

Glossary

Arranged according to the English alphabet

antaḥkaraṇa	the internal organ for thought, feeling, memory, determination etc. It has four divisions - the mind, the heart, the conscience, the sense of 'I'.
antarahit	continuous, eternal, unchanging
antar rahit	non-dual; non-discriminatory
akal	undivided; whole; formless
akām	free from desire; disinterested.
akāraṇ	spontaneous; self-caused
ag jag	all inanimate and animate beings in the creation.
agocar	not perceptible; the invisible supreme being
ajapā	a japa which happens by itself without chanting
ajarā	beyond the clutches of time; eternal; a title of the Supreme Being
advait	the philosophy and practice of non-duality; a part of Indian philosophy
adhyātma	the effort to follow a path that leads to self-knowledge and identity with God
anagh	pure; without blemish
anahad	that sound or vibration which occurs by itself, without being struck
anātam [anātma]	that which is not related to the soul or the pursuit of its knowledge
anīha	without desire or passion
anutrās	free from all kinds of fear
abhijit	victorious; the constellation Abhijit
abhūt	that which has never happened before; unprecedented; astonishing
abhed	free from discriminatory behavior; without distinction or difference; similarity
amar dhām	the endless state of liberation
amar pad	achievement of salvation.
amānī	free from considerations of pride and honor
arakta	without color; white; blank
arūtā	without attachment; without desires
alakh	invisible; imperceptible
ali	companion; a woman's female friend
alekh	indescribable; beyond all description; a name of the Supreme Being

avadhūta	a detached ascetic who has shaken off all limitations
avigati	one who has no end; eternal; invisible; a name of the Supreme Being
avidyā	ignorance generated by illusion; false understanding
avināśi	one who cannot be destroyed; immortal; a name of the Supreme Being
avyakta	unmanifested; unexpressed; imperceptible
aśōka	one who is free from all sorrow and worries
aṣṭāṅga	a branch of yoga consisting of eight parts
aṣṭa siddhi	the eight kinds of supernatural powers in yoga
a-śaṅk	free of doubt; fearless; self-confident
asāra	petty, facile; hollow, vain; momentary
asoc	liberated; carefree
ahaṁkāra	a fixation on the sense of self; egoism, pride
ājya	melted or clarified butter for performing oblations into the holy fire
ātma	that part of the Supreme Being that exists in the body, and which is immortal
ātmagyānī	from the spiritual point of view, a person who has obtained the knowledge of himself, and in doing so, has obtained the knowledge of the Supreme Being
ātmārūpa	one's own eternal form; the knowledge of one's indestructible reality
ātmaprakāśa	the light of knowledge obtained through investigating one's own Self
ābharaṇa	in common language it can have several meanings such as an ornament, or something that is covered. In Viveksār Baba Kinaram has used the term <i>baran-ābaran</i> to indicate the formless form of God
ol	protected; reassured; self-confident
indriyajit	a person who has subdued all their senses and their resultant proclivities
indrī [indriya]	five senses of knowledge eg. eye, ear, nose, tongue, and skin, five senses or organs of action eg. larynx, hand, foot, anus, and parts of generation, and the mind, the eleventh organ
udyota	light; radiance, lustre
ubhay	both
ek ras	one that always remains constant, that which does not experience any change
eni	a river
ओदेश [उद्देश्य?]	OHED: ud-deśyā [S.], m. 1. anything referred to; gram. a subject. *2. intention, purpose, object. 3. motive. 4. sense, gist; indication. 5. direction, tendency. — ~ से, adv. on purpose. ???
audh	'swell of the sea'; the ocean
kamal	the lotus flower which, in Hinduism, symbolizes knowledge, liberation and the thousand petalled lotus at the top of the cranium
karma bandha	the result of the rule of cause and effect that pertains to all actions
kāyā paricaya	knowledge of the physical body, but in Hinduism it refers to the subtle body and its various aspects
kāl	time; moment; period (as of kaliyuga); death
kusaṅg	bad company of people, habits and actions
kr̥tpāl	one who performs action to benefit others
khāni [khān]	a mine in normal language; but in the language of the medieval saints, it refers to the source, root, or species of the four kinds of beings that take birth
gajakumbha	the lobe on the upper part of an elephant's forehead
gatakhed	one whose depressions and regrets have all gone away
gam	path; going; arrival; understanding
ghaṭ	a clay pot in conversational language, but a metaphor for the body in the language of the saints
cidānanda	the ever blissful state of the Supreme Being; a name of the Supreme Being
citta	the faculty of thought, reflection, determinations etc; the heart
cetan	a living being whom life keeps performing actions; in Hinduism, caitanya implies omniscience and complete awareness

cor samāy	hidden still like a thief.
caugān	the field of a game like polo; arena.
caudiś	in all directions; fourteenth day of the lunar fortnight
chāyā path	the Milky Way
chāyā-lok	the world of shades other than the phenomenal world
chiti [kṣiti]	the earth; the ground
jantar [yantra]	a machine in normal language, but in tantra it signifies a geometrical design in which various deities are established
jagtrās	suffering of the world
jagadānanda	the supreme lord; the joy of the world; a name of the Supreme Being
jagdvanda	struggles and strife of living in the world
jaḍa	a stupid person; an inanimate or inert body;
jarad	of a golden or yellow color
jarā	old age and the maladies associated with it
jarā maraṇ	old age and death.
jāti pāti	caste and creed
jān [jñāna]	knowledge; understanding; to know; thought; vehicle; to go
jīva	a living being in whom life surges, but different from the Soul (Self), tied within the bounds of action, does not know its real Self
jog [yoga, yogya]	Yoga; suitable; capable
thaharāy	to retain or hold on to; to be able to stay and remain firm
dāin	a demoness; witch, hag
tavati	to thrive or increase
tridhā	in three forms; endowed with three aspects
trividh chanda	3 kinds of verses
trividh tāp	threefold suffering, physical, divine and spiritual, which afflict the living being
traiśūl	the three kinds of afflictions as above in the trividh tāp
dis-vidis [diś-vidiś]	in all directions
durantā [durant]	without end, eternal
duhelā	difficult, arduous; difficult to obtain
dharādhar	upholder of the earth, such as the snake Śeṣanāg
dhāt [dhātu]	the five primary substances viz. earth, fire, water, air, atmosphere (ākāśa); mineral; the seven minerals present in the human body, such as fluids, blood, meat, fat, bones, bone marrow and semen
nakhat [nakṣatra]	a star; the group of stars that fall in the celestial path of the moon
nar nāy	men and women, males and females
nava khaṇḍa	the nine fabled regions of the world mentioned in the Purāṇas such as bharat, ilāvarta, kiṃpuruṣa, bhadra, ketumāl, hari, hiranya, ramya and kuś
nava niddhi [nava nidhi]	the nine treasures owned by the god Kubera: mahāpadma, padma, śaṅkha, makara, kacchapa, mukunda, kunda, nīla, kharva
nigam	the Veda or the texts related to it
nij parāya	us and them; friends and foes; one's own and another's
nirañjan	a title of the Supreme Being indicating its absolute non ascription to attributes of māyā
nirantar	without gaps or intervals; uninterrupted; eternal
nirbān [nirvāṇa]	eternal bliss in reunion with the ultimate being at the culmination of sādhanā
nirākār	without form; a nirguṇa name for the Supreme Being

nirālamb	without support; self supported
nirgun [nirguṇa]	without qualities or attributes; the reference to the Supreme Being in its attributeless state
nirbhaya pad	state of fearlessness; freedom from all kinds of fears
nivṛtti	salvation; escape, a lack of inclinations or dispositions
nispreh [niḥspr̥ha]	without desire; indifferent
paya	in common language, a liquid such as milk or water; in spiritual context, an indicative of that which is the most subtle
par pīrā [parpīḍā]	the suffering of others
param tattva	the ultimate brahman; the highest reality
paramānanda	the attainment of happiness beyond imagination at the culmination of ascetic practice
pavan	wind, air; the vital breath
pāñc bhūt [pañcabhūt]	the 5 fundamental elements of creation: earth, air, fire, water, and ether or ākāśa.
piṇḍa	in spiritual texts a reference to the living being or the human body
paunā [pavana]	in common language a; in Viveksār, a reference to the air present in the body
prakṛti	the original or natural form or condition of anything; the original power that developed to create the universe
prajant [paryant]	the expanse, limit, boundary
pranav [praṇav]	the mystical or sacred syllable ओम्
pravṛtti	tendency; inclination, disposition; taste
prān [prāṇa]	the process of breathing in and out which maintains life in a living body
prān pratiṣṭhā [prāṇa pratiṣṭhā]	the ceremony of consecration of an idol
bajra kāya [vajrakāya]	as hard as Indra's weapon; adamantine body; fearsome strength
bahirantar	inside and out; at every place
bānī	in common language, the sound, voice, speech patterns, teachings of the saints; four kinds of sound vibrations which led to the creation of the world, viz. 'parā', 'paśyanti', 'madhyamā', and 'vaikhari'
budh	wise, enlightened; educated; the planet Mercury
benī [veṇī]	in common language, braided hair; but in viveksār used to indicate the confluence of two or more rivers
brahman	the one self-existent Spirit, the Absolute
brahmamaya	absorbed into the Ultimate condition of brahman
brahmāṇḍa	the cosmic egg; the universe
brahmānanda	the rapture of absorption into the one self-existent Spirit or the Brahman
bhav	birth, origin; the world
bhav phāñs	the snare of the world
bhāva-abhāva	existent and non-existent; origin and destruction
bhukti	enjoyment of the world; worldly happiness
bhūtan [bhūt]	the five elements: earth, water, fire, air, ether; a great devotee or ascetic; all kinds of living beings
bhuvan	the world; a world, cosmological region
man	the faculty of a living being which enables them to think, understand, experience, feel emotion and inspiration etc.
mahi sut [mahīsut]	the planet Mars. It is called Avani, or the son of earth.

māyā	illusion, false understanding, ignorance
mukti	to become free of the incessant cycles of birth and death, and to gain the state of Nirvāṇ
moh	delusion; ignorance; infatuation; attachment; allurements
yog-yukti [jog-yukti]	to become absorbed in Yoga
rajahī [raj]	dust; Rajoguṇa (as distinct from Tamoguṇa and Satoguṇa)
rajoguṇa	the second of the three inherent natural qualities that help manifest the creation
ravi maṇḍal	the red circular shadow that can be seen around the Sun; Sun's reflection
rasanā	the tongue, the organ of taste
ṛṣṭ aru puṣṭ [hrṣṭ-puṣṭ]	well fed, well-nourished
rudra	name of Lord Shiva in his fierce and destructive form
lagna	an auspicious moment for scheduling a ceremony
lāh	profit, advantage; benefit
varṇāśram	social system based on the order of castes; stages of life duties
vikaṭādri	a mountain most difficult to traverse
vikāl	the opposite of death, ie. birth
vigyan	Knowledge essential for functioning in society based on intellect, understanding, experience, effort etc.
virañci	a name of Brahmā
vedī	high ground or place prepared for a sacrifice; a firm yogic posture
vairāgya	freedom from worldly desires; disinterest in worldly activities; disinterest in all attractions
Śakti	a referent to the Goddess; strength; ability to do things
śabd	sound; vibration; knowledge
śubhāśubh	auspicious and inauspicious, good and bad
Śeṣanāg	the thousand-headed snake on which Viṣṇu rests during periods of dissolution of the world
śruti	knowledge revealed within; the Veda
śruti siddhānt	Vedic doctrine
ṣoḍaś	sixteen
satguru [sadguru]	a true guru who has realized God; the Supreme Being
sat pad	supreme state of being in union with the divine
satsaṅg	association and discourse with the saints; company of virtuous people
satoguṇa	the quality of goodness amongst the three fundamental traits which form the building blocks of the creation
sapt pātāl	the seven regions under the earth, such as Atala, Vital, Satal, Rasātāl, talātāl, Mahātāl and Pātālā).
sapt lok	the seven worlds stacked one above the other, such as Bhuvāloka, the space between the earth and sun inhabited by Munis, Siddhas; Svarloka, Indra's heaven above the sun till the polar star; Mahāloka, a region above the polar star and inhabited by Bhṛgu and other saints; Janāloka, inhabited by Brahmā's son Sanat-kumāra; Tapa-loka, where live the Vairāgis; Satya-loka or Brahmāloka, the abode of Brahmā, after reaching which, there is no rebirth
sapt sindhu	the seven oceans indicated in the scriptures such as Lavaṇa, Ikṣu, Dadhi, Kṣīra, Madhu, Madirā, Ghṛta
sahaj	natural; easy; a state in Tāntric sādhanā which leads to total extinction of all passions and desires
sahajānanda	spontaneous joy, ecstasy
sākṣī bhāva	observing, witnessing
sādhana	devoted effort for a spiritual goal; losing oneself in the object of devotion

sādhū prāsād	a benediction received by the grace of a saint or monk
siddha	an ascetic who has achieved great powers and saintliness, beyond the normal senses
sukṛt	a meritorious act
sukh dhām	a place or person where a person finds happiness
sukhmani [suṣumnā]	the suṣumnā or the middle spiritual channel in the subtle body
sunna [śūnya]	empty; a place where there is nothing; the void; the brahmarandhra
surati [surat]	memory; meditation
sukhman [suṣumnā]	the middle channel of the subtle body situated within the spinal cord
som lok	the world of the god of the moon
smṛti	recollection, memory; the scriptural tradition of the śruti-smṛti
svamati	according to one's own understanding or religion
svāti jal	the rain that falls under the star Arcturus, during which period alone the cātaka bird is said to drink raindrops
sveta aṅg [śvetāṅga]	white-limbed or bodied
haṁsā [haṁsa]	the swan bird; a metaphor for the liberated soul; the individual Spirit which still does not know its divine form
hat kāl	the time of death; the moment of desolution
hit ahit	Friend and foe, ones own or the others', auspicious-inauspicious