

---

vAkya examples

---

## ವಾಕ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ

---

Document Information



---

Text title : vAkyasaNgraha udaaharaNa

File name : vaakyaexamples.itx

Category : sUchI, vaakyasangraha

Location : doc\_z\_misc\_vaakyasangraha

Latest update : 1998

Send corrections to : sanskrit@cheerful.com

---

This text is prepared by volunteers and is to be used for personal study and research. The file is not to be copied or reposted without permission, for promotion of any website or individuals or for commercial purpose.

**Please help to maintain respect for volunteer spirit.**

---

Please note that proofreading is done using Devanagari version and other language/scripts are generated using **sanscript**.

---

December 17, 2022

*sanskritdocuments.org*

---

## ವಾಕ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ



ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾವಲ್ಲಭತೇ ಜ್ಞಾನಂ

shraddhAvA.Nllabhate j nAnaM

One who is sincere obtains knowledge.

Reference:

shrImad bhagavadgIta chapter 4 verse 39

Main Shloka:

ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾವಲ್ಲಭತೇ ಜ್ಞಾನಂ ತತ್ತರಃ ಸಂಯತೇಂದ್ರಿಯಃ .

ಜ್ಞಾನಂ ಲಬ್ಧ್ವಾ ಪರಾಂ ಶಾಂತಿಮಚಿರೇಣಾಧಿಗಚ್ಛತಿ ..

shabdArtha:

shraddhAvAn = One with Sincere Faith, labhate = obtains,

j nAnaM = Knowledge, saMyatendriyaH = Who has mastered his

senses, labdhvA = having obtained, shAntiM = peace (mokSha,

liberation), achireNa = not in long time (quickly),

adhigachchati = attains

Meaning (ಭಾವಾರ್ಥ):

He, who has faith, is devoted to Me and has secured mastery

over his senses, obtains that knowledge and having got it

attains quickly shAnti (MokSha, liberation)

Description:

This verse occurs in the j nana yoga chapter of shrImad

bhagavadgIta. Shri Krishna is describing to Arjuna the

essential qualification necessary in an aspirant desirous of

knowledge which leads to liberation. That qualification is

shraddha, which means total dedication and sincerity of

purpose. Such devotion and dedication coupled with mastery

over ones senses leads to true knowledge. When one acquires

true knowledge, one quickly attains immense peace.

In previous verses, He emphasizes the purifying ability of true knowledge. He instructs that a sincere aspirant should endeavor to acquire knowledge by prostration, by enquiry, and by service. In later verses, He warns that those who remain insincere, ignorant, and doubtful perish. Those who cannot clear their doubts have neither happiness in this world nor the world beyond. He, therefore, urges Arjuna to cut asunder the doubts born out of ignorance with knowledge acquired through sincere enquiry and stand up for battle.

Main Reference:

shrImad bhagavadgIta chapter 4, chapter 17

Related story:

Mahabharata

Further readings:

MahAbharata

shrImad bhagavtaM

Comments:

Shrimad BhagavadgIta is a very widely available resource and there are many interpretations of it available these days. Shrimad BhagavadgIta forms the core of vedantic thoughts. It is a dialogue between shri Krishna and Arjuna (shrikRiShNArjuna saMvada). It essentially teaches the science of the infinite (brahma vidya) and a practical methodology (yoga shastra) of reaching that Supreme Reality as emphasized at the end of each chapter of it. Any interpretation that strays from what is contained in the colophon could be potentially a suspect. The tradition has given us chiefly three systems of interpretation namely, Advaita, VishiShThAdaivta and Dvaita meaning monism, qualified monism and dualism respectively. To get to the essence of the wisdom contained in it, one would be well

advised to adhere to one of traditional systems rather than accept any and every interpretation.

AR

ಮಹಾಜನೋ ಯೇನ ಗತಃ ಸ ಪಂಥಾಃ

mahAjano yena gataH sa panthAH

Follow the path tread by the great, wise people.

Reference Shloka:

ತರ್ಕೋಽಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಃ ಶ್ರುತಯೋ ವಿಭಿನ್ನಾ  
ನೈಕೋ ಖೂಷಿಯಸ್ಯ ಮತಂ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಂ .  
ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಯ ತತ್ತ್ವಂ ನಿಹಿತಂ ಗುಹಾಯಾಂ  
ಮಹಾಜನೋ ಯೇನ ಗತಃ ಸ ಪಂಥಾಃ ..

shabdArtha:

tarka = logic, apratiShTTaH = not unbiased, shrutaya =  
revelations(vedic scriptures), vibhinnA = many, naiko =  
not one, RiShi = sage(wisemen), mataH = doctrine,  
pramANam= established fact, dharma = right conduct,  
tattvaM = essence, nihitaM = very subtle, guhAyAm =  
secret, mahAjana = great men, gataH = follow,  
panthAH = path

Meaning (ಭಾವಾರ್ಥ):

Logical reasoning is not without bias(assumptions),  
vedic revelations are numerous, not one wisemen's thesis  
can be accepted as facts, truly the essence of right  
conduct is a very subtle secret. So the only recourse is  
walk in the footsteps of great men.

Description:

This is a response from yudhiShThira, the eldest of  
pandava brothers, to a query posed by yakSha, a celestial  
being. The original query is what is the way?

YudhiShThira is echoing the wisdom of expereince. He is satating  
that we cannot rely totally on rational thinking as it is not  
without its bias. One has sieve through numerous revelations to

gain information and it is not handy guide for us. The thesis of not one Rishi (scientist, researcher) has been established as canonical. With such difficulties facing us in all modes of enquiry, what is the way that can leads us out of ignorance to knowledge and to right conduct? Only, walking in the footsteps of great men ahead us who have experienced the truth can really give us the way.

Reference:

yakSha yudhiShThira saMvAda in Mahabharata vana parva

Related Story:

This incident occurs when Pandavas are in exile. Once during their stay in the forests, pandavas are very thirsty. Yudhishtira sends Nakula(youngest) to fetch some water for the rest. Nakula locates a pond after much searching. Just as he tries to quench his thirst, an invisible person's voice asks him to first answer his questions before drinking the water. Nakula is very thirsty and he disregards the voice. As soon as he tries to sip the water, he instantly falls down dead. Meanwhile, yudhiShThira is concerned and sends sahadewa to find the whereabouts of Nakula and also get some water. On reaching the pond, Sahadeva also does exactly like his brother and falls down unconscious. Arjuna goes next, finding his brothers lying dead, and hearing the heavenly voice, he becomes very furious and defiant. He also first tries to quench his thirst and meets with same consequence. Likewise Bhimasena too, who went next. Finally, Yudhishtira arrives and accepts the condition put forth by the invisible person. He replies each question to the best of his reasoning abilities. We see a fascinating discussion between yakSha (lord yama dharmaraja in disguise) and Yudhishtira. YakSha asks crptic questions and Yudhishtira provides refreshingly innovative and wonderfully informative answers. Pleased with the responses, yakSha tells him that he can only free one of his brothers. He then asks yudhiShThira to choose one from the four. Faced with such

preplexing choice, Yudhishtira picks Sahadeva!! Surprised by the choice, yakSha asks him why he picked Sahadeva over Bhima and Arjuna? He calmly replies, Of the sons of Kunthi, I am still alive, but of sons of Madri(Makula and Sahadeva) none is alive. To be fair to my mothers, I picked Sahadeva. Again very impressed by the response, lord yama brings all the four paNDavas to life!!

From the example set by Yudhishtira himself it is clear that he is great and noble person. The path set by him is worthy of emulation.

Further Reading:

Mahabharata

Comments:

There are many great wise individuals to follow.

Where you might end up

depends on whom you choose to or not to follow.

AR

---

*vAky examples*

pdf was typeset on December 17, 2022

---

Please send corrections to [sanskrit@cheerful.com](mailto:sanskrit@cheerful.com)

