

Lesson 25: Exercise Pages 325 - 326

Sanskrit to English

1. तस्मिन् देव-देवे गते सः भगीरथः अतितीव्रं तपः तपन्^{त्प्} 1P PrAP 1/1 महेश्वरस्य शूलिनः शिवस्य संवत्सरं पूजनम् अकरोत्^{क्} 8P imperf III/1 |
When the god of gods was gone this Bhagīratha, practising extremely severe austerity, did the worship of the great lord Śiva, the one with a trident, for a year.
2. अथ संवत्सरे संपूर्णे सर्व-लोक-नमस्कृतः उमापतिः राजानम् उवाच ।
Now when a year was completed, the husband of Umā, bowed before by all the world, told the king.
3. “सुप्रसन्नः ते^{4/1} अहम् अस्मि नर-श्रेष्ठ तव प्रियं करिष्यामि^{क्} P fut I/1 |
“I am well-disposed towards you, O best of men, I will do you a favour.
4. शैल-राजस्य दुहितरं^{2/1} गंगां शिरसा^{3/1} धारयिष्यामि^{धृ} 10P fut I/1 |”
I will bear Gaṅgā, the daughter of the king of the mountains, with my head.”
5. इति उक्त्वा तदनन्तरं हिमवतः शिखरम् अभिरुह्य उमापतिः आकाशगां नदीं गंगाम् आभाष्य “पृथिवीं निपत^{नि-पत्} 1P imper II/1” इति उदित्वा^{वद्} ger कैलासस्थं स्वनिवासं प्रत्यागच्छत् ।
Having thus spoken, thereupon the husband of Umā, having climbed upon the peak of the Himālaya, having called upon the heavenly river Gaṅgā, having said, “Fall on the earth,” he returned to his own abode situated on Kailāsa.
6. महेश्वरस्य तद् वचनं श्रुत्वा पर्वतस्य ज्येष्ठा दुहिता क्रोध-समन्विता अतिमहत्-रूपं दुःसहं वेगं च कृत्वा शंकरस्य मूर्ध्नि^{7/1} न्यपतत् ।
Having heard this the speech of the great lord, the eldest daughter of the mountain, endowed with anger, having made an excessively great form and unbearable vehemence, fell on the head of Śaṅkara.
7. भगवान् तु तस्याः तं दर्पं दृष्ट्वा क्रुद्धः भूत्वा तां देवीं तिरोभावयितुं^{तिरो-भू. c-inf} बुद्धिम् अकरोत् ।
But the blessed one, having seen this her pride, having become angered, made up his mind to conceal that goddess.
8. सा जटा-मण्डल-गह्वरे हिमवत्-वन-प्रतिमे रुद्रस्य मूर्धनि पतिता तत्र एव बहून् संवत्सरान् भ्रान्त्वा अपि महीं पतितुं निर्गन्तुं न अशक्नोत्^{शक्} 5P imperf III/1 |

She fell on the head of Rudra, impenetrable due to his knot of twisted hair, like the forest of the Himālaya, (and) although having wandered there alone for many years, she was not able to get out to fall on the earth.

9. परमं यत्नं कृत्वा अपि ततः निर्गन्तुम् अ-शक्नुवती^{शक् 5P PrAP 2/1} तां ज्ञात्वा ततः संतुष्टः गंगां विससर्ज^{वि-सृज् A perf III/1} ।
Having realized her as being unable to go out from there although having made a supreme effort, thereafter satisfied, he released Gaṅgā.
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10. तस्यां विसृष्टायां^{वि-सृज् PPP 7/1} सप्त स्रोतांसि^{1/+ जज्ञिरे^{जन् A perf III/+}} ।
When she was released, seven rivers were born.
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11. ह्लादिनी पावनी नलिनी च प्राचीं दिशं सुचक्षुः तु सीता सुन्धुः च महानदी प्रतीचीं दिशं जग्मुः ।
Hlādinī, Pāvnī, and Nalinī went to the eastern direction, but Sucakṣus, Sītā, and the great river Sindhu went to the western direction.
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12. तासां नदीनां सप्तमी गंगा स्वयं स्व-स्यन्दनम् आस्थितं भगीरथम् अन्वगच्छत् ।
The seventh of these rivers, Gaṅgā herself followed Bhagīratha mounted on his own chariot.
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13. तेन प्रकारेण आकाशगा गंगा गगनात् शंकरस्य शिरः ततः धरणीम् आगता ।
By this method the heavenly Gaṅgā came to the head of Śaṅkara from the heaven, thereafter to earth.
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14. यस्मात् शंकरः महानदीं गंगां शिरसा अधारयत् तस्मात् ‘गंगाधरः’ इति विश्रुतः ।
Since Śaṅkara bore the great river Gaṅgā with his head, he is known as ‘Gaṅgā-dhara’.
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15. तदा इमं लोकं गंगा-अवतरणं दिदृक्षुवः^{दृश् d-1/+} अमित-ओजसः देव-गणाः विमानैः गगने चलन्तः^{चल् 1P PrAP 1/+} परम-विस्मयं समवाप्नुवन्^{सम्-अव-आप् 5P imperf III/+} ।
Then desirous of seeing the descent of Gaṅgā to this world, the groups of devas having boundless power, moving in the heaven with their aerial chariots, attained supreme wonder.
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16. गगनं हि विविधैः मत्स्यैः अन्यैः च कच्छप-शिशुमार-आदिभिः जलचरैः आकीर्णम् ।
For the sky was scattered with varied fish and other water creatures, tortoises and dolphins, etc.
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17. अपरं च जल-पतनं भय-आक्रान्त-पतंगानां विरवः च भयंकरं शब्दम् अकुरुताम्^{कृ} 8P imperf III/2 |
Moreover the falling of the water and the clamour of birds seized with fear made a frightful sound.
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18. जनाः सर्वत्र तं तीव्रं निनादं श्रोतुम् अशक्नुवन्^{शक्} 5P imperf III/+ |
People everywhere were able to hear the sharp sound.
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19. क्वचिद् महादेवस्य शीर्षात् अतिद्रुतं प्रस्रवत्^{प्र-स्रु} 1P PrAP 1/1 जलं पृथिवीं वेगेन अधुनोत्^{धू} 5P imperf III/1
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In one place the water flowing quickly from the head of the great lord shook the earth with vehemence.
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20. क्वचिद् सलिलं सलिलेन एव प्रतिहतं कुटिलम् असरत् ततः च सहसा ऊर्ध्वं गच्छत्^{गाम्} 1P PrAP 1/1
पुनः वसुधां पपात^{पत्} P perf III/1 |
In another place water impeded by water alone flowed crookedly, and therefore it suddenly went up and again fell to the earth.
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21. “यद् तोयं शंकर-शिरसः भ्रष्टं तद् एव जलं निर्मलं च गत-^{BV5}कल्मषं च” इति चिन्तयित्वा सर्वे ते वसुधा-तल-निवासिनः^{1/+} तद् पस्पृशुः^{स्पृशुः} P perf III/+ |
“The water that was fallen from the head of Śaṅkara, that very water is pure and having impurity gone from it,” thus having thought all the residents of the earth world touched it.
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22. ये च स्वर्गात् वसुधा-तलं शापात् प्रपतिताः तत्र अभिषेकम् अकुर्वन्^{कृ} 8P imperf III/+ ते तेन तत्-क्षणे गत-कल्मषाः |
And they who were fallen on the earth world from heaven due to a curse, did consecration there, (and) due to that they were with impurity gone from them at that moment.
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23. तेन अद्भुतेन तोयेन धूत-^{BV6}पापाः स्वर्गं पुनः आविश्य स्वान् लोकान् प्रतिपेदिरे^{प्र-पद्} A perf III/+ |
By the wondrous water, having their sins washed, having re-entered heaven, attained their own worlds.
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24. सर्वे देवाः ऋषि-गणाः दैत्य-दानव-राक्षसाः गन्धर्व-यक्ष-अप्सरसः किन्नर-महोरगाः जलचराः च भगीरथ-रथम् अनुगच्छन्तीं^{अनु-गाम्} 1P PrAP 2/1P गंगाम् अन्वगच्छन् |
All the devas, groups of sages, daityas, dānavas, and rākṣasas, gandharvas, yakṣas, and apsarases, kinnaras and great snakes, and water creatures, followed Gaṅgā, following the chariot of Bhagīratha.

25. यत्र महातेजाः महात्मा भगीरथः गतः तत्र एव यशस्विनी सर्वासां^{6/+} सरितां^{6/+} श्रेष्ठा सर्व-पाप-
विनाशिनी जगाम ।
Where the great soul Bhagīratha of great splendour and went, there alone the
famed greatest of all rivers, destroyer of all sins went.
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26. तत्-कालं तु महर्षिः जह्नुः यज्ञे व्यापृतः आसीत् तस्य च महात्मनः एवं यजमानस्य^{यज्ञ 1A PrAP 6/1} गंगा
यज्ञ-वाटं संप्लवायामास^{सम्-प्लु P c-perf III/1} ।
But during that time, the great sage Jahnu was occupied in a sacrifice, and
Gaṅgā inundated the sacrifice enclosure of that thus sacrificing great soul.
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27. तस्याः अवलेपेन अपि क्रुद्धः महर्षिः गंगायाः सर्वं जलम् अपिबत् ।
Although angered by her arrogance, the great sage drank all the water of
Gaṅgā.
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28. तद् अद्भुतं दृष्ट्वा एव सर्वे देवाः अन्ये गगन-निवासिनः च परम-विस्मयं गत्वा तम् ऋषि-सत्तमं पूजयितुं
समुपचक्रमिरे^{सम्-उप-क्रम् A perf III/+} तैः च गंगा महातपसः ऋषेः दुहितृत्वं नीता ।
Having just seen that wonder, all the devas and other residents of heaven
having gone to supreme wonder, began to worship the best of sages, and by
them Gaṅgā was made a daughter of the sage whose austerities were great.
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29. तेन संतुष्टः महामुनिः गंगां श्रोत्राभ्याम्^{5/2} असृजत् ।
Pleased by this the great sage released Gaṅgā from his ears.
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30. तस्मात् जह्नु-दुहिता गंगा 'जाह्नवी' इति अपि विश्रुता ।
Therefore the daughter of Jahnu, Gaṅgā is also known as 'Jāhnavī'.
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31. तदा सर्वासां सरितां श्रेष्ठा सागरं संप्राप्य रसातलं सगरस्य आत्मजानां भस्म-शोधनार्थम् आविवेश^{आ-}
विश^{P perf III/1} ।
Then the greatest of all rivers having reached the ocean entered the lower
world for the purification of the ashes of the sons of Sagara.
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