

Therefore uttering Om, acts of Yajna, gift and austerity of the followers of the Vedas always proceed, as enjoined in the ordinances.

तदित्यनभिसंधाय फलं यज्ञतपःक्रियाः ॥

दानक्रियाश्च विविधाः क्रियन्ते मोक्षकांक्षिभिः २५

XVII. 25.

तत् Tat इति thus (uttering) फलं the fruit अनभिसंधाय without aiming at मोक्षकांक्षिभिः by the seekers of Moksha विविधाः various यज्ञतपःक्रियाः acts of Yajna and austerity, दानक्रियाः acts of gift च and क्रियन्ते are performed.

Uttering Tat, without aiming at fruits, are the various acts of Yajna, austerity and gift, performed by the seekers of Moksha.

सद्भावे साधुभावे च सदित्येतत्प्रयुज्यते ॥

प्रशस्ते कर्मणि तथा सच्छब्दः पार्थ युज्यते ॥२६॥

XVII. 26.

पार्थ O Pârtha सद्भावे in the sense of reality साधुभावे in the sense of goodness च and सत् Sat इति as एतत् this प्रयुज्यते is used तथा so also प्रशस्ते auspicious कर्मणि in (the sense of) an act च and सत् Sat-शब्दः the word युज्यते is used.

The word Sat is used in the sense of reality and of goodness; and so also, O Pârtha, the word Sat is used in the sense of an auspicious act.

यज्ञे तपसि दाने च स्थितिः सदिति चोच्यते ॥

कर्म चैव तदर्थीयं सदित्येवाभिधीयते ॥२७॥