

namO namO raghukula

Ragam: Nattai (36th Mela janya ragam)
ARO: S R3 G3 M1 P D3 N3 S ||
AVA: S N3 P M1 G3 M R3 S ||

Talam: Rupakam

Composer: Annamacharya

Version: M S Subbalakshmi

Lyrics Courtesy: Sangeetha Sudha (Damodara Rao Dasu)

Link: <http://www.sangeetasudha.org/annamacharya/index.html>

Pallavi:

namO namO raghu kula nAyaka divija vandya namO namO Sankara nagaja nuta ||

Charanam 1:

vihita dharmā pAlaka veera daSaradha rAma gagana vAsinee tATaka mardana
ahalya SApā mOchana asura kula bhanjana sahaja viswAmitra savana rakshaka ||

Charanam 2:

hara kOdanDa hara sitAnganA vallabha khara dooshanAri vAli garvApaha
taraNi tanoojAdi taru chara pAlaka Saradhi langhana kruta soumitri samEta ||

Charanam 3:

biruda rAvāNa SirO bhEdaka vibhishāNa varada sAkEta pura vAsa rAghava
nirupama Sri venkaTā nilaya nija nagara pura vihAra punDarikAksha ||

Meaning:

In this song Annamacharya prays to Lord Rama narrating his great deeds of punishing the wicked and protecting the pious.

Salutations (“namO namO”) to the hero (“nAyaka”) of the Raghu dynasty (“raghu kula”) who is bowed (“vandya”) to by Devas (“divija”). Salutations to Rama who is worshipped (“nuta”) by Parvati (“nagaja”) and Parameswara (“Sankara”).

He is the protector (“pAlaka”) of Dharma (“vihita dharmā”). He is the heroic (“veera”) son of Dasaradha. He is the destroyer (“mardana”) of the demoness Tataki that lived (“vAsinee”) in the sky (“gagana”). He dispelled (“mOchana”) Ahalya's curse (“SAPA”). He is the annihilator (“bhanjana”) of the demons' race (“kula”). He is the protector (“rakshaka”) of Viswamitra's Yagnam (“savana”) -vedic sacrifice. Salutations to Him (“namO namO”).

He lifted (“hara”) Siva's (“hara”) bow (“kOdanDa”) and became the lord (“vallabha”) of Sita. He is the enemy (“Ari”) of Khara and Dooshana. He dispelled (“-Apaha”) the pride (“garva-”) of Vali and protected (“pAlaka”) Sugriva (“taraNi tanoojAdi”) the king of monkeys. He built (“kruta”) the bridge (“langhana”) across the sea (“Saradhi”). He was along with (“samEta”) his brother Lakshmana (“soumitri”).

He earned eternal fame (“SirO bhEdaka”) by destroying (“biruda”) Ravana and blessing (“varada”) Vibhishana. He lives (“vAsa”) in Saketapuram and is unparalleled (“nirupama”). He dwells (“vihAra”) in all splendour at the abode (“nilaya”) of the lotus eyed (“punDarikAksha”) Sri Venkatapati. Salutations to Him (“namO namO”).

Pallavi:

namO namO raghu kula nAyaka divija vandya namO namO Sankara nagaja nuta ||

Salutations (“namO namO”) to the hero (“nAyaka”) of the Raghu dynasty (“raghu kula”) who is bowed (“vandya”) to by Devas (“divija”).

S S ; - R S ; || sg M P M M , g || pmM -S R ; ; ; || G G M - S R S ||
Na mO - na mO ra- gh u ku la nA-- ya- - ka - - - di vi ja van - dya

N S ; -R S ; || s g M P M M ,g || pmM-S R ; ; ; || G G M -S R S ||
 Na mO - na mO ra-ghu ku la nA-- ya- - ka - - - - di vi ja van - dya

N P ; -R S ; || ns rs ns rs ns rg || pmM-R ; ; ; || nnpp mm-gm r r sn ||
 Na mO - na mO ra-ghu ku la nA-- ya- - ka - - - - di-vi- ja- van- - -dya-

rs rsnp ; -R S ; || gm pm gm pn pnS || S sn S R ; ; || rr sn pp- mm r r sn ||
 Na mO - na mO ra-ghu ku la nA-- ya-ka - - - - di-vi- ja- van- - -dya-

Salutations (“namO namO”) to Rama who is worshipped (“nuta”) by Parvati (“nagaja”) and Parameswara (“Sankara”).

sn rsnp ; -sr , -r S || G M P M M M || S ,n rsN-S R ; || S ; ; ; ; ||
 Na mO - na mO San- kara naga ja - nu- ta - - - - - -

Charanam 1:

vihita dharmā pAlaka veera daSaradha rAma gagana vAsinee tATaka mardana
 ahalya SApā mOchana asura kula bhanjana sahaja viswAmitra savana rakshaka ||

He is the protector (“pAlaka”) of Dharma (“vihita dharmā”).

; mg , m - P ; P || P ; np - pmM ; ; || ; ; ; ; gmpn || P ; ; ; ; ||
 vihi - ta dhar - ma pA- la- ka - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

; mg , m - P ; P || P ; np - pmM ; ; || ; mg , m - P ; P || sn P N - S ; ; ||
 vihi - ta dhar - ma pA- la- ka - - - - vihi - ta dhar - ma pA- la- ka - -

... He is the heroic (“veera”) son of Dasaradha.

sn pm g M- r ; S || pn rsnp ; -N S ; || ; ,r , s - S S S || S- sn rs - sn N ; ||
 vi-hi - ta - dhar - ma pA- - - - la ka - vee- ra da Sara dha rA - - - ma - - -

sn pm g M- smR ; S || pn rsnp ; -N S ; || ; ,r , s - S S S || S- ns rg Mpm mR , ||
 vi-hi - ta - dhar - ma pA- - - - la ka - vee- ra da Sara dha rA - - - - ma -

He is the destroyer (“mardana”) of the demoness Tataka that lived (“vAsinee”) in the sky (“gagana”).

; g g , m- R , s N || n S p - M- gm , p N || ; g g , m- R , s N || n s n- p M- gm , rs - r ||
 gaga -na vA- -sinee tA- Ta ka mar - dana gaga -na vA- -sinee tA- Ta ka mar dana A

He dispelled (“mOchana”) Ahalya’s curse (“Sapa”).

He is the annihilator (“bhanjana”) of the demons’ race (“kula”).

He is the protector (“rakshaka”) of Viswamitra’s Yagnam (“savana”) -vedic sacrifice.

R S S p- m g m rs || m rs- g m P -m P ; || m gm -p , - np n S R || r s n - p , m- mg Mpm gm ||
 halya Sapa vi mO- chana asura ku labhanja na saha ja vis wA--mitra savana rak- sha ka - - - -

... Salutations to Him (“namO namO”).

rs sn P -R S ; || gm pm gm pn pnS || S sn S R ; ; || rr sn pp- mm r r sn ||
 Na mO - na mO ra-ghu ku la nA-- ya-ka - - - - di-vi- ja- van- - -dya-

sn rsnp ; -sr , -r S || G M P M M M || S ,n rsN-S R ; || S ; ; ; ; ||
 Na mO - na mO San- kara naga ja - nu- ta - - - - - -

Charanam 2:

hara kOdanDa hara sitAnganA vallabha khara dooshanAri vAli garvApaha
taraNi tanoojAdi taru chara pAlaka Saradhi langhana kruta soumitri samEta ||

*He lifted (“hara”) Siva’s (“hara”) bow (“kOdanDa”) and became the lord (“vallabha”) of Sita.
He is the enemy (“Ari”) of Khara and Dooshana. He dispelled (“-Apaha”) the pride (“garva-”) of Vali ..*

; s s P , - P p - p p || nP - np , np M M - g m || p m - g m p r - s n p m r r || R s - g m P n nP , ||
hara kO - danDa hara si - tAn - ga - nA vallabha khara doo - - shanA - a ri - - vAli gar - vApa ha -

*... and protected (“pAlaka”) Sugriva (“taraNi tanoojAdi”) the king of monkeys.
He built (“kruta”) the bridge (“langhana”) across the sea (“Saradhi”).
He was along with (“samEta”) his brother Lakshmana (“soumitri”).*

n p n - s S S_n Srs S || n s r s n s r - s R ; || ; g g m - R s n - P m || g m P n - r s n p p m r ||
taraNi ta noojA - - - taru chara pA - - la ka - Sara dhi langha na krutya sou - mitri samE - ta - - -

rs sn P - R S ; || gm pm gm pn pnS || S sn S R ; ; || rr sn pp - mm r r sn ||
Na mO - na mO ra - ghu ku la nA - - ya - ka - - - di - vi - ja - van - - - dya -

sn rsnp ; - sr , - r S || sn P R S , g G || M , m pmM - S R ; || S ; ; ; ; ||
Na mO - na mO San - kara naga ja - nu - - ta - - - - - - - -

Charanam 3:

biruda rAvaNa SirO bhEdaka vibhishana varada sAkEta pura vAsa rAghava
nirupama Sri venkaTa nilaya nija nagara pura vihAra punDarikAksha ||

He earned eternal fame (“SirO bhEdaka”) by destroying (“biruda”) Ravana and blessing (“varada”) Vibhishana. He lives (“vAsa”) in Saketapuram ...

s s s - s , s s - r S - S || s S - r s n p m g pmM r || ; p p m m r - r s - R s ||
biruda rA - vaNa Si rO bhE daka vi bhi - shaNa vara - - da sA - kE - ta pu ra vAsa

... and is unparalleled (“nirupama”). He dwells (“vihAra”) in all splendour at the abode (“nilaya”) of the lotus eyed (“punDarikAksha”) Sri Venkatapati.

np n s , - s n p M ; || g m - P n p - n n , S , || ; ; ; ; ||
rAghava - nirupa ma Sri - ven kaTa nila - ya

s s s - s , s s - r S - S || s S - r s n p m g pmM r || ; p p m m r - r s - R s ||
biruda rA - vaNa Si rO bhE daka vi bhi - shaNa vara - - da sA - kE - ta pu ra vAsa

np n s , - s n p M ; || g m - P n p - n n s - s r - s || n p - pm pm - mr m - r S ||
rAghava - nirupa ma Sri - ven kaTa nila ya nija na gara pura vara vihA - ra - -

g m p n , p - m n p - p m r ||
pun - Dari - - ka - - ksha - -

... Salutations to Him (“namO namO”).

rs sn P - R S ; || gm pm gm pn pnS || S sn S R ; ; || rr sn pp - mm r r sn ||
Na mO - na mO ra - ghu ku la nA - - ya - ka - - - di - vi - ja - van - - - dya -

sn rsnp ; - sr , - r S || mg pm np sn snsr || snpm G pmM - R ; ; || S ; ; ; ; ||
Na mO - na mO San - ka - ra - na - ga - ja - - nu - - ta - - - - - - - -