

shrI satyanArAyaNam

Ragam: ShivaPanthuvarali (or Shubha Panthuvarali){ 45th Melakarta Ragam }

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shubhapantuvarali>

ARO: S R₁ G₂ M₂ P D₁ N₃ Ś ||

AVA: Ś N₃ D₁ P M₂ G₂ R₁ S ||

Talam: rUpakam (2 kalai)

Composer: Muthuswami Dikshitar

Version: T M Krishna (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5UjTzBDxwwg>)

Lyrics & Meanings Courtesy: Sangeetham.com

Youtube Class / Lesson: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=70sUxf7kFBk>

MP3 Class / Lesson: <http://www.shivkumar.org/music/shrisatyanarayanam-class.mp3>

Pallavi:

shrI satyanArAyaNam upAsmahE nityam satya~nAnAnandamayam sarvam viShNumayam
{ shrI satyanArAyaNam }

Anupallavi :

vAsavAdi pUjitam varamunigaNa bhAvitam dAsajana paripAlitam bhAsamAna badarIsthitam
{ shrI satyanArAyaNam }

caraNam :

vaishyajAti kAraNam vaTuvEShadhAriNam kaliyugaprasannam vasupradAnanipuNam
matsyakUrma varAhAdi dashAvatAraprabhAvam shankhacakraAbjahastam gurugughanuta prasiddham
{ shrI satyanArAyaNam }

Meaning: (Courtesy: Sangeetham.com)

P: I worship ("upAsmahE") everyday ("nityam") Lord Satyanarayana! He is full ("mayam") of true ("satya-anaAna") knowledge and bliss ("ananda")! He is all pervasive ("sarvam") and is Vishnu ("viShNumayam")!

A: He is worshipped ("pUjitam") by Indra ("vAsava") and others ("Adi") ! He is contemplated ("bhAvitam") upon by the great sages ("vara muni gaNa") ! He protects ("paripAlitam")his devotees ("dAsa-jana"). He is enshrined ("sthitam") at the radiant ("bhAsamAna") Bhadari – BADRINATH ("badarI")!

C: He created ("kAraNam") the business ("vaishya") community ("jAti") ! He donned ("dhAriNam") the garb ("vESha") of a young Brahmacchari ("vaTu") ! He delights ("prasannam") in Kaliyuga ("kaliyuga")! He is an expert ("nipuNam") in granting ("pradAna") fertility ("vasu") ! He influenced ("prabhAvam") the ten incarnations ("dasha-AvatAra") beginning ("Adi") with the fish ("matsya"), the turtle ("kUrma") and the boar ("varAha")! His hands ("hastam") wield the conch ("shankha"), the discus ("cakra") and the lotus ("Abja")! He is famed ("prasiddham") for worship ("nuta") by Subrahmanya ("guru guha") !

Notes: [More at: <https://www.quora.com/Who-is-the-god-Satyanarayana-in-Hinduism>]

This kriti is on Lord Vishnu at Badrinath. In the Vamana incarnation, Lord Vishnu took the form of a dwarf Brahmaccharin (Vamana) and asked for three paces of land measured by his own feet from Bali, the king of the Rakshasas. Despite the entreaties of Sukra, his preceptor who recognised who the dwarf Vamana was, Bali promised the land. The dwarf then became a giant and in one stride had measured the earth and in another the heavens. He then asked Bali as to where the third measure was to come from. Bali asked the Lord to place his foot on his own head. The Lord did so and pushed Bali into the nether world. This is the story behind the line vaTuvEShadhAriNam.

The business community worships Lord Satyanarayana. So also do childless couples. This is the significance of the lines vaishyajAti kAraNam and vasupradAna nipuNam respectively.

The shrine may have been visited by Muttuswamy Dikshitar when he stayed at Varanasi in the company of Chidambaranatha Yogi. The kriti of course was composed much later. The raga, widely used in Hindustani, is apt for a temple in North India. The raga, now called Shubha Pantuvarali is the 45th melakarta.

Pallavi:

shrI satyanArAyaNam upAsmahE nityam satya~nAnAnandamayam sarvam viShNumayam
{ shrI satyanArAyaNam }

Sahityam: shrI satyanArAyaNam upAsmahE nityam

Meaning: I worship (“upAsmahE”) everyday (“nityam”) Lord Satyanarayana!

S ; ; ; ; ; N S N D P ; || P ; ; ; mdpm G ; ; ; G R ||
shrI - - - sa- - - tya- nA - - rA - - - - - ya -

G ; ; ; G D P ; ; ; P , m || D P D ; S N D N S , n G , r ||
Nam - - u - pA - - sma- hE- - - ni - - - tyam - - -

S ; ; ; ; ; D , n rrs sD;,- n || dpP ; ; ; G , m ddpp G ; - G R ||
shrI - - - sa- - - tya- nA - - rA - - - - - ya -

G ; ; ; G D P ; ; ; P , m || D P D ; S N D N S , n g R s ||
Nam - - u - pA - - sma- hE- - - ni - - - tyam - - -

Sahityam: satya~nAnAnandamayam sarvam viShNumayam

***Meaning: He is full (“mayam”) of true (“satya-anAna”) knowledge and bliss (“ananda”)!
He is all pervasive (“sarvam”) and is Vishnu (“viShNumayam”)!***

nS , S , n dnsn dpP G ; - D M || D ; pdns r- S n - d N m D- N , g R s ||
Sa- tya - gnA- nA- nan- - dama yam sar-- - vam- vi- - ShNuma yam -

S ; ; ; ; ; D , n rrs sD;,- n || dpP ; ; ; mdpm G ; ; ; G R ||
shrI - - - sa- - - tya- nA - - rA - - - - - ya -

G ; ; ; G D P ; ; ; P , m || D P D ; S N D N S , n g R s ||
Nam - - u - pA - - sma- hE- - - ni - - - tyam - - -

(end with)

... || D P D ; S N D ; D , N , S ||
hE- - - ni - - - - - tyam

Anupallavi :

vAsavAdi pUjitam varamunigaNa bhAvitam dAsajana paripAlitam bhAsamAna badarIsthitam
{ shrI satyanArAyaNam }

Sahityam: vAsavAdi pUjitam

Meaning: He is worshipped (“pUjitam”) by Indra (“vAsava”) and others (“Adi”) !

S ; ; ; nr S D ; ; ; P ; || gm dpmg ; ; ; RG gRs ; ; ; ; ||
vA - - sa- - vA - - di - pU - - - - - ji - - tam - - - -

Sahityam: varamunigaNa bhAvitam

Meaning: He is contemplated (“bhAvitam”) upon by the great sages (“vara muni gaNa”) !

G ; G R M ; M G D ; P ; || P ; ; ; ; ; - D ; D M D N ||
Va- ra- mu ni - ja - Na bhA - - - - vi - tam - - -

S ; ; , n rsS ; D ; ; ; P ; || G , m ddpm mg ; ; ; RG gRs ; ; ; ||
vA - - sa- - vA - - di - pU - - - - - ji - tam - - -

G ; G R M ; M G D ; P ; || P ; ; ; ; ,m - G M D M D N ||
Va- ra- mu ni - ja - Na bhA - - - - vi - tam - - -

S ; ; ,n nrss ; dnsn dN, dpP || G,m ddp mg ; ; RG gRs ; ; ||
vA - - sa- - vA - - di - pU - - - - - - - - ji - tam - - -

G ; G R M ; M G D ; P ; || P ; ; ; ; ,m - M D P ; ; ; ||
Va- ra- mu ni - ja - Na bhA - - - - vi - tam - - -

Sahityam: dAsajana paripAlitam

Meaning: He protects (“paripAlitam”) his devotees (“dAsa-jana”).

S ; ; ; S,n G ; G ; - G ; || M ; gmpm G ; - G , r g R s ; ; ||
dA - - sa- ja - na- pa - ri - pA - - - - li - - tam - - - -

S ; ; ; S ; G ; G ; - G ; || M ; gmpm G ; - G , r g R s ; ; ||
dA - - sa- ja - na- pa - ri - pA - - - - li - - tam - - - -

Sahityam: bhAsamAna badarIsthitam

Meaning: He is enshrined (“sthitam”) at the radiant (“bhAsamAna”) Bhadari – BADRINATH (“badarI”)!

S P ; ; S ; M ; ; ; - N ; || D ; P ; gm dp mg ; R ; S ; ||
bhA - - sa - mA - - - na - ba- da- rI - - - - sthi tam - -

S P ; ; S ; M ; ; ; - N ; || D ; P ; gm dp mg ; R ; g R s ||
bhA - - sa - mA - - - na - ba- da- rI - - - - sthi tam - -

S ; ; ; ; ; S,n rrrs sD;- n || dpP ; ; ; mdpm G ; ; ; G R ||
shrI - - - - sa- - - - - tya- nA - - - rA - - - - - - ya -

G ; ; ; G D P ; ; ; P , m || D P D ; S N D N S , n g R s ||
Nam - - u - pA - - sma- hE- - - ni - - - - tyam - - -

nS , S , n dnsn dpP G ; - D M || D ; pdns r- S n - d N m D- N , g R s ||
Sa- tya - gnA- nA- nan- - dama yam sar-- - vam- vi- - ShNuma yam -

caraNam :

vaishyajAti kAraNam vaTuvEShadhAriNam kaliyugaprasannam vasupradAnanipuNam
matsyakUrma varAhAdi dashAvatAraprabhAvam shankhacakraAbjahastam gurugughanuta prasiddham
{ shrI satyanArAyaNam }

Sahityam: vaishyajAti kAraNam

Meaning: He created (“kAraNam”) the business (“vaishya”) community (“jAti”) !

P ; ; ; P ; P M D ; P ; || gm dd pm G ; ; R G g R s ; ; ||
Vai - - shya jA - - - ti - kA - - - - - - ra - Nam - - -

Sahityam: vaTuvEShadhAriNam

Meaning: He donned (“dhAriNam”) the garb (“vESha”) of a young Brahmacchari (“vaTu”) !

G ; G , r M ; M G D ; P ; || P ; ; ; ; , m G - pM-d ; P ; ; ||
Va- Tu- vE - - - - - Sha dhA - - - - - ri - - - Nam - - -

P ; ; ; P ; P M D ; P ; || gm gm dd pm g M , - R G g R s ; ; ||
Vai - - shya jA - - - ti - kA - - - - - ra - Nam - - -

G ; G , r M ; M G D ; P ; || P ; ; ; , m G - D ; P ; ; ; ||
Va - Tu - vE - - - - Sha dhA - - - - ri - Nam - -

Sahityam: kaliyugaprasannam vasupradAnanipuNam

Meaning: He delights (“prasannam”) in Kaliyuga (“kaliyuga”)!

He is an expert (“nipuNam”) in granting (“pradAna”) fertility (“vasu”)!

G ; G ; gmpm G ; G R - G rs || S ; ; ; S , n gR , rsS ; ; ||
Ka li yu - - ga - - - pra - san - - - - - nam - -

G ; G ; gmpm G ; G R - G rs || S ; ; ; S , n gRs S ; ; ; ||
Ka li yu - - ga - - - pra - san - - - - - nam - -

S ; S ; S , n rsS ; D ; ; , p || P ; G M dpM RG gr S ; ; ||
Va su - - pra - - dA - - - na - ni - pu - - - Nam - -

G ; G ; gmpm G ; G R - G rs || S ; ; ; S , n ggrr S ; ; ; ||
Ka li yu - - ga - - - pra - san - - - - - nam - -

S ; S ; S , n rsS ; D ; ; , p || P ; G M ddpm grG R S ; ; ||
Va su - - pra - - dA - - - na - ni - pu - - - Nam - -

Sahityam: matsyakUrma varAhAdi dashAvatAraprabhAvam

Meaning: He influenced (“prabhAvam”) the ten incarnations (“dasha-AvatAra”) beginning (“Adi”) with the fish (“matsya”), the turtle (“kUrma”) and the boar (“varAha”)!

G ; g r - M ; mg - D , - p ; P ; P || D , p ; M D ; D - D DN S ; ||
Ma - tsya - kU - rma va - rA - hA - di da - shA - va tA - ra pra bhA - vam

G ; g r - M ; mg - D , - p ; P ; P || D , p ; M D ; D - D DN rrss ||
Ma - tsya - kU - rma va - rA - hA - di da - shA - va tA - ra pra bhA - vam

Sahityam: shankhacakraAbjahastam gurugughanuta prasiddham

Meaning: His hands (“hastam”) wield the conch (“shankha”), the discus (“cakra”) and the lotus (“Abja”)! He is famed (“prasiddham”) for worship (“nuta”) by Subrahmanya (“guru guha”)!

G ; M - gm pm G , r rs nrss D , p || MG D P D , D , - S N ; g R s ||
Shankha ca - - - krA - bja - ha - - - stam - guru guha nu ta pra si - dham -

S ; ; ; ; D , n rrss sD ; , - n || dpP ; ; ; mdpm G ; ; ; DM ||
shrI - - - sa - - - - - tya - nA - - - rA - - - - - ya -

grG ; ; D ; P ; ; ; P , m || DP D ; SN DN S , n g R s ||
Nam - - u - pA - - sma - hE - - - ni - - - - tyam - - -

S ; S , n dnsn dpP G ; - DM || D ; pdns r - S n - d N m D - N , g R s ||
Sa - tyA - gnA - nA - nan - - dama yam sar - - - vam - vi - - ShNuma yam -

S ; ; ; ; d N m D - N , g R s || S ; ; ; ; d N m D - N , g R , ||
shrI - - - - vi - - ShNuma yam - shrI - - - - vi - - ShNuma yam -

(R ; ; / S / D N ; ; S ; ;)