿಯೂ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದರು; ಬಲಿಷ್ಠರಾದವರೆಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸದೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು; ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲದ ಕೊರತೆ ಕಂಡುಬರಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ! ‘ಇವರು ಭೀಮನೇ ಇರಬೇಕು’ ಎಂದಾಡಿದರು ಎಲ್ಲ!

16-33. When the crucial tests of the renowned wrestlers Sivagni and his like were parried by the puissant Madhwacharya and their severe efforts proved inefficacious and when they failed to trace any defect in his (Acharya's) steel frame, they divined that he must be none other than the invincible Bheemasena in (another) form.

लेखिन्यां मुहुरपि-नह्य कृष्यमाणं

नाप्येकं तनु-रुहमस्य तूदपाटि ।

नासाग्रे मृदुनि कृतैश्च मुष्टि-घातैः

नास्येन्दोरति-बलिभिः प्रसन्नताऽऽसि ॥ 16-34 ॥

‘ತುಂಬ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗರಾದ ಜಟ್ಟಿಗಳು ಲೆಕ್ಕಣಿಕೆಗೆ ಸುತ್ತಿ ಎಳೆದರೆ ಇವರ ಒಂದು ಕೂದಲೂ ಕಿತ್ತು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೆದುವಾದ ಮೂಗಿನ ತುದಿಗೆ ಮುಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಗುದ್ದಿದರೆ ಇವರ ಮೋರೆಯ ಚಂದಿರನ ಮುಗುಳು ಮಾಸಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

16-34. The strong and sturdy among them could neither pluck a hair from his body even when they tried to pull vigorously with tongs time and again nor perturb the composure of his moon-like face even with fierce fist-blows on the soft tip of his nose.

पञ्चास्यः श्वभिरिव ही विहीन-सारैः

अम्भोधिर्नग-सरितां जलैरिवाल्पैः ।

खद्योतैरिव तरणिविडम्बयन् नृन्

प्रत्यर्थि-स्व-सम-नरैर्व्यवाहरत् सः ॥ 16-35 ॥

‘ಮನುಷ್ಯರ ಬಾಳ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನನುಕರಿಸುತ್ತ, ಎದುರಿಸಿ ನಿಂತವರ ಜತೆ, ತನ್ನವರ ಜತೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಟಸ್ಥರ ಜತೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದರು ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು: ನಾಯಿಗಳ ಜತೆ ಸಿಂಹ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ; ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಕಿರು ತೊರೆಗಳ ಜತೆ ಕಡಲು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ; ಮಿಂಚುಹುಳಗಳ ಜತೆ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ!

16-35. Madhwacharya (Mukhyaprana in human embodiment) imitated the human beings and treated the devotees (Satwik), the opponents (Tamasic)

and the indifferent (Rajasic) people according to their deserts in like manner as an ocean deals with the rivers (gliding down the mountains), as the lion handles the weak dogs and the Sun meets the moths respectively.

पारन्ती-सुर-सदनं विशाल-संवित्

सं-प्राप्तः खलु सु-चिरान्निवेद्य-हीनम् ।

ग्राम्याग्र्य-क्षिति-पतिभिर्दिनार्ध-मात्रात्

तद्-भूतीर्व्यधित स-भूत-बल्यनल्पाः ॥ 16-36 ॥

'ಬಂದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಬಹಳ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಪೂಜೆ-ಪನಿವಾರ ನಿಂತು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದ ಪಾರಂತೀ ದೇವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ. ಅರ್ಧದಿನದಲ್ಲೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಿರಿದಾದ ವೈಭವಗಳನ್ನೂ ಭೂತ ಬಲಿಯೊಡನೆ ಮರಳಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮುಖಂಡರ ಮತ್ತು ದೊರೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ.

16-36. Poornaprajna reached the Paranti temple (known as Kevudadel) and knowing that it did not avail of the religious rights including the offerings of eatables for a pretty long-time, restored the regular rules of worship and festivities including oblations to all created beings, in consultation with the chieftain of the village and the king of that region within a brief interval of twelve hours.

भीमत्वे सह सरजैः प्रतिष्ठितः प्राक्

पञ्चात्मा मुर-रिपुरञ्चितो यदत्र ।

पाञ्चाल्या बलि-सलिलं समं ददत्या

सोऽस्मार्षीत् तमिममथ प्रपूज्य-पूज्यः ॥ 16-37 ॥

'ಹಿಂದೆ ಭೀಮನಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ತನ್ನ ಒಡಹುಟ್ಟಿದವರೊಡನೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಸ್ನನಿಧಾನವದು; ಪೂಜೆಗೆ ನೀರು ತಂದಿತ್ತು ದ್ರೌಪದಿಯ ಜತೆಗೆ ಪಂಚರೂಪಿಯಾದ ಭಗವಂತನನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸಿದ ತಾಣವದು. ಹಿರಿಯ ದೇವತೆಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಪೂಜೆಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಆ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ನನಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು!

16-37. The worshipful Acharya (incarnation of Lord Vayu), adores even by Mahesha and others, called to memory the installation of Pancharupi Murari (Narayana in an aggregate of five forms) in that place in his former incarnation as Bheemasena in company with his brothers (Dharmaraja and

others) and his ritual of worship along with (his consort) Droupadi including offering of water to all created beings.

आयास्यन् किल सरिदन्तराख्य-देशं
ग्रीष्मे निर्जलमिह शुश्रुवांस्तटाकम् ।
तत्-काले परमभि-वर्षयन् घनौघं
तत्-पूत्यै व्यधित कुतूहलं जनानाम् ॥ 16-38 ॥

‘अಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಇಡೆತುದೆ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಕೇಳಿದರು, ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆರೆ ಬೇಸಿಗೆಯ ಬೇಗೆಗೆ ಇಂಗಿಡಿ ಸುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು. ಅಂಥ ಬೇಸುಗೆಯಲ್ಲ ಮೋಡ ಗಿಡಿದು ಮಳೆ ಸುರಿಸಿ,ಕೆರೆ ತುಂಬ ನೀರು ಬರಿಸಿ, ಬೆರಗುಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು ಜನರನ್ನು!

16-38. Arriving at a region called Idetude in summer and listening to the report that the village tank had gone dry, the celebrated Acharya instantly created a cluster of clouds to pour rain enough to fill the pond, to the sheer amazement the people present.

दुर्मन्त्रैः खल-पटलैः प्र-चोद्यमानो
ग्रामेशो वृषळ-पतिः प्र-हर्तुमेनम् ।
सं-प्राप्तस्तत उत यान्तमीक्षमाणः
प्रोद्यन्तं रविमिव विस्मितो ननाम ॥ 16-39 ॥

‘ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಶೂದ್ರ ದೊರೆ ಕೂಳರ ಪಡೆಯೊಂದರ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಸಲಹೆಗೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆಯಲೆಂದು ಬಂದವನು ಮೂಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸೂರ್ಯನಂತೆ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಕಾಲಿಗರೆಗಿದನು ಬೆರಗುಗೊಂಡು.

16-39. The Shudra Chieftain, the Lord of the village incited by the evil designs of a vile caucus to slay the Mahatma, bamboozled by his brilliance vying with the splendor of the Sun, lay prostrate before him.

क्षेत्राग्र्यं त्रिभुवन-वैद्य-नाथ-नाथं
प्रस्थाय प्रचुर-तरान्तरः प्रभावी ।
श्री-कृष्णामृत-परमार्णवाभिधानां
चक्रे सद्बचन-तर्ति स्व-भक्त-भूत्यैः ॥ 16-40 ॥

‘ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಮಣಿಸುವ ಬಲಮೆಯ ಗುರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಮೂರು ಲೋಕದ ವೈದ್ಯರೆಲ್ಲರ ಪರಮ ಗುರು ಧನ್ವಂತರಿಯ ನೆಲೆಯಾದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಕೊಕ್ಕಡವನ್ನು

ತಲುಪಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತನ್ನ ಭಕ್ತನ ಏಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ರಚಿಸಿದರು 'ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣಾಮೃತಮಹಾರ್ಣವ'
ಎಂಬ ಸುಭಾಷಿತ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು.

16-40. The mighty Madhwacharya departed to Kokkad, a fine village famous for the temple of Dhanvantri adored by the Physicians of the three worlds and composed his remarkable treatise Sri Krishnamruta-Maharnava, a treasure of words of wisdom culled from various Puranas, (for the welfare of his devotee Edepadittaya).

स ग्रामं परमपि यात उच्च-भूर्ति
विद्वांसः क कुहर-कूप-दर्दुराभाः ।
इत्यूचे मदमतिमानिनोऽखिलज्ञम्-
मन्यस्य क्षपयितुमेव तज्जनस्य ॥ 16-41 ॥

'ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಅವರು ಉಜಿರೆಗೆ ಬಂದು. ತಾವೆ ಎಲ್ಲತಿಳಿದವರು ಎಂದು ಬೀಗಿದ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ
ಪಂಡಿತರ ಪಿತ್ತವನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದರು: 'ಎಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಕುಳಿಬಾವಿಯ
ಕಪ್ಪೆಗಳಂಥವರು, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು?' – ಎಂದು.

16-41. The Acharya then moved on to another village Ujjire by name and enquired the whereabouts of the vain-glorious wise, who like frogs in a deep well labored under the delusion of omniscience, to pull down their huffed up hates.

सर्व-ज्ञोऽप्ययमधिकं न यज्ञ-भङ्गीं
सं-वित्ते यतिरिति बद्ध-निश्चयोऽसौ ।
आ-भान्तं परिषदि मत्सरादपृच्छत्
कर्माथ-श्रुति-गहनार्थ-खण्ड-भावम् ॥ 16-42 ॥

'ಇವರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲವರೂ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯಂತೆ! ಆದರೂ ಸಂನ್ಯಾಸಿಯಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಯಜ್ಞಗಳ
ವಿಧಾನದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತಿಳಿದಿರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ' – ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ ಆ ಮಂದಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ಬಳಿ ಕೇಳಿದರು ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯುರಿ ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು,
ಕರ್ಮಕಾಂಡದ ವೇದಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಗದ ಒಂದು ಖಂಡದ
ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು!

16-42. The village pundits firmly convinced that Madhwacharya though omniscient, being a Sanyasi may not be fully cognizant of the methodology

of sacrifices, enquired of him, shining in the assembly, the import of the esoteric section of the Veda (brahmanas) concerned with the Karma-Shrutis.

छन्दोभ्यश्च्युत-रस-सङ्ग्रह-प्रवीणान्

षष्ठेऽहि प्रति-विहितान् प्रजातिपेन ।

नाराशंस्यचरम-चारु-मन्त्र-भेदान्

ऊचेऽसौ तमभि-दधद् वि-संशयांशः ॥ 16-43 ॥

‘ಸಂಶಯದ ಲೇಶವೂ ಇರದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಆ ಖಂಡದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತ ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಿದರು ನಾರಾಶಂಸಿ’ ಮುಂತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಮೊದಲಾಗುವ ‘ಕುಂತಾಪ-ಸೂಕ್ತ’ದ ಚಂದದ ಮಂತ್ರ-ವಿಶೇಷಗಳನ್ನು ಛಂದಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಂದ ಸೋರಿಹೊದ ಸಾರವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಸಂಹಿತೆಯ ಬಲ್ಲವುಗಳನ್ನು; ಯಾಗದ ಆರನೆಯ ದಿವಸ ಪರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಚತುರ್ಮುಖನಿಂದ ವಿಹಿತವಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು!

16-43. Without the least shred of uncertainty (beyond doubt) Poornaprajna explained the portion of the Veda in question and apprised them of the significance of the distinctive sacred hymns including the fascinating Nara Samsi Vedic Mantra, recited by the Brahman, a Ritwik on the 6th day of the ritual.

पाण्डित्यं परममवेत्य तस्य तादृक्

सङ्घर्षात् क्षुभित-मना विपक्ष-सङ्घः ।

नार्थः स्यादयमिति वर्णयन्नथ त्वं

तं ब्रूहीत्युरुमतिनेरितोऽद्रवद् द्राक् ॥ 16-44 ॥

‘ಅವರ ಅಂಥ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಗೊಂದಲಗೊಂಡು ಕಂಗಾಲಾದ ಎದುರಾಳಿ ಪಂಡಿತರು, ‘ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಈ ಅರ್ಥ’ ಎಂದಾಗ ನುಡಿದರು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರು: ‘ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ನೀವೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು’ – ಎಂದು. ಒಡನೆ ಕಾಲುಕತ್ತಿರು ಎಲ್ಲ ಪಂಡಿತರು.

16-44. Discerning the unmatched erudition of Poornaprajna the clique of rival disputants whose minds were agitated by heated contests complained: This is not the correct interpretation’. The Acharya unruffled said, ‘Well, then, you give out the exact explanation’. This counter-challenge put the hostile camp to hasty flight.

सोऽपृच्छत् तमथ महाह्वयोपसर्गा
 यत्रोक्ता मनु-चरणोपसृज्य-रूपाः ।
 तस्यार्थं वचन-चयस्य तं ब्रुवाणः
 स्थैर्यार्थं सपदि स लेख्यां-बभूव ॥ 16-45 ॥

'ಮರಳಿ ಕೇಳಿದರು ಪಂಡಿತರು: ಮಹಾನಾಮ್ನಿಯ ಐದು ಅವಯವಗಳನ್ನು ಐದು ಮಂತ್ರಗಳ ಚರಣಗಳೊಡನೆ ಜೋಡಿಸಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವ ಐತರೇಯ-ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣದ ಖಂಡದ ವಾಕ್ಯಸಮೂಹದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು; ಅದನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ದಾಖಲೆಗಾಗಿ ಒಡನೆ ಅಲ್ಲೆ ಬರಿಯಿಸಿಟ್ಟರು.

16-45. The run-aways emboldened again, to disarm Poonaprajna, asked him to expatiate on that portion of the Brahmana which elaborates the Mahanamni Rk with its five limbs read in conjunction with relevant Padas. Acharya with ease brilliantly expounded the meaning of the portion of the Mahanamni Riks and other Padas that are to be read together.

सम्पूर्णं शशिनमिवोदितं कृशः श्वा
 चुक्षोभाशुभ-निकरो निरीक्ष्य मध्वम् ।
 प्रत्यर्थी स्वयमिति दूरवोऽभिधावन्
 किं तेन क्षतममृताकरस्य तस्य ॥ 16-46 ॥

'ಮದ್ವರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಕೆಂಗೆಟ್ಟಿತು ಕೇಡಿಗರ ಪಡೆ, ತಾವು ಎದುರಾಳಿಗಳೆಂದು ಗುಲ್ಲೇಬಿಸುತ್ತೆ! ಮೂಡಿಬಂದ ಹುಣ್ಣಿಮೆಯ ಚಂದ್ರನನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬೊಗಳುವ ಸೊರಗಿದ ಸೊಣಗನಂತೆ! ಮುಕ್ತಿಯ ನೆಲೆ[ಸೊದೆಯ ಸಲೆ]ಯಾದ ಆಚಾರ್ಯ-ಮದ್ವರಿಗೆ [ಚಂದ್ರನಿಗೆ] ಅದರಿಂದೇನು ನಷ್ಟ?

16-46. Beholding Anandatirtha, their adversary in disputation lustrous like the full moon, the fell folk quaked with fear and scuttled away like feeble dogs scampering in the weariness howling from afar mistaking the moon as their foe. What (harm) could be done by them to the Acharya who bestows bliss or to the moon the very source of nectar?

निस्वानां कतिपय-भुक्ति-युक्त-भक्तं
भक्तानां व्यधित चतुर्गुणं दयालुः ।
भूङ्क्ते स्म त्रि-दश-नरोप-भोग्यमन्नं
सं-प्रीत्यै स धन-वतां बृहत्-प्रबोधः ॥ 16-47 ॥

‘ಕರುಣಾಳುವಾದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞಮುನಿ ಬಡವರಾದ ಭಕ್ತರು ತಂದ, ಕೆಲವರಿಗಷ್ಟೆ ಉಣ್ಣಲು ನಾಕಾಗಬಹುದಾದ ಅನ್ನವನ್ನು ನಾಕುಪಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದರು; ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು ಮೂವತ್ತು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉಣ್ಣಲು ಬೇಕಷ್ಟು ಅನ್ನ ತಂದಾಗ ಅವರ ಪ್ರೀತಿಗಾಗಿ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ತಾನೆ ಉಂಡರು.

16-47. The gracious Madhwacharya redoubled the food offered by the indigent which could suffice only for a few of his followers. To gratify the affluent, Pituman (Lord Vayu), Madhwacharya consumed the fare that could cater for thirty mouths.

वृष्ट्यादेः स नि-यमनादि चक्र एतत्
चित्रं किं भुवन-नियामके समीरे ।
आप्येवं भुवन-गुरोः कृतानुवादः
कृत्येषु प्रवर इतीह वर्णयामः ॥ 16-48 ॥

‘ಅವರು ಮಳೆ ಮುಂತಾದುದನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದರೆ ಲೋಕಗಳನ್ನೆ ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ವಾಯುದೇವರಿಗೆ ಅದೇನು ಅಚ್ಚರಿ! ಆದರೂ ಲೋಕಗುರುಗಳ ಲೀಲೆಯ ಅನುವಾದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವಿಲ್ಲಿ ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ’.

16-48. It is no surprise that Madhwacharya, the incarnation of Mukhyaprana who regulates the universe, performed some super-human miracles like pouring rains at will. Yet these are described with a pious feeling that the narration of the extraordinary deeds of the preceptor of the world is one's supreme duty in life.

इत्यूचे धरणि-सुरेण केवलं नो
माध्वीयं विविध-कथा कथासु मान्याः ।
साक्षादप्यमर-वरैरुदीर्यमाणा
गन्धर्वैर्द्यु-सदसि तन्मुदे जगेऽसौ ॥ 16-49 ॥

ಕಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮನ್ನಣೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕುದಾದ ಮಧ್ವಮುನಿಯ ಈ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆ ಹಾರುವ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆಂದಲ್ಲ, ಸ್ವತಃ ದೇವತೆಗಳೇ ಕೊಂಡಾಡುವ ಈ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಗಂಧರ್ವರೂ ದೇವಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಸಂತಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ.

16-49. The diverse life-glories of the most revered and majestic Madhwacharya, were recounted not only by the Brahmin disciples but were openly narrated by the supreme Gods and were sung by the Gandharwas in divine councils for their delight.

तां पद्य-प्रणि-गदितां तु मूर्छयित्वा

तानानामुचित-तयाऽऽत्त-पञ्चमाद्याः ।

गान्धारं द्यु-विषयमुज्ज्वलं सृजन्तो

ग्रामं ते प्र-जगुरकाकि-कम्र-कण्ठाः ॥ 16-50 ॥

ಶ್ರುತಿ ಕೆಡದೆ ಹಾಡುವ ಇನಿದನಿಯ ಕೊರಳ ಆ ಗಂಧರ್ವರು ಹಾಡಿದರು ಅದನ್ನು ಹೊಸೆದು ಹೊಸಹೊಸ ಹಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು; ಆಲಾಪನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸಿ, ತಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಪಂಚಮಾದಿ ಸ್ವರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ, ಸಗ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಳಕೆಯಿರುವ ಗಾಂಧಾರ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಢಾಳಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತ.

16-50. The Gandharwas gifted with melodic voice free from Kaki Blemish, producing the glorious Gandhara-sound-groups and in tune with Panchama and Sapta-swaras, chanted in succession the God-spun poetized biography, in a perfect metrical style fit to be heard in celestial assemblies.

आनम्रैः सु-मुकुट-मौलिभिः कराग्रैः

आताम्रैः प्रति-कलितैः स्मितैर्मुखाब्जैः ।

आश्रावि स्थिरतर-भक्तिभिः सुरेन्द्रैः

तद्-गीता दश-धिषणार्य-वर्य-चर्या ॥ 16-51 ॥

ಅವರು ಹಾಡಿದ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಹಿರಿಚರಿತವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರು ದೇವತೆಗಳು ಬಾಗಿದ ಕಿರೀಟ ಹೊತ್ತ ತಲೆಗಳಿಂದ; ಜೋಡಿಸಿದ ನಸುಕೆಂಬು ಕೈತುದಿಗಳಿಂದ; ಮುಗುಳು ಬೀರುವ ತಾವರೆಮೋರೆಗಳಿಂದ; ತುಂಬಿತುಳುಕುವ ಗಾಢಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ.

16-51. The prominent Gods, with precious crowned heads and folded ruby-tipped hands, with blooming lotus-like faces and pleasing smiles listened to the sweet songs on the saga of the Greatest Acharya, with modesty and stead-fast devotion.

गीर्वाणैर्विजय-महोत्सवस्य पूजां

कुर्वाणैरविरळ-संविदस्तदानीम् ।

वि-स्मेरैर्मुनि-निकरोप-देव-युक्तैः

सु-स्मेरैरथ तमवेक्षितुं प्र-जग्मे ॥ 16-52 ॥

ಮತ್ತಾಗ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರನ್ನು ಕಾಣಲೆಂದು ಬಂದರು ಅವರ ಗೆಲುವಿನ ಹಿರಿ ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸಬಯಸಿದ ದೇವತೆಗಳು; ಬೆರಗುಗೊಂಡವರು; ಮುಗುಳುನಗು ತುಂಬಿದವರು; ಮುನಿಗಳ, ಗಂಧರ್ವರ ಜತೆಗೂಡಿದವರು.

16-52. These deities with their pleasant smiles, adoring the victory-festivities of Purnaprajna moved on in amazement accompanied by sages and Gandharwas to behold Madhwacharya.

आदर्श गुण-गण-दर्शने मुरारेः

सच्छास्त्रं रचितमनेन वर्णयन्तः ।

प्रद्योतैरुडु-पदवीं प्र-काशयन्तः

प्रैक्षन्त प्रचुर-मनो-विलासमेते ॥ 16-53 ॥

ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ನಲ್ಲಡಿಯನ್ನು - ಭಗವಂತನ ಗುಣಗಳ ಗಡಣವನ್ನು ತೋರುವ ಕನ್ನಡಿಯನ್ನು - ಬಣ್ಣಿಸುತ್ತ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೈಯ ಕಾಂತಿಯಿಂದ ಮುಗಿಲನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗಿಸುತ್ತ, ಕಂಡರೀ ದೇವತೆಗಳು ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಬೆಡಗನ್ನು!

16-53. These Gods blazing the empyrean (course of stars) with their effulgence, beholding the graceful personality of Purnaprajna, extolled the soundness of his Shastra which reflects like a mirror the congeries of the auspicious attributes of Lord Narayana.

नाकीन्द्रास्तमवनि-भागमा-वसन्तं

सु-श्लोकैरपि भुवनानि भूषयन्तम् ।

नेमुः खादुप-निषदं तदैतरेयीं

व्याख्यान्तं विविध-विशिष्ट-शिष्य-मध्ये ॥ 16-54 ॥

ತಲೆ ಬಾಗಿದರು ಆಗಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿರಿಯ ಸಗ್ಗಿಗರು, ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿರುವ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರಿಗೆ; ತನ್ನ ಹಿರಿಜಸದಿಂದ ಮೂರು ಲೋಕಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗುವವರಿಗೆ; ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಹಿರಿಯ ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಐತರೇಯನಿತ್ತ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತ ಕೂತವರಿಗೆ!

16-54. The renowned Gods humbly bowed to the revered Acharya who adorns the world with his immaculate fame now inhabiting that portion of the earth, seated in the midst of different distinguished disciples, expounding the secrets of the Aitareya Upanishad.

श्रीमन्तं शशि-वदनं कुशेशयाक्षं
गम्भीर-स्वरमति-दिव्य-लक्षणाढ्यम् ।
पश्यन्तः स्व-गुरुमतार्चिचन् कृतार्था
वाण्या तं हरि-रति-पूर्ण-काममेते ॥ 16-55 ॥

ಕೃತಕೃತ್ಯರಾದ ಈ ದೇವತೆಗಳು ನುಡಿಪೂಜೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರು, ಕಣ್ಣುಬ ತುಂಬುತ್ತ ತಮ್ಮ ಗುರು ಶ್ರೀಮಧ್ವರನ್ನು, ಚಂದಿರನಂಥ ಮೋರೆಯವರನ್ನು, ತಾವರೆಯೆಸಳಿನಂಥ ಕಣ್ಣಳವರನ್ನು, ತುಂಬಿದ ಆಳ ದನಿಯವರನ್ನು, ಅಲೌಕಿಕವಾದ ಚೆಲುವಿನಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದವರನ್ನು, ಹರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗೆ ನೆಟ್ಟ ಪೂರ್ಣಕಾಮರನ್ನು!

16-55. These Gods, seeing their own dignified, lotus-eyed preceptor, with his moon-like face and solemn voice, enriched with thirty-two divine marks of excellence, contented enough with his stead-fast devotion to Lord Narayana, regarded themselves as highly blessed and worshipped him with hymns profuse.

अहरो दुरागम-तमः स्व-गो-गणैः
अकरोर्मुकुन्द-गुण-वृन्द-दर्शनम् ।
अजयश्चतुर्दश जगन्ति सद्-गुणैः
शरणं गुरो करुणयाऽपि नो भवेः ॥ 16-56 ॥

'ದುಃಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಕಡು ಕತ್ತಲನ್ನು ದೂರಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ನುಡಿ-ಗಡಣದ ಬೆಳಕಿನಿಂದ; ಮುಕುಂದನ ಗುಣವೃಂದದ ದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದಿರಿ; ಮೂರು ಲೋಕಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆಲಿದಿರಿ ಸದ್ಗುಣಗಳಿಂದ; ಓ ಗುರುವೆ, ಕರುಣೆಯಿಟ್ಟು ಕಾಪಾಡಿದಿರಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನೂ!

16-56. Your cogent interpretation (putting together of words) has dispelled the darkness of the corrupt Shastras. You have presented well-nigh, the whole gamut of the Lord's auspicious attributes. You surpass the fourteen worlds in superiority of merit (like Vishnu-Bhakti). Oh Venerable Guru, out of sheer compassion be our savior (Chief Resort). (A beautiful description of the exploits of our Acharya.)

नमस्ते प्राणेश प्रणत-विभवायावनिमगा

नमः स्वामिन् राम-प्रियतम हनूमन् गुरु-गुण ।

नमस्तुभ्यं भीम प्रबल-तम कृष्णोष्ट भगवन्

नमः श्रीमन मध्व प्रदिश सुदृशं नो जय-जय ॥ 16-57 ॥

‘ಓ ಪ್ರಾಣಪತಿಯೆ, ಅಡ್ಡಬಿದ್ದವರನುದ್ದರಿಸಲೆಂದೆ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರಿ; ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ ನಿಮಗೆ. ಓ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯೇ, ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನಿಗೆ ಅಚ್ಚುಮೆಚ್ಚಾದವರೆ, ಓ ಹಿರಿಯ ಗುಣಗಳ ನೆಲೆಯೆ, ಓ ಹನುಮಂತನಾಗಿ ಬಂದವರೆ, ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ. ಓ ಭಗವನ್, ಕೃಷ್ಣನಿಗೆ ಅಚ್ಚುಮೆಚ್ಚಾದವರೆ, ಕೆಚ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿ-ಸಾಟಿಯಿರದ ಭೀಮನಾಗಿ ಬಂದವರೆ, ನಿಮಗೆ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ. ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ವ-ಮುನಿಯೆ, ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ ನಿಮಗೆ; ನಿಜದ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ನಮಗೆ. ಜಯವಾಗಲಿ ಜಯವಾಗಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ!’

16-57. O Lord of the Senses, accept our humble and hearty salutations. (in your three embodiments) you have descended on the earth to bestow the wealth of the highest glories of life on the righteous ones who salute you in total surrender. Obeisance to you, Master Hanuman, the bosom of exquisite virtues, most dear to Sri Ramachandra. Salutations to you, illustrious Bheemasena, the most potent and Supreme, the very life-breath of Sri Krishna. Respectful adorations to you, Acharya Madhwa, the mine of lore infinite. Enlighten us with wisdom.

Let victory crown you! Let success smile on you!

इति नि-गदितवन्तस्तत्र वृन्दारकेन्द्रा

गुरु-विजय-महं तं लाळयन्तो महान्तम् ।

ववृषुरखिल-दृश्यं पुष्प-वारं सु-गन्धं

हरि-दयित-वरिष्ठे श्रीमदानन्द-तीर्थे ॥ 16-58 ॥

ಸಗ್ಗಿಗರು ನಾಯಕರು ಹೀಗೆ ಕೊಂಡಾಡುತ್ತ ಮುಗಿಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಗುರುಗಳ ಆ ವೆಗ್ಗಳದ ಗೆಲುವಿನ ಹಬ್ಬವನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತ, ಸುರಿಸಿದರು ಎಲ್ಲರು ಕಾಣುವಂತೆ, ಗಮಗಮಿಸಿವ ಸಗ್ಗದ ಹೂಗಳ ಸುರಿಮಳೆಯನ್ನು, ಹರಿ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಆನಂದತೀರ್ಥರ ಮೇಲೆ.

16-58. Praying thus, the gods Indra and others gathered in the sky and rained on him heaps of flowers to the witness of all, to celebrate the triumphs

of the blessed Anandatirtha, the pre-eminent among the votaries of Lord Narayana.

इति श्रीमत्कवि-कुल-तिलक-त्रिविक्रम-पण्डिताचार्य-सुत श्री-नारायण-पण्डिताचार्य-विरचिते
श्री-मध्व-विजये महा-काव्ये-आनन्दाङ्किते षोडशः सर्गः

Appendix 1

(Verses in Bhavaprakashika to substantiate the authenticity of the biographical details of Madhwacharya are included for the benefit of the readers.)

सुरनाथगुरुः सुरभीकृतदिङ्गमुखया नवचन्दनमिश्रितया ।

अतिकोमलया तुलसीप्रसवच्छटयैक्ष्यत पुम्भिरसौ लसितः ॥ 1 ॥

The people saw Madhwacharya, the preceptor and master of Gods, glistening with the garland of delicate and charming flowers and basil bits scented with sandal paste that spread the fragrance in all directions.

प्राणाधीशः प्राण उक्थ्यो ज्येष्ठः श्रेष्ठोऽखिलेश्वरः ।

पाप्मनाऽविद्ध इत्यादिनानोपनिषदीरितः ॥ 2 ॥

He is spoken of in the Upanishads as the Lord of Life, Prana, Uktha, Jyestha, Shrestha and the ruler of the entire cosmos, untouched by sin.

स देवश्रेष्ठ इत्यादिभारताद्यैश्च वर्णितः ।

प्राण इत्येव लोकैश्च स महामहिमा ह्यतः ॥ 3 ॥

He is described in Mahabharata as the greatest among the Gods (except Narayana and Sri Lakshmi) along with other glorifying epithets. So great is his majesty and so is he lauded in the world.

सर्वज्ञानबलादीनामनुसन्धानसुक्ष्मः ।

प्राणावतारेष्वभितस्तस्मान्नात्राप्यपूर्णता ॥ 4 ॥

He is competent to manifest his omniscience and prowess in all his three incarnations; so even in his embodiment as Madhwa he has the same sufficiency (suffers not from incompleteness).

सामर्थ्याशांशमेवात्र प्रादुश्चक्रे जगद्गुरुः ।

तत्राप्यमर्त्यदृश्यांशो देवैरेवान्वभूयत ॥ 5 ॥

The preceptor of the world has manifested on this earth only a fraction of the moiety of his might and some of these wonders, being beyond the human bounds, can be experienced by Gods alone.

चर्या दृष्टा नरैःकाश्चिद्विस्मृता देवमायया ।

अविस्मृताश्च पुरुषैर्नास्माभिः सकलाः श्रुताः ॥ 6 ॥

The angelic deeds of Madhwacharya seen by some are forgotten by them owing to God's Will. Even those remembered by them are not heard in entirety by the common folk.

श्रुताश्च काश्चिन्नैवोक्ता देवगुह्यत्वनिश्चयात् ।

अन्यास्तथैव न प्रोक्ता ग्रन्थबाहुल्यभीतितः ॥ 7 ॥

Whatever past pre-eminent performances are listened to are not wholly disclosed, some of them being decidedly mysterious and some others being left out for fear of increase in bulk (of the book).

उक्ताश्च विस्मृता नैव तस्मादेवात्र कारणात् ।

प्रायेण नैकमात्रोक्ताः कथिता इह सर्वशः ॥ 8 ॥

For that reason alone, those celebrated deeds that are not forgotten are related and primarily all those that are narrated not by one, but by many.

मया दृष्टा ध्रुवमिति प्रोक्ताः प्रायेण पूरुषैः ।

द्वयोर्वक्रोर्विरोधेऽत्र स्वीकृता प्रबलस्य गीः ॥

तुल्यं तु सूक्ष्मं दृष्ट्वादौ (तुल्ये तत्सूक्ष्मदृष्ट्यादौ)

देवे(दैवे) नैव परीक्ष्यते ॥ 9 ॥

The exploits recounted are mostly those that are positively posited by people thus: 'We have really seen it with our own eyes'. Where there are contradictory statements, the more forceful among the two has been accepted. When they are equally weighty, (then) discretion is allowed to decide the matter.

काव्यश्रिये वा गुरुकीर्तये वा प्रोक्तं स्वयैवापि मनीषयेति ।

तस्मान्न शङ्कोत महाजनेऽस्मिन्पुंसा कुशाग्रीयधियाऽप्यश्यम् ॥ 10 ॥

Hence the general public should not mistrust in the material presented, thinking it as self-fabricated to boost up the greatness of one's preceptor or

to vaunt one's talent or to heighten the poetic beauty; more so the shrewed ones (should not disbelieve.).

मन्दप्रबोधजनतोपकृतिं विधित्सुर्मध्वप्रसङ्गपरमोत्सवलम्पटोऽसौ ।

कृत्वापि मध्वविजयं व्यधितास्य किञ्चिद्भावप्रकाशनमिदं हरये नमोऽस्तु ॥ 11 ॥

Anything associated with Madhwacharya is a thing of jubilation to me. With a view to serve (keeping in mind the welfare of) the general public, Sumadhwa Vijaya is composed to reveal the import of those festivities to some extent. Salutations to Lord Hari.

त्रिविक्रम विपश्चितो गुणनिधेः सुशिष्याः सुताः

सतामभिमतास्त्रयो यस्तृतीयोऽत्र नारायणः ।

स मध्वविजयं व्यधाद् गुरुगिरा सदानन्ददः

प्रसीदतु ततः सदादशमतिः स नारायणः ॥ 12 ॥

Narayana, (deserving the reverence of the righteous) the third among the disciplined sons of Trivikrama Pandita, the store of virtues, composed this Madhwa Vijaya (conquest of Madhwa), with the mandate of his preceptor-father. Let Poornaprajna along with the ever bliss-yielding Lord Narayana be pleased.