

## Sangeetha Vidya Bodhini – English Translation – Using AI and fixing errors manually

### **1: Sangeetham (Music)**

The science that explains music is called Sangeeta Shastra. Some say that it is called Bharata Shastra because it was composed by the sage Bharata. Others say that the three elements of music are Bhava (emotion), Raga (melody), and Tala (rhythm). These three together form Bhava-Raga-Tala. Sangeeta is said to consist of these three elements, with Bhava as the primary element, and Raga and Tala as supporting elements. Some say that Sangeeta is formed by the combination of Raga, Swara (notes), and Tala. Yet others say that the Omkara is the form of Parabrahman, and from it the entire universe is born. From the three letters in Omkara, A, U, and M, Sangeeta is born. A is the form of Vishnu, U is the form of Brahma, and M is the form of Shiva. No matter how you look at it, music is a delightful blend of singing and artistic skill. It is considered very beneficial by elders.

### **2. Swaras (Notes)**

Swaras (notes) are the foundation of Sangeeta Shastra (the science of music). This includes Sarali Swaras (simple notes), Janta Swaras (double notes), Alankaras (musical exercises), and more. To learn Geetams (songs), Swarageetams (songs with notation), Varnas (musical compositions), and Krithis (compositions), one must first master Swaras and Alankaras. Geetams are introduced after achieving proficiency in Swara Sadhana (practice of notes). The names of the Swaras, their origins, and other details are explained below.

There are seven Swaras: Sa, Ri, Ga, Ma, Pa, Dha, Ni.

### **3. Names of the Seven Swaras**

1. Sa = Shadjamam
2. Ri = Rishabham
3. Ga = Gandharam
4. Ma = Madhyamam
5. Pa = Panchamam
6. Dha = Daivatam
7. Ni = Nishadam

These seven Swaras are assigned names for practical usage.

### **4. Places of Swara Pronunciation**

(1) Nose, (2) Throat, (3) Heart, (4) Palate, (5) Tongue, (6) Teeth - these six are the places for pronouncing Swaras.

### **5. Sounds of the Seven Swaras**

- Sa = Sounds like the cry of a peacock.
- Ri = Sounds like the bellow of a bull.
- Ga = Sounds like the bleating of a goat.
- Ma = Sounds like the cry of a heron.
- Pa = Sounds like the cooing of a cuckoo bird.
- Dha = Sounds like the neighing of a horse.
- Ni = Sounds like the trumpeting of an elephant.

## 6. Continents of Origin of the Seven Swaras

- Sa --- Jambudweepa
- Ri --- Shakhadweepa
- Ga --- Kushadweepa
- Ma --- Kraunchadweepa
- Pa --- Shalmali Dweepa
- Dha --- Shweta Dweepa
- Ni --- Pushkara Dweepa

## 7. Variations of the Seven Swaras

These "Sa, Ri, Ga, Ma, Pa, Dha, Ni," the seven Swaras, have sixteen variations. Here's how:

- |       |    |                       |
|-------|----|-----------------------|
| ● Sa  | 1  | Shadjamam             |
| ● Ri  | 2  | Shuddha Rishabham     |
| ●     | 3  | Chatushruti Rishabham |
| ●     | 4  | Shatshruti Rishabham  |
| ● Ga  | 5  | Shuddha Gandharam     |
| ●     | 6  | Sadharana Gandharam   |
| ●     | 7  | Antara Gandharam      |
| ● Ma  | 8  | Shuddha Madhyamam     |
| ●     | 9  | Prati Madhyamam       |
| ● Pa  | 10 | Panchamam             |
| ● Dha | 11 | Shuddha Daivatam      |
| ●     | 12 | Chatushruti Daivatam  |
| ●     | 13 | Shatshruti Daivatam   |
| ● Ni  | 14 | Shuddha Nishadam      |
| ●     | 15 | Kaishiki Nishadam     |
| ●     | 16 | Kakali Nishadam       |

Sa and Pa have no variations.

Ri, Ga, Dha, and Ni each have three variations.

Ma has two variations.

$1(\text{Sa}) + 1(\text{Pa}) + 4 \times 3(\text{Ri, Ga, Dha, Ni}) + 2(\text{Ma}) = 16$  variations

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***We Corrected up to this.***

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8. Method of Playing the Harmonium Nada refers to sound or tone. In music, when this sound is in the heart, it's called Mandra (low pitch). When it's in the throat, it's called Madhya (middle pitch), and when it's in the head, it's called Tara (high pitch). These sounds have varying pitches. Hence, Nada is used in three ways: Mandra, Madhya, and Tara Sthayi (scales).

- Mandra (low): Sa Ri Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni
- Madhya (middle): Sa Ri Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni
- Tara (high): Sa Ri Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni

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