Jagadananda Karaka

Ragam – Natai
Talam – Adi
Tyagaraja

DETAILED MEANINGS: Courtesy Mrs. Jayasri Akella, Ramesh and parents of Dr. Srikanth Vedantam

General Meaning:
Shri Thyagaraja has described Sri Rama as Parabrahma, which is greater than the trimurthis. Pancharathna kirtanas are famous like the countless small kirtanas whose, length, substance and greatness have epic proportions. In these births, tenets of worship, benevolent rule and the incidents of Rama and Krishna avatars are told lucidly.

Pallavi:
Jagadaananda Kaarakaa - Jaya - Jaanaki Praana Naayakaa

Jagath= world
Ananda= happiness
Karaka= bestower
Jaya= Victory to you!
Jaanaki= Sita
Praana Naayaka= Husband

[Meaning: Bestower (“kaaraka”) of happiness (“Ananda”) to the world (“Jagada”), Sita’s (“janaki”) husband (“prana nayaka”), Victory to you (“Jaya”)!]

Anupallavi

Gagana Adipa - Sath Kulaja - Raja Raajeshwaraa
Sugunaakara - Sura Sevya - Bhavya Daayakaa Sadaa Sakala

Gagana= skies
Adhipa = King
Sath kula= best race
Ja = born in
Raja Rajeswara= King of kings
Suguna kara = one with noble character
Sevya = worshipped by
Sura = devathas
Daayaka= bestower of
Bhavya = success
Sadaa sakala= at all times

[Meaning: Born (“ja”) in the best race (“sath kula”) of Surya, the king (“adhipa”) of the skies (“gagana”).
King of kings (“raja rajeshwaraa”), fund of the noblest character (“suguna kara”).
One worshipped by the devas (“sura”), bestower (“daayaka”) of all successes (“bhavya”) at all times to all the worlds (“sadaa sakala”).]
Charanams

1. Amara Tharaka Nichaya - Kumudahitha PariPurnaa Anagha - Sura-asura
   Puja - Dadi Payodhi Vaasa Hanara - Sundara Thara Vadana - Sudhaamaaya Vacho Brinda - Govinda Saananda - Maa Varaa - Jaraaptha - Subhakaraa - Aneka

   Amara = devas (Without death)
   Taraka = collection of stars
   Nichaya = moon
   Kumuda = flower
   Pari parna = Blemishless
   Anagha = sinless
   Sura asura puja = worshipped by devathas and rakshasas
   Dadhi = curd
   Payodhi = milk
   Vaasa harana = stealing from the pots
   Sundara thara vadana = one who has the countenance
   Sudhaamaaya = filled with nectar, sweet
   Vacho brinda = words
   Govinda = Govu + Vinda: String that ties the cow
   Sa ananda = sath + Ananda = true happiness
   Maa Varaa = Lord of Lakshmi
   Jaraaptha = ever young
   Aneka Subhakaraa= giver of all kinds of successes

   [Meaning: The moon (“nichaya”) amongst the Milky Way (“thaaraka”) of the devas (“amara”).
   Karpaka tree (“kumuda hitha”) to the devas.
   Blemish less (“paripurna”), sinless (“anagha”) one.
   Praised (“puja”) by devas and asuras (“sura asura”).
   An expert in stealing (“vaasa haranaa”) curd (“dadhi”) and milk (“payodhi”) from milk pots. One who has the best countenance (“sundara thara vadana”) and utters the nectar dripping sweetest (“sudhamaya”) words (“vacho brinda”).
   One who is always happy immortal and ever young (“govinda, saananda Jaraaptha”). Lord of Lakshmi (“maa varaa”).
   Giver of all successes to everyone who come to you (“aneka shubakara”)]

2. Nigama Neeraja Amruthaja Poshaka - Animisha Vairi Vaaridha Sameerana -
   Khaga Thuranga - Sath Kavi Hrudaalaya - Aganitha Vaanaraa Adhipa Natha Angriyuga

   Nigama = Vedas
   Neeraja = lotus
   Amrutha = born in amrutha
   Poshaka = one who expounds
   Animisha = devathas
   Vairi = enemies
   Sameeram = wind (hurricane)
   Vaaridha sameerana = hurricane to the dark clouds
Khaga = garuda
Thuranga = vehicle
Sath kavi = noble poets
Hrudaalaya = in the temple of their hearts
Aganith = countless
Vaaraana = vaanara
Adhipa natha = worshipped by the leader
Angri yuga= pair of feet

/Meaing:
One who expounds ("poshaka") the sweet ("amrutha") words dripping from the lotus ("neeraja") called the Vedas ("nigama").
One who sweeps the enemies ("vairi") of the devas ("animisha") as the hurricane ("vaaridha sameerana") sweeps the dark clouds.
One who has the garuda ("khaga") as his vehicle ("thuranga").
One who resides in the hearts ("hruda - aalaya") of the greatest poets ("sath kavi").
One whose feet ("angriyuga") is worshipped ("natha") by Sugriva the leader ("adhipa") of the countless ("aganitha") monkeys ("vaanaraa").

3. Indra Neela Mani Sannibha Apaghana - Chandra Surya Nayana -
Aprameya - Vageendra Janaka - Sakalesha - Shubra Naagendra Shayana -
Samana Vairi Sannutha

Indra neela mani = blue diamond of Indra
sannibha = like, equivalent (diamonds)
apa: got
Ghana : Grand
chandra surya = moon and sun
nayana = eyes
chandra surya nayana = one who has moon and sun as eyes
aprameya = one who is beyond comprehension
vaak + indra , vageendra = Husband of the goddess of learning, i.e. refers to Brahma (husband of Saraswati)
janaka = father
sakalesa = lord of everything
subra nagendra sayana = one who is rests on the great white snake
samana vaiiri = enemy of death
sannuthanga = praised

/Meaing:
One who has ("apa") a grand ("ghana") body like ("sannibha") the blue ("neela") diamond ("mani") of Indira.
One who as the moon ("chandra") and the sun ("surya") as eyes ("nayana").
One whose greatness is beyond comprehension ("aprameya"). Father ("janaka") of Brahma ("vageendra").
Thou are the lord of everything ("sakalesha").
One who has the white ("subra") snake ("naga") king ("indra") as his bed ("sayana").
One who is worshipped ("sannutha") by lord Siva, the enemy ("vairi") of death ("samana") Yama.

4. Pada Vijitha Mouni Chaapa - Sava Paripaala - Vara Manthra Grahana Lola -
- Parama Shantha Chittha - Janakajaa Adipa - Saroja BhavaVaradaa - Akila

Pada vijitha mouni = sage gauthama
saapa = curse
Sava= yagna
Pari paala vara= protector,
Sava paripaala vara = one protected the yagna, lord rama
Vara manthra Grahana lola= one who learnt the mantra from viswamitra
Parama saantha = very peaceful
Chitta = mind
Parama saantha chitta = one who has a very peaceful mind
Janaka ja = sita
adhipa = lord
janaka jaadhipa = lord of sita
Saroja bhava= one who is born from the lotus, brahma
Vara daa = granter of boon

Akhila = Whole

[Meaning: Remover ("vijitha") of Gautamhas' ("mouni") curse ("chaapa") by the touch of his divine feet ("paada").
Protector ("paripaala") of yagas ("sava").
One who took great interest ("lola") in understanding ("grahana") the best mantras Bala and adhibala from Vishwamithra.
One who has a very peaceful mind ("parama shaantha Chitta").
Lord ("adhipa") of Sita ("janakajaa").
Granter of boon ("varadaa") to Brahma ("saroja bhava").
Giver of happiness to the entire world ("akila").]

4. P    n p  m p   N     p  M -     n  pm    pn |  P , - m   m p   M   , g    m p        n  P p  ||

Pa da vi ji tha Mou ni Chaa pa Sava Pari paa la vara Man thra graha naLola
n s r      s    ,  s-    P     p – m r s   N pm   |  s S n   p  n      s r    R , s       , n pm  ||
Parama Shan tha Chittha Janaka Jaadipa Saroja BhavaVara daa - - - kila

5. Srushti Stthiyantha Kaarakaa - Amita Kamitha Phaladaa - Asamana Gaathra -
Shachee Pathi Sutha Apdh Madahara - Anuraga Raaga Raajitha Katha Saarahitha

[Meaning:
One who does ("kaaraka") the three functions of creation ("srushti"), protection ("sthithi") and destruction ("antha").
One who fulfils ("daa") countless ("amitha") prayers ("kaamitha phala").
One who has a body ("gaathra") beyond comparison ("asamaana").
One who subdues ("hara") the pride ("mada") of Indira's ("sachi pathi") son ("sutha") Vali and king of the seas ("abdhi").
One who is the essence ("saraahitha") of Ramayana, the story ("katha") that is embodiment ("raajitha") of love ("anuraaga") and desire ("raga").]

5. S P  M    R s    P m G pm | G mp n p G m P m G p m  ||
Srushti Sthithiya tha Kaaraa kaa mitha Ka mitha Phala daa samana gaa thra Sha

R np  m R – s n p m r , r S | p S – m P r g m P – s , n pm  ||
chee pathi sutha pdhi madaharaa nura ga ra a ra jitha katha Saarahitha

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Mada Haranaa - Sanaathana Aja nutha

Sajjana = noblemen
Maanasa abdhi= in the sea of their hearts
Sudhakara= moon
kusuma = flower
vimana = here: pushpaka vimana
surasaa ripu = hanuman
kara abja= lotus like hands
laalitha= caressed
charana = feet
avaguna= evil character
asura gana= group of demons
mada harana = one who subdued their ego
sanaathana= immortal
ajanutha= worshipped by brahma

[Meaning: Your are the moon (“sudhaakara”) of the noblemen (“sajjana”) who are as sweet as the sea (“abdhi”) of amruta. You ride on the Pushpaka (“kusuma”) Vimana. Your feet (“charana”) are pleasantly caressed (“laalitha”) by the lotus hands (“kara-abja”) of Hanuman (“surasaa ripu”). You are the lord who subdued (“mada harana”) the demon (“asura gana”) like forces of evil character (“ava-guna”). You are immortal (“sanaathana”) and worshipped (“nutha”) by Brahma (“aja”).]


Omkaara = pranavam
Panjara = cage
keera = parrot
pura hara = siva
saroja bhava= brahma
keshava = vishnu
adi rupa= attributeless
sava ripu janaka anthaka= one who killed ravana(sava ripu janaka)
kalaadhara= one who bears moon, siva
kala dhara= abode of compassion
saranaa gatha jana paalana = one who takes care of those who surrender at his feet
sumano ramana = one who gives happiness to noblemen
nirvikaara =  attributeless
nigama saara thara= essence of vedas

[Meaning: You are the parrot who lives (“pura”) in the cage (“panjara”) of Pranava (“Omkaara”). You are the sum total (“rupa”) of Siva (“hara”), Brahma (“saroja bhava”) and Vishnu (“keshava”) and others (“aadi”).

Thou art the slayer (“anthaka”) of Ravana, Father (“janaka”) of Indirajit (“vaasava ripu”). You are the embodiment of all arts (“kalaadhara”). You are the embodiment of all arts (“kala dhara aptha”). [Alt: Your are dear (“aptha”) to Siva, who is the embodiment of arts]. You are the abode of compassion (“ghrunaakara”) giving succor (“paalana”) to those who surrender to you (“sharana-agatha jana”).

You give happiness to noblemen (“sumano ramana”). You are beyond description using attributes (“nirvikaara”). You are the essence (“saarathara”) of Vedas (“nigama”).]

kara drutha = hands adorned
sara jaala = group of arrows
asura mada apahara = destroyer of ego of asuras
avanee sura = God-equivalent of the earth, a true Brahmin
sura vana kaveena = protect the gods
bilaja mouni = muni born from an anthill, valmiki
krutha charithra= one who has the epic written by valmiki
sannutha = spread your fame by that epic
sri thyaagaraja nutha = praised by Sri Thyagaraja

[Meaning:
Your hands (“kara”) are adorned (“drutha”) with numerous arrows (“shara jaala”).
You are the destroyer (“apaharanaa”) of the ego (“mada”) of the Asuras.
You are the protector (“kaveena”) of Brahmmins, the god-equivalents on earth (“avanee sura”); and the gods (“sura”).
You are famous and your fame is spread (“sannutha”) through the epic (“charithra”) Ramayana written (“krutha”) by poet Valmiki (“bilaja mouni”).
You are the lord worshipped (“nutha”) by Shri Thyagaraja.]


Puraana purusha= ageless god
Nru = king, here dasaratha
Nru Varaathma ja = son of dasharatha
Asritha paraadeena = protector of followers (slave of the believers)
Khara , viraatha, ravana = rakshasas such as Khara , viraatha, ravana
Viraavana = slayer
Anagha = sinless
Paraasara = vyasa
Manohara= friend (one whose heart is stolen by)
Vikrutha= Imperfect

Thyagaraja sannutha: Praised by Tyagaraja

[Meaning:
Ageless (“puraana”) God (“purusha”)!
The son (“jaa”) of king (“nru”) Dasaratha (“varaathma”).
The helper and protector (“paraadheenakara”) of the followers (“asritha”).
Slayer (“viraavana”) of Kara, Viratha, and Ravana.
You delight (“manohara”) the sinless (“anagha”) Parashara muni.
Praised (“sannutha”) by the imperfect (“vikrutha”)mortal Tyagaraja.]


aganitha guna= countless qualities
kanaka chela= golden coloured silk clothes
saala vidhalana= piercing saala trees (by krishna)
aruna abhasamaana charana = red coloured feet
aparaara mahimam = limitless fame
adbhutha su kavi jana = very great poets
hruth sadanaa = dwells in hearts
sura muni gana = group of devas, saints
vihitha = does many good things
neera nidhi jaa ramana= lord of lakshmi
papa = sin
gaja = elephant
nrusimha = lord narasimha
vara thyagaraja nutha= worshipped by shri thyagaraja

[Meaning:
One who has countless (“aganitha”) good qualities (“guna”).
One who adorns saffron colored (“kanaka”) silk clothes (“chela”).
One who pierced Mara trees (“saala vidhalanaa”).
One who has divine rosy (“aruna abha samaana”) feet (“charana”).
Thy fame (“mahimaa”) is limitless (“apaara”).
One who dwells (“sadana”) in the hearts (“hruth”) of very great (“adbhutha”) poets (“su-kavijana”).
One who does many good things (“vihitha”) for the devas (“sura”) and saints (“muni gana”).
The lord of Lakshmi (“Kalasha neera nidhi jaa ramana”).
Who is Narasimha to the elephant (“gaja”) called Sin (“papa”).
Thou art worshipped (“nutha”) by great men (“aadi”) like Shri Thyagaraja.]