

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN NAMES AND TERMS

Names

- Abhinavagupta - (990-1020) Writer on Poetics dramaturgy etc.
Known for his commentaries on Dhvanyaloka titled
Abhinavabharati and Kavyaloka-lochana.
- Anandvardhana - (855 - ?) Poet, rhetorician author of
Dhvanyaloka, a treatise on Dhvani being the essence of
poetry.
- Bhamah - (7th or 8th cen.) author of Kavyalamkara, associated
with alamkara school.
- Bhartrhari - (6th or 7th cen.) Poet, author of Vakyapadiya,
a treatise on grammar.
- Bhoja - (1000-1055) King, writer of Sringara Prakash on
poetics.
- Dandin - (6th cen.) Writer of Kavyadarsha on poetics.
- Dhananjaya - (10th cen.) author of Dasarupaka on dramaturgy.
- Kuntaka - (10th cen.) author of Vakrokti-Jivita Vakrokti
school.
- Mammata - (1050-1125) author of Kavyaprakash, alamkara
school.
- Katyayana - (3rd cen. B.C.) grammarian.
- Nagarjuna - (2nd cen.) Buddhist Philosopher.
- Panini - (5th cen. B.C.) Sanskrit grammarian author of
Ashtadhyayi on grammar.
- Patanjali - (2nd cen. B.C.) grammarian and a commentator on
Panini.
- Rajushekhara (9th, or 10th cen.) Sanskrit and Prakrit Writer.

Valmiki. Traditional author of Ramayana.

Vishvanatha (1300 -) author of Sahitya-darpana alamkara school.

Vyasa - Traditional author of Mahabharata.

Terms

<u>Akarma</u>	inefficient, idle.
<u>Akshar-darshan</u>	realisation of the supreme.
<u>Alamkara</u>	figure of speech.
<u>Alamkarashastra</u>	ancient name for Sanskrit Poetics, later referring to rhetorics or figures of speech. <u>Alamkara</u> school of believes - <u>alamkara</u> to be the essence of poetry.
<u>Alokikabhavan</u>	experiencing the uncommon i.e., aesthetic experience.
<u>Alaukika</u>	not relating to this world, uncommon.
<u>Ananda</u>	joy, delight.
<u>Anandalakshi</u>	leading to joy.
<u>Anubhava</u>	external manifestation of a feeling by appropriate symptoms, accidental emotion.
<u>Apoha</u>	remove, dispell.
<u>Arani</u>	a kind of wood used for kindling sacred fire.
<u>Artha</u>	sense, meaning.
<u>Arthaghatan</u>	act of perceiving the sense or meaning.
<u>Atman</u>	soul
<u>Bhadra-lok</u>	the elite
<u>Bhana</u>	knowledge, awareness

<u>Bhava</u>	state of mind.
<u>Bhoga</u>	enjoyment.
<u>Buddhi</u>	perception, intellect.
<u>Cheto-laya</u>	dissolution of consciousness.
<u>Cheto-vitar</u>	extension of consciousness.
<u>Chita</u>	reasoning faculty, reason.
<u>Chitshuddhi</u>	purity of mind, reason.
<u>Desi</u>	Provincial, local, regional
<u>Dhvani</u>	sound. Dhvani school of Sanskrit believes 'suggested sense' to be the essence of poetry.
<u>Ghatnavilop</u>	dissolution, disappearance of an episode.
<u>Gnana</u>	knowledge
<u>Griha</u>	house.
<u>Jyoti</u>	light, brightness.
<u>Kalpna</u>	imagination, thought
<u>Karan</u>	reason, cause
<u>Karika</u>	Verse on grammatical or philosophical subject.
<u>Karya-Karan</u>	cause and effect
<u>Kavita-bija</u>	the seed of poetry.
<u>Kavya</u>	poetry, poetics
<u>Kritic</u>	an object of creation.
<u>Laukika</u>	wordly, common
<u>Lila</u>	play.
<u>Mantra</u>	sacred verse, prayer to a deity.

<u>Mantric</u>	incantative, devotional
<u>Mantrin</u>	one familiar with sacred texts.
<u>Marg</u>	a high style of something hence a mainstream.
<u>Mimansa</u>	branch of philosophy discussing sources of knowledge and validity of vedas.
<u>Nada</u>	Sound.
<u>Natyashastra</u>	a treatise on dramaturgy, music, acting etc., ascribed to Bharata (2nd century) Almost all important concepts of Sanskrit Poetics emerge from it, <u>rasa</u> being one of them.
<u>Nimitta</u>	cause, motive
<u>Nyaya</u>	branch of philosophy discussing knowledge logically
<u>Pasyanti</u>	utterance of a special or divine kind.
<u>Pingal</u>	Prosody
<u>Pramana</u>	proof, evidence, scale
<u>Pran</u>	principle of life, vitality, essence
<u>Prapanch</u>	illusion, amplification
<u>Pratibhava</u>	genius
<u>Pratikriti</u>	replica
<u>Rajasic</u>	morally dark
<u>Rasa</u>	taste, or flavour, aesthetic emotion. <u>Rasa</u> school of Sanskrit poetics assigns primacy to aesthetic experience in poetry
<u>Rasanubhava</u>	aesthetic experience.
<u>Rasaswadana</u>	perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments or charm.
<u>Rasika</u>	a man of taste

<u>Riti</u>	Style, diction, or mode of expression. <u>Riti</u> school of Sanskrit Poetics considers characteristic style to be the essence of poetry.
<u>Sabda-brahman</u>	eternal verbum
<u>Sabda-vidah</u>	man of letters
<u>Sadhaka</u>	one possessed of supernatural powers, one who seeks spiritual power
<u>Sadhana</u>	spiritual quest
<u>Sahitya</u>	literature
<u>Samasa</u>	compound, union
<u>Samkhya</u>	branch of philosophy discussing liberation.
<u>Samvega</u>	the moment of aesthetic shock, or delight.
<u>Sattwic</u>	virtuous, good
<u>Shastra</u>	science
<u>Shruti</u>	a micro-note in music
<u>Sphota</u>	idea which flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered.
<u>Sthayi-bhava</u>	permanent emotion
<u>Tadatmya</u>	sameness, equivalence, unity of nature.
<u>Tamasic</u>	ignorant, opaque
<u>Vachaka</u>	reader
<u>Vachya</u>	stated
<u>Vachyarth</u>	literal or stated meaning
<u>Vagdevi</u>	Speech goddess
<u>Vaisesika</u>	branch of philosophy discussing matter, mind universe, etc.

Vakrokti

indirect or oblique expression. Vakrokti school of Sanskrit Poetics considers the obliqueness of poetic utterance to be the essence of poetry.

Vibhava

transitory emotion.

Vikalpa

fancy

Vritti

commentary

Vyangy artha

suggested or implied meaning.

Yogin

Yogi.