

Translation & philological commentary

2.1

Transl.: Now, when posture is firm, the disciplined yogi whose diet is wholesome and measured, should practise breath control according to the path taught by the teacher.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Haṭharatnāvalī 3.78

*atha prāṇāyāmaḥ–
athāsane dṛḍhe yogī vaśī hitamitāśanaḥ ||
gurūpadiṣṭamārgeṇa prāṇāyāmān samabhyaset || 3.78 ||*

Cf. Yogamārgaprakāśikā

*athāsane dṛḍhībhūte suśobhanamaṭhe yadā |
guruṃ natvā śivaṃ caiva prāṇāyāmaṃ tato 'bhyaset || 47 ||*

Comm.: *dṛḍho yogī* seems unlikely as *dṛḍha* usually qualifies a technique, the body, etc. It is interesting that J10, J17 and N17 have *yogamārgaṃ*. The vulgate has *prāṇāyāmān*.

2.2

Transl.: When the wind moves, everything moves and, when it is still, everything is still. Therefore, the yogī obtains the motionless state because of restraining the breath.

Sources:

VM 71

*cale vāte calaṃ sarvaṃ niścale niścal*am* tathā |
yogī sthāṇutvam āpnoti tato vāyuni*bam*dhanāt || 71 ||*

Cf. Amanaska 92

citte calati saṃsāro 'cale mokṣaḥ prajāyate |

tasmāc cittam sthīrikuryād audāsīnyaparāyaṇaḥ ||

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*tathā ca skandapurāṇe–
cale vāte calaṃ cittam nīscale nīscale tathā |
yogī sthāṇutvam āpnoti tato vāyūṃ nirodhayet ||*

Haṭharatnāvali

*cale vāte calaṃ cittam nīscale nīscale tathā ||
yogī sthāṇutvam āpnoti tato vāyūṃ nirundhayet || 3.79 ||*

Comm.: Comment on *cittam* instead of *sarvaṃ*. The latter is supported by the source and makes better sense as a general statement (i.e., when the wind moves, everything moves, etc.). The reading *citta* only seems to make sense if one understands *sthāṇutvam* as referring to *samādhi* (i.e., motionlessness of the mind). As far as we know, such a meaning of *sthāṇutvam* is not attested elsewhere. Nonetheless, Brahmānanda glosses *sthāṇutvam* as *kāṣṭhavat*, implying that it refers to *samādhi*. *vāyūnibandanaṭ* makes better sense, but most witnesses have an optative verb. There was probably confusion over the ablative and optative in 2d and 3d. The optative verb works well in 3d.

2.3

Transl.: As long as the breath is situated in the body, there is said to be life. The emission of this is death. Therefore, one should stop the breath.

Sources:

VM 72

*yāvad vāyuh sthito dehe tāvaj jīvitam ucyate
maraṇaṃ tasya niḥkrāntau tato vāyūṃ nirodhayet || 72 ||*

Cf. Mrgendratantra 1.11.20cd–22ab

*vyāpārād yasya ceṣṭante śārīrāḥ pañca vāyavaḥ || 1,11.20 ||
prāṇāpānād ayas te tu bhinnā vṛtter na vastutaḥ |
vṛttiṃ leśān nigadato bharadvāja nibodha me || 1,11.21 ||
vṛttiḥ prāṇayanaṃ nāma yat taj jīvanam ucyate |*

Testimonia:

Comm.: We should adopt *jīvitam* because the old witnesses of the VM have it and it is well attested among the old HP mss. However, both *jīvitam* and *jīvanam* are possible. Also, *nirundhayet* may have been the original reading that was changed to the more correct form of *nirodhayet* and later confused with the final pāda of the previous verse and changed to

nibandhayet.

2.4

Transl.: When the channels are full of impurities, the breath does not go into the central channel. How would the state beyond the mind arise? How would perfection of the body be achieved?

Testimonia:

Haṭharatnāvalī 3.81

*malākulāsu nāḍīṣu māruto naiva madhyagaḥ ||
kathaṃ syād unmanībhāvaḥ kāyasiddhiḥ kathaṃ bhavet || 3.81 ||*

Comm.: The manuscripts are split between *kāyasiddhi* and *kāryasiddhi*. In the context of physical yoga, *kāyasiddhi* makes better sense, as *kāryasiddhi* can refer more generally to accomplishing anything.

2.5

Transl.: When entire network of channels, which is full of impurities, becomes pure, then the yogi becomes capable of holding the breath.

Sources:

VM 95

*śuddhim eti yadā sarvaṃ nāḍīcakraṃ malākulam |
tadaiva jāyate yogī prāṇasaṃgrahaṇakṣamaḥ || 76 ||*

On nāḍīcakra: Sārdhatrīśatikālottara 10.1

*nāḍīcakraṃ paraṃ sūkṣmaṃ pravaḥṣyāmy anupūrvaśaḥ |
nābher adhastād yat kandaṃ aṅkurās tatra nirgatāḥ || 1 ||
dvāsaptatisahasrāṇi nābhimadhye vyavasthitāḥ |
tiryag ūrdhvaṃ adhaś caiva vyāptaṃ nābheḥ samantataḥ |
cakravatsaṃsthitā nāḍyaḥ pradhānā daśa tāsu yāḥ |
iḍā ca piṅgalā caiva suṣumnā ca tṛtīyakā*

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*skandapurāṇe–
śuddhim eti yadā sarvaṃ nāḍīcakraṃ malākulam |
tadaiva jāyate yogī kṣamaḥ prāṇanibandhane ||*

Comm.:

2.6

Transl.: Therefore, one should always practice breath [retention] with a pure mind, so that the impurities situated at the sides of Suṣumṇā wither away.

Sources:

Gorakṣaśataka 73cd–74ab

*prāṇābhyāsaḥ tataḥ kāryo nityaṁ sattvāsthayā dhiyā |
suṣumṇāṁ layate cittaṁ na ca vāyuh pradhāvati ||*

Testimonia:

Jyotsnā

*prāṇāyāmaṁ tataḥ kuryān nityaṁ sātṭvikayā dhiyā |
yathā suṣumṇānāḍīsthā malāḥ śuddhiṁ prayānti ca || 6 ||*

Yogakarṇikā 137

*prāṇāyāmaṁ tataḥ kuryānnityaṁ sātṭvikayā dhiyā || 137 ||
tathā suṣumṇāpārśvāsthā malāḥ śodhaṁ prayānti hi |*

Prāṇatoṣaṇī p.788

*prāṇāyāmaṁ tataḥ kuryān nityaṁ sātṭvikayā dhiyā |
tathā suṣumṇāpārśvāsthā malāḥ śoṣaṁ prayānti hi |*

Comm.: There's a problem in the third pāda. Among the divergent readings, V19 conveys the idea that the impurities are in the central channel (*suṣumṇāntarasthā*), which is a rapiculā without the caesura after the 4th syllable). This is similar in sense to V2, which has the reading *suṣumṇāmadhyasthā*. This meaning was accepted by Brahmānanda. However, we are not aware of a reference in another text to impurities (*mala*) existing in the central channel. Therefore, we have adopted the reading of N23,J7 and A1, which states that the impurities are situated at the sides of Suṣumṇā, which would allude to the secondary channels of *iḍā* and *piṅgalā*.

The *ca* at the end of the 4th pāda suggests that two statements are being made in the second hemistich. The reading of V1 makes sense of the *ca*. However, the meaning of *suṣumṇā susnigdā* ('*suṣumṇā* becomes well-lubricated') seems implausible. It seems likely that *ca* was understood simply as a verse-filler.

2.7

Transl.: Seated in lotus pose, the yogi should breathe in the air through the moon channel, hold according to his capacity and then breathe out through the sun channel.

Sources:

VM 77

*baddhapadmāsano yogī prāṇaṃ candreṇa pūrayet |
dhārayitvā yathāśaktiā bhūyaḥ sūryeṇa recayet || 77 ||*

Testimonia:

Yuktabhavadeva

*baddhapadmāsano yogī prāṇaṃ candreṇa pūrayet |
dhārayitvā yathāśakti bhūyaḥ sūryeṇa recayet || 12 ||*

Comm.:

2.8

Transl.: And having drawn the breath through the sun channel, he should gradually fill the abdomen. Having done the retention as prescribed, he should then exhale through the moon channel.

Sources:

VM 79

*prāṇaṃ sūryeṇa cākṛṣya pūrayed udaraṃ śanaiḥ
vidhivat kumbhakaṃ kṛtvā punaś candreṇa recayet ||*

Testimonia:

Yukabhavadeva

*prāṇaṃ sūryeṇa cākṛṣya pūrayedudaraṃ śanaiḥ
kumbhayitvā vidhānena bhūyaś candreṇa recayet ||*

Comm.: *udare* is well-attested (V1 and J10) but the verb needs an object so *udaraṃ* has been adopted.

2.9

Transl.: Having inhaled through the [channel] by which one exhales, one should hold it without discomfort. And then he exhales through the other [channel] gently, not forcefully.

Sources:

Cf. DYŚ 60–61

*dhārayitvā yathāśakti recayed iḍayā śanaiḥ || 62 ||
yathā tyajet tathāpūrya dhārayed avirodhataḥ |*

Testimonia:

Haṭharatnāvalī 3.85cd

yena tyajet tenāpūrya dhārayed avirodhataḥ ||

Comm.: The meaning of *avirodhataḥ* (‘without harm’) makes better sense in this context than *anirodhataḥ* (‘without cessation’). One might try to construe *anirodhataḥ* as ‘without stopping the breath’, but verse 2.7 clearly states that the breath should be held as long as possible (*yathāśakti*). According to the apparatus of the critical edition of the *Haṭharatnāvalī*, *avirodhataḥ* is well-attested in the transmission of this work.

2.10

Transl.: If [the yogi] takes in the breath by the moon channel, he should then exhale the restrained [breath] through the other. Having taken in the breath through the sun channel and held it, he should then exhale through the left. By this method of sun and moon, the multitudes of channels of yamis who are meditating on both orbs become pure after three months.

Sources:

VM 81

prāṇaṃ ced iḍayā pibet niyamitaṃ bhūyo 'nyayā recayet |
pītvā piṅgalayā samīraṇaṃ alaṃ baddhvā tyajed vāmayā
sūryācandramasor anena vidhinā bimbadvayaṃ dhyāyatām
śuddhā nāḍigaṇā bhavanti yaminā māsatrāyād ūrdhvataḥ ||

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

haṭhayoge 'pi—
prāṇaṃ ced iḍayā piben niyamito bhūyo 'nyayā recayet
pītvā piṅgalayā samīraṇaṃ atho baddhvā tyajed vāmayā |
sūryācandramasor anena vidhinā bimbadvayaṃ dhyāyatām
śuddhā nāḍigaṇā bhavanti yamināṃ māsatrāyād ūrdhvataḥ ||

Haṭharatnāvalī

prāṇaṃ ced iḍayā piben niyamitaṃ bhūyo 'nyayā recayet
pītvā piṅgalayā samīraṇaṃ atho baddhvā tyajed vāmayā ||
sūryācandramasor anena vidhinā bimbadvayaṃ dhyāyatām
śuddhā nāḍigaṇā bhavanti yamināṃ māsatrāyād ūrdhvataḥ || 3.86 ||

Comm.: The reading *vidhinābhyāsaṃ* in the third pāda of various witnesses is unmetrical because it lacks the caesura.

2.11

Transl.: One should slowly practise retentions four times, at sunrise, midday, sunset and midnight, up to [a total of] eighty.

Sources:**Testimonia:**

Haṭharatnāvalī 3.87

*prātar madhyadine sāyam ardharātre ca kumbhakān ||
śanair aṣṭiparyantaṃ caturvāraṃ samabhyaset || 3.87 ||*

Cf. DYŚ 63cd–65ab

*evaṃ prātaḥ samāsinaḥ kuryād viṃśati kumbhakān || 63 ||
evaṃ madhyāhnasamaye kuryād viṃśati kumbhakān |
evaṃ sāyaṃ prakurvīta punar viṃśati kumbhakān || 64 ||
evaṃ evārdharātre 'pi kuryād viṃśati kumbhakān |*

Comm.: The *caturvāraṃ* is ambiguous, but the parallel verses in the DYŚ make it clear that twenty kumbhakas are to be practised four times a day. In his Jyotsnā, Brahmānanda understands it as eighty kumbhakas four times a day.

Note Brahmānanda's comment on *śanaiḥ* (i.e., gradually building up to 80 retentions).

2.12

Transl.: In the lowest cessation of the breath, sweating arises, in the average, shaking and in the highest [the yogi] rises up again again in lotus pose.

Sources:

Cf. VM 87

*adhame ca ghano gharma kampo bhavati madhyame |
uttiṣṭhaty uttamo deho baddhapadmāsano muhuḥ ||*

Testimonia:

Haṭharatnāvalī 3.88

*kanīyasi bhavet svedaḥ kampo bhavati madhyame |
uttiṣṭhaty uttame prāṇarodhe padmāsane muhuḥ || 3.88 ||*

Yogacintāmaṇi

*kanīyasi bhavet svedaḥ kampo bhavati madhyame |
uttiṣṭhaty uttame prāṇarodhe padmāsanasthitaḥ ||*

Comm.: The manuscripts diverge greatly in the second hemistich. All have *prāṇa* (instead of *deha* in the VM). J10 (and others) appear to say that the breaths rise up again and again when one is seated in the lotus pose (*uttiṣṭhanty uttame prāṇā baddhe padmāsane muhuḥ*). However, this is a statement about the external signs that arise in *prāṇāyāma*. V1 seems to be stating that *padmāsana* rises up again and again in the highest stage of holding the breath

(*uttiṣṭhaty uttame prāṇarodhe padmāsanaṃ muhuḥ*).

Confusion has arisen here from the verse being taken from the VM without its context, which is a classification of different levels of prāṇāyāma. Thus Svātmārāma needed to include prāṇarodhe meaning prāṇāyāma in order for the different adjectives to have something to agree with.

2.13

Transl.: The yogī should practise rubbing the limbs with the sweat produced by his exertion. Because of it, firmness and dexterity of the body arise.

Sources:

Cf. DYŚ 75

*prasvedo jāyate pūrvaṃ mardanaṃ tena kārayet |
tato 'tidhāraṇād vāyoḥ krameṇaiva śanaiḥ śanaiḥ ||*

Testimonia:

Haṭharatnāvalī 3.89

*jalena śramajātena aṅgamardanam ācāret |
dṛḍhatā laghutā cāpi tathā gātrasya jāyate || 3.89 ||*

Cf. Śivasamhitā 3.46

*svedaḥ saṃjāyate dehe yoginaḥ prathamodyame |
yadā saṃjāyate svedo mardanaṃ kārayet sudhīḥ |
anyathā vighrahe dhāturnaṣṭo bhavati yoginaḥ ||*

Yogacintāmaṇi

*jalena śramajātena gātramardanam ācāret |
dṛḍhatā laghutā cāpi tena gātrasya jāyate ||*

Comm.: See Śivasamhitā 3.46 on *mardana*. If it is not done, dhātus are lost from the body.

2.14

Transl.: At the beginning of the practice, food with milk and ghee is recommended. Then, when the practice has become well established, there is no need to adopt such regulations.

Sources:

Śivasamhitā 3.43

*abhyāsakāle prathamam kuryāt kṣīrājyabhōjanam
tato'bhyaṣe sthiribhūte na tādṛṇi niyamagrahaḥ 3.43*

Testimonia:

Haṭharatnāvalī 1.24

*abhyāsakāle prathame śastaṃ kṣīrādibhojanam |
tato 'bhyāse dṛḍhībhūte na tāvan niyamagrahaḥ ||*

Comm.:

2.15

Transl.: Just as a lion, elephant and tiger should be tamed gradually, so the breath should be trained. Otherwise, it kills the practitioner.

Sources:

VM 101

*yathā siṃho gajo vyāghro bhaved vaśyaḥ śanaiḥ śanaiḥ |
anyathā hanti yāntāraṃ tathā vāyur asevitaḥ ||*

Testimonia:

Haṭharatnāvalī 3.90

*yathā siṃho gajo vyāghro bhaved vaśyaḥ śanaiḥ śanaiḥ |
tathaiva sevito vāyur bhaved vaśyaḥ śanaiḥ śanaiḥ || 3.90 ||*

Comm.: The second hemistich has been rewritten to express the same idea (and simile) in the VM, but the VM expresses it better.

2.16

Transl.: The end of all diseases is caused by prāṇāyāma as prescribed. As a result of inappropriate practice any disease can arise.

Sources:

VM 99

*prāṇāyāmena yuktena sarvarogakṣayo bhavet |
ayuktābhyāsayogena sarvarogasamudbhavaḥ ||*

Testimonia:

Comm.:

2.17

Transl.: Hiccups, wheezing, cough, pains in the head, ears and eyes and various [other] diseases arise as a result of the breath going awry.

Sources:

VM 100

*hikkā śvāsaś ca kāsaś ca śiraḥkarnākṣivedanā |
bhavanti vividhā doṣāḥ pavanasya vyatikramāt ||*

Testimonia:

Cf. Śivadharmottara 10.124

*hikkāśvāsapratiśyāyaḥ karnadantākṣivedanāḥ || 10.124 ||
mūkatā jaḍatā kāsaḥ śirorogaḥ śramakṣaraḥ |
ityevamādayo doṣā jāyante vyutkrameṇa tu || 10.125 ||*

Cf. Dharmaputrikā 10.265

*kaphakoṣṭhe yadā vāyur granthir bhūtvāvatiṣṭhate |
hallāsaḥkikkikāśvāsaśiraḥ śūlādayo rujāḥ || 265 || [hrllāsa-]
jāyante dhātuvaiṣamyāt tadā kuryāt pratikriyām |*

Comm.:

2.18

Transl.: One should exhale correctly, inhale correctly and hold the breath correctly. Thus, one obtains success.

Sources:

VM 102

*yuktaṃ yuktaṃ tyajed vāyuraṃ yuktaṃ yuktaṃ ca pūrayet
yuktaṃ yuktaṃ ca badhnīyād evaṃ siddhim avāpnuyāt || 1*

Testimonia:

Haṭharatnāvalī

*yuktaṃ yuktaṃ tyajed vāyuraṃ yuktaṃ yuktaṃ prapūrayet ||
yuktaṃ yuktaṃ ca badhnīyād evaṃ siddhim avāpnuyāt || 3.93 ||*

Comm.: V1 has *śuddhiṃ* (instead of *siddhim*) but this may be an error by someone who was anticipating the subject of the next verse.

2.19

Transl.: When the channels are pure, then external signs occur. Leanness and lustre of the body are certain to arise.

Sources:

Cf. DYŚ 67–68

*yadā tu nāḍīśuddhiḥ syāt tadā cihnāni bāhyataḥ || 67 ||
jāyante yogino dehe tāni vakṣyāmy aśeṣataḥ |
śarīralaghutā dīptir jaṭharāgnivivardhanam || 68 ||*

kṛśatvaṃ ca śarīrasya tadā jāyeta niścitam |

Testimonia:

Haṭharatnāvali

*yadā tu nāḍīśuddhiḥ syāt tadā cihnāni bāhyataḥ ||
kāyasya kṛśatā kāntir jāyate tasya niścitam || 3.94 ||*

Comm.: The idea that *prāṇāyāma* is done to purify the channels (*nāḍī*) can be found in discussions of *prāṇāyāma* in early Śaiva tantras. For example, the *Nayasūtra* of the *Niśvāsataṭtvasaṃhitā* (4.110) and the *Svacchandatantra* (7.294cd–7.295ab) specifically refer to purifying the channels by inhaling through the left nostril and exhaling through the right (*apasavyena pūryeta savyenaiva virecayet | nāḍīsaṃśodhanaṃ caitan mokṣamārgaṭhāsya ca*).

2.20

Transl.: Holding of the breath as long as one desires, stimulating the fire, causing the internal resonance to arise and freedom from disease occur when the channels are pure.

Sources:

VM 101

*yatheṣṭaṃ dhāraṇā[m] vāyor analasya pradīpanam |
nāḍābhiviyaktir ārogyaṃ jāyate nāḍīśodhanāt ||*

Testimonia:

Cf. Vasiṣṭhasaṃhitā 2.68–69

*nāḍīśuddhim avāpnoti pṛthak cihnopalakṣitām | 2.68ab
śarīralaghutā dīptir jaṭharāgnivivardhanam || 2.68cd
nāḍābhiviyaktir ity etac cihnaṃ tacchuddhisūcakam | 2.69ab
yāvad etāni saṃpaśyet tāvad evaṃ samācaret || 2.69cd*

Comm.:

2.21

Transl.: One who has an excess of fat and phlegm should initially practise the six therapeutic interventions. However, anyone else should not practise them when their humours are in balance.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Comm.: The J10 group also have a valid reading of *medaḥśleṣmādināsārthaṃ* and *anyathā*. However, the *pūrvam* in V1, J8 and V3 seems to fit the context the *ṣaṭkarma* as a preliminary practice for *prāṇāyāma*.

2.22

Transl.: Dhauti, basti, neti, trāṭaka, naulika and kapālabhāti. [Experts] says these are the six therapeutic interventions.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Comm.: The issue with this verse is the spellings of the names of the techniques. Looking at the occurrences of each name in subsequent verses helps to establish this.

2.23

Transl.: These six interventions should be kept secret. Purifiers of the body, which bestow various good qualities, they are worshipped by the best yogis.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Comm.:

2.24

Transl.: One should swallow a cloth that is four finger-breadths wide and has been soaked. Then one should draw it out. This has been taught as the action of dhauti.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Satkarmasaṅgraha 56–58

atha dhautī mṛdulaṃ dhavalaṃ śuddhaṃ caturaṅgulavistṛtam |
tithihastamitāyāmaṃ dhautivastrasya lakṣaṇam || 56 || [tithi = 15]
toyasiktaṃ grased vastraṃ ghrāṇābhyāṃ vāyum utsṛjan |
śanaiḥ sanaiḥ tu sakalaṃ punaḥ pratyāharec chanaiḥ ||
dhautikarmedam ākhyātaṃ yatra gaṅgādhidaivatam || 57 ||

*kāśasvāsaphīlakuṣṭhādīnāśam vahner māndyaṃ viṃśatiḥ śleṣarogān |
dūrīkuryāt karṇabādhir tam uccair dhautikarma praditaṃ śaṅkareṇa || 58 ||*

Yogacintāmaṇi

*caturaṅgulavistāraṃ hastapañcadaśena tu |
svagurūktaparakāreṇa siktam vastraṃ śanair graset |
punaḥ pratyāhared etad abhyāsād dhautikarmavit ||*

Haṭharatnāvali

*atha dhautiḥ–
viṃśaddhastapramāṇena dhautavastraṃ sudīrghitam |
caturaṅgulavistāraṃ siktam caiva śanaiḥ graset || 1.37 ||
tataḥ pratyāharec caitad abhyāsād dhautir ucyate |*

Comm.: At this point, it seems that most mss. have added *pādas* on the length of the cloth and doing the practice according to the guru's teachings. These *pādas* are absent in many of the old manuscripts, including both V1, V19 and group 2, and the compound *hastapañcadaśena* does not seem to fit the syntax of the sentence. The other inserted *pāda* (i.e., *gurūpadiṣṭa*^a) appears to be a verse filler.

2.25

Transl.: Coughing, wheezing, splenitis and skin diseases, as well as the twenty phlegmatic diseases, undoubtedly disappear through the power of the dhauti technique.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*kāśasvāsapliḥakuṣṭhaṃ kapharogāś ca vidradhiḥ |
dhautikarmaprabhāvena prayānty eva na saṃśayaḥ ||*

Haṭharatnāvali

*kāśasvāsapliḥakuṣṭhaṃ kapharogāś ca viṃśatiḥ |
dhautikarmaprabhāvena dhāvānty eva na saṃśayaḥ || 1.39 ||*

Comm.: *dhāvanti* is a play on words, using a different root *dhāv*, “to run”, from that of *dhauti*, which is derived from *dhāv*, “to purify”. Look at lists of the 20 kapha roga (in āyurvedic texts) to see if they are different to those mentioned in 2.25a

2.26

Transl.: In water up to the navel, one adopts a squatting pose (*utkaṭa*) with a reed fixed in

the anus. One should clench the base. This cleansing is bastikarma.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*atha vasti |
nābhidaghne jale pāyunyastanālotkaṭāsanaḥ |
ādhārākūñcanaṃ kuryād abhyāsād vastikarmavit ||*

Haṭharatnāvalī 1.45

*nābhidaghne jale sthitvā pāyunāle sthitāṅguliḥ |
cakrīmārgeṇa jaṭharaṃ pāyunālena pūrayet || 1.45 ||
vicitrakaraṇīm kṛtvā nirbhūtaḥ recayeḥ jalam |
yāvad balaṃ prapūryaiva kṣaṇaṃ sthitvā virecayet || 1.46 ||*

Comm.:

2.27

Transl.: By the power of the basti technique, swelling, splenitis, stomach disorders and all diseases arising from wind, bile and phlegm are removed.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Haṭharatnāvalī

*gulmaplīhodaraṃ vāpi vātapittakaphādīkam |
bastikarmaḥprabhāvena dhāvanty eva saṃśayaḥ || 1.48 ||*

Yogacintāmaṇi

*gulmodaraṃ cāpi vātaplīhapittakaphodbhavāḥ |
vastikarmaḥprabhāvena bādhyante sakalāmayāḥ ||*

Cf. Satkarmasaṅgraha 135

*yāvan malā vinaśyanti vātapittakaphodbhavāḥ |
trivāraṃ vā caturvāraṃ kṛtvā bastim virecayet || 135 ||
mahojasvī mahajjyotir jaṭharāgniḥpradīpanam |
gulmaplīhodarādīnāṃ nāśanaṃ sukhavardhanam || 140 ||
vātapittakaphottānāṃ doṣāṇāṃ nāśanaṃ param |
kuṣṭhānāṃ nāśanaṃ cāpi bastisiddhe prajāyate || 141 ||*

Comm.: The J10 group has °bhavaṃ, which would qualify gulmaplīhodaram.

Diwakar thinks that *gulmodara* and *plīhodara* should be read. Search āyurvedic commentaries on this. (homework)

2.28

Transl.: When practised repeatedly the jalabasti technique bestows purity of the bodily constituents, senses and mind, radiance, [and] stimulation of the digestive fire, and removes [excessive] accumulation of any humour.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*dhātvindriyāntaḥkaraṇaprasādaṃ
dadhyāc ca kāntiṃ dahanapradīptim |
aśeṣadoṣopacayaṃ nihanyād
abhyasyamānaṃ jalavastikarma ||*

Haṭharatnāvalī

*dhātvindriyāntaḥkaraṇaprasādaṃ
dadyāc ca kāntiṃ dahanapradīptim |
aśeṣadoṣopacayaṃ nihanyād
abhyasyamānaṃ jalabastikarma || 1.49 ||*

Cf. SKS

*tiṣṭhed vaśi mitāhāraḥ sarvāṅgaṃ tena śudhyati |
dhātvindriyāntaḥkaraṇaprasādo dehalāghavam || 139 ||
mahojasvī mahajjyotir jaṭharāgnipradīpanam |*

Comm.:

2.29

Transl.: [The technique] which, after the apāna wind has been raised into the tube of the throat (i.e., oesophagus), ejects the contents of the stomach from the windpipe (which has been brought under control by cumulative practice) is called the elephant's action by experts of Haṭha.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Haṭharatnāvalī 1.51

*udaragatapadārtham udvamantī
pavanam apānam udīrya kaṇṭhanāle |
kramapāricayatā tu vāyumārga
gajakaraṇīti nigadyate haṭhajñaiḥ || 1.51 ||*

HTK 8.8

*udaragatapadārthān udvamed eva nityam
pavanagamanamārgāt kaṇṭhanālapraveśāt ||
kramapāricayavaśyam syāc ca gargādayo hi
gajakaraṇam itiha prahur ārya munīndrāḥ || 8 ||*

Satkarmasaṅgraha 108–109

*atha gajakaraṇī
śuddham toyam nārikelodbhavam vā
pītvākaṇṭham dugdhamiśram jalam vā |
vāram vāram māṇibandham tu kurvan
nodgāreṇa prakṣīped bhūmibhāge || 108 ||
eṣā proktā kaphapittāmayeṣu
medoghnīva karīṇī hastipūrvā || 109 ||*

Comm.: The reference to the elephants in the J10 group (as well as J8 and V19) appears to be explaining the name of this practice (i.e., ‘because the speed of the breath is like that of water [propelled] by elephants’). However, the syntax is not so easy to construe. The first half of the adopted reading (i.e., *kramapāricayavaśya*) is supported by V1 and group 2, and these witnesses preserve *mārga* at the end.

The vulgate and printed editions have a finite verb in the first hemistich and assume a plural subject (i.e., *yogīnaḥ*) instead of the feminine singular present participle (agreeing with *gajakaraṇī*).

2.30

Transl.: [The yogi] should insert a thread which is handspan [long] and very smooth into the nasal passage. He takes it out through the mouth. This is called *neti* by the Siddhas.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*atha netī |
sūtram vitastisusnigdham nāsānāle praveśayet |
mukhān nirgamayet sā hi netī siddhair nigadyate ||*

Cf. Haṭharatnāvalī 1.40–41

*atha netikarma–
ākhupucchākāranibhaṃ sūtraṃ susnigdhanirmitam |
ṣaḍvitasimitam sūtraṃ netisūtrasya lakṣanam || 1.40 ||
nāsānāle praviṣyainam mukhān nirgamayet kramāt |
sūtrasyāntam prabaddhvā tu bhrāmayen nāsānālayoḥ |*

Cf. SKS

*atha netī
mṛdu ślakṣṇam sitam sūtraṃ nāsānāle praveśayet |
mukhān nirgamayed dasrau cintayen netikā smṛtā || 67 ||*

Comm.: The reading *mukhanirgamanād* is difficult to construe. It appears to a vague *nirvacana*. According to Turner’s Comparative and Etymological Dictionary (1966: 427, entry 7588), the word *netī* in Hindi refers to the cord of a churning stick and is cognate with the Sanskrit *netra*. The action of pulling the cord of a churning stick is similar to the way the thread can be pulled back and forth, from side to side, through the nostril and mouth. The reading *mukhān nirgamayec caīṣā* makes better sense in terms of describing the final part of the practise, but it may be a patch because the first hemistich has a finite verb and the *eṣā* must be construed with *netiḥ* in the fourth pāda. The same problem is in the reading V19 (*sāpi*).

2.31

Transl.: And neti purifies the skull, bestows devine sight and quickly cures a multitude of diseases that arise above the clavicles.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*kapālaśodhanī caiva divyadṛṣṭipradīpinī |
jatrūrdhvajātarogaughān jarayaty āśu netivit ||*

Haṭharatnāvalī

*kapālaśodhinī kāryā divyadṛṣṭipradāyinī | [caiva -P]
jatrūrdhvajātarogaughnī jāyate netir uttamā || 1.42 ||*

Comm.: V1 has *kāryā* in the first pāda, which is unnecessary because of the main verb in the final pāda. Therefore, *caiva* is easier to construe in the first pāda.

Different readings exist for the last pāda. Most witnesses have *netir āśu nihaṃti ca*. V1’s *jayati sā tu sūtrikā* is possible. The variants with *netivit* seem implausible because of the

epithets in the first hemistich, which require *neti* to be understood as the subject of the sentence.

2.32

Transl.: The focused [yogi] should look at a small focal point with unmoving gaze until tears fall. This is taught as trāṭaka by teachers.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Haṭharatnāvalī

*nirīkṣya niścaladṛṣā sūkṣmalakṣyaṃ samāhitaḥ |
aśrusampātaparyantam ācāryais trāṭakaṃ smṛtam || 1.54 ||*

Yogacintāmaṇi

*atha trāṭakam |
nirīkṣen niścaladṛṣā sūkṣmalakṣyaṃ samāhitaḥ |
aśruprapātaparyantam āryais tat trāṭakaṃ matam ||*

Comm.:

2.33

Transl.: It is the destroyer of eye diseases and the door [blocking] sloth and so forth. Trāṭaka should be carefully concealed just as chest of gold.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*moṭanaṃ netrarogāṇāṃ tandrādīnāṃ kapāṭakam |
etac ca trāṭakaṃ gopyaṃ yathā hāṭakapeṭakam ||*

Haṭharatnāvalī

*sphoṭanaṃ netrarogāṇāṃ tandrādīnāṃ kapāṭakam |
prayatnāt trāṭakaṃ gopyaṃ yathā ratnasupeṭakam || 1.55 ||*

Yuktabhavadeva 6.159

*moṭakaṃ sarvarogāṇāṃ tandrādīnāṃ kapāṭanam |
yatnatas trāṭakaṃ gopyaṃ yathā hāṭakapeṭakam || 159 ||*

Comm.: The reading *moṭakaṃ* is found in V1 and the *Yuktabhavadeva*. We understand it

to mean “destroyer”. Bohtlingk and Roth (s.v.) and Monier-Williams (s.v.) give medicinal pill as a possible meaning of *moṭaka* (cf. *modaka*) but it appears that this is mainly an inference drawn only from this verse, where the pill is merely a comparison. Several witnesses have *sphoṭanaṃ* (‘destroying’), which is also possible. The reading *kapāṭakam* in pāda b is found in most of the witnesses and testimonia and we have adopted it accordingly. The context indicates that it must mean “blocker” (perhaps, in the sense of a door that blocks something), but we have not found any parallel usages of it in this sense.

2.34

Transl.: With the shoulders lowered, one should rotate the stomach to the left and right With speed of a rapid whirlpool. This is called Nauli by people from Gauḍa.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

amandāvartavegena tundaṃ savyāpasavyayoḥ |
natāṃso bhrāmayeḍ eṣā naulī yoge pracakṣate ||

Haṭharatnāvalī

atha nauliḥ–
amandāvartavegena tundaṃ savyāpasavyataḥ |
natāṃso bhrāmayeḍ eṣā nauliḥ gauḍaiḥ praśasyate || 1.34 ||

Comm.: *āmandācakravegena* could mean the speed of a slightly slow wheel (Jürgen’s suggestion). But this is strange so we have adopted the usual metaphor of a fast moving whirlpool. The reading *gauḍaiḥ* is found in only two witnesses but none of the others makes sense apart from the *Jyotsnā*’s *siddhaiḥ* which is likely to be a correction.

2.35

Transl.: Naulī brings about the stimulation of sluggish bodily fire, digestion and the like, always brings bliss, and makes all humoural disorders and diseases wither away. Naulī is the best of all Haṭha practices.

Sources:

Testimonia:

HTK

mandāgnisandīpanapācanādisandhāyikānandakarī sadaiva |
aśeṣadoṣopacayaśoṣaṇīva haṭhakriyā ’sau jayatiha nauliḥ || 12 ||

Yogacintāmaṇi

*mandāgnisaṃdīpanapācanāgnisaṃdhāyikānandakarī tathaiva |
aśeṣadoṣāmayasoṣaṇī ca haṭhakriyāmaulir iyaṃ hi nauli ||*

Haṭharatnāvalī

*tundāgnisaṃdīpanapācanādisandīpikānandakarī sadaiva |
aśeṣadoṣāmayasoṣaṇī ca haṭhakriyāmaulir iyaṃ ca nauliḥ || 1.35 ||*

Comm.: We should adopt *pācana* in the sense of digestion (cooking the food in the intestines). *āmaya* makes better sense in the third pāda, and *mala* might have crept in because of the association of this word with *śoṣiṇī*.

Most witnesses and the testimonia have *maulir iyaṃ* in the fourth pāda, which expresses the idea that *nauli* was thought to be the best of the *ṣaṭkarma*, and the assonance of *nauli* and *mauli* may have been intended. The reading of *mūlam iyaṃ* in V1 would suggest that *nauli* is necessary for the other practices, which does not seem to be the case.

2.36

Transl.: Like the bellows of a blacksmith, the inhalation and exhalation are fast. It is called kapālabhāti. It dries up all phlegmatic disorders.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*atha kapālabhātī |
bhastreva lohakārāṇāṃ recapūrau asaṃbhramau |
kapālabhātī vikhyātā kaphadoṣaviśoṣiṇī ||*

Haṭharatnāvalī

*atha kapālabhastrikā-
bhastrival lohakārāṇāṃ recapūrasusambhramau |
kapālabhastri vikhyātā sarvarogaviśoṣaṇī || 1.56 ||*

Comm.: The term *bhātī* is derived from *bhastri* (Turner 1966: 537, entry 9424). The ‘skull bellows’ is the implication of the name. The J10 group has *savyāpasavyataḥ* (‘left and right’) but this doesn’t make sense as this version of the verse does not stipulate what is moving to the left and right.

2.37

Transl.: One whose excess weight, phlegm, fat, impurity and the like have been removed

by the *ṣaṭkarma*, should then do *prāṇāyāma*. It is accomplished without exertion.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*tathā cātmārāmaḥ—
ṣaṭkarmanirgatasthauilyakaphamedogadādikaḥ |
prāṇāyāmaṇi tataḥ kuryād anāyāśena sidhyati ||*

Comm.: Most witnesses support *ṣaṭkarmabhir gata°*, which is somewhat unconventional syntax. It seems more likely that it was corrected to *ṣaṭkarmanirgata°* than the latter being original. The variant reading °*ādhikaḥ* in the second *pāda* is inferior because one would assume that the *ṣaṭkarma* should remove all excess weight (*sthaulya*) and impurities (*mala*).

2.38

Transl.: Some teachers say that all the impurities are dried up by breath-controls alone and do not recommend any other practice.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*prāṇāyāmair eva <2 syllables missing> praśuṣyanti malā iti |
keṣaṇ cid ācāryāṇām anya karma na saṇmatam iti ||*

Comm.: The plural of *prāṇāyāma*, which we have translated here as ‘breath-controls’, probably refers to practising multiple repetitions of breath retentions with alternate nostril breathing. The verb *praśuṣyanti* is well attested and makes good sense in the context of *malas*. Many witnesses lower on the stemma have *malāśaya* (instead of *malā api* or *malā iti*) but this usually has the more specific meaning of bowels or bladder and so seems inappropriate in a general statement. The witnesses that have *malāśaya* also have the verb *pra+śudh*, which connotes that the place where the impurities accumulate is cleaned (rather than the impurities themselves).

2.39

Transl.:

Sources:

Testimonia:

Haṭharatnāvalī

*brahmādayo 'pi tridaśāḥ pavanābhyāsataṭparaḥ ||
abhūvan mṛtyurahitā tasmāt pavanam abhyaset || 3.82 ||*

Comm.: *ṣaṭkarmayoga* is somewhat strange and this hemistich is omitted in V1. Perhaps, yoga was intended as 'method'. It seems likely that the second and fourth hemistiches (as found in V1) were original. *samanaska* is strange and difficult to construe (Jim thinks it might refer to death with the mind active as opposed to the preferable situation of dying while in samādhi). However, the verbs *abhuvann* and *amucann* make better sense. The third hemistich may be an attempt to rewrite the pāda to fix the problem of *samanaska*.

2.40

Transl.: So long as the breath is bound in the body, the mind without support, and one looks at the middle of the brow, where is the fear of death?

Sources:

VM

*yāvad baddho marud dehe tāvac cittam nirāśrayam |
yāvad dṛṣṭir bhruvor madhye tāvat kālabhayaṃ kutaḥ || 72 ||*

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*yāvad baddho marud dehe yāvad vṛttau nirāśrayam |
yāvad dṛṣṭir bhruvor madhye tāvat kālabhayaṃ kutaḥ ||*

Yuktabhavadēva 7.8

*yāvad baddho maruddehe yāvaccittam nirāmayam |
yāvaddṛṣṭarbhruvormadhye tāvat kālabhayaṃ kutaḥ ||*

Comm.: The verb *paśyet* in the third pāda is well attested among the manuscripts (V1, J10, etc.). However, it often occurs with *bhruvor madhye*, which is rather odd and suggests that the alternative reading *dṛṣṭir* was original. In fact, *dṛṣṭir* is supported by the manuscripts of the source text, the *Vivekamārtaṇḍa*, and the testimonia.

2.41

Transl.: When the network of channels has been purified by breath-controls as prescribed, the breath pierces and easily enters the mouth of suṣumṇā.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*haṭhapradīpikāyām—
vividhaiḥ prāṇasaṃyāmaiḥ nāḍīcakre viśodhite |
suṣumnāvadanaṃ bhitvā sukhād viśati mārutaḥ ||*

Haṭharatnāvalī

*vidhivat prāṇasaṃyāmaiḥ nāḍīcakre viśodhite |
suṣumnāvadanaṃ bhitvā sukhād viśati mārutaḥ || 2.2 ||*

Comm.: The compound *prāṇasaṃyāmaiḥ* ('breath-controls') should be understood here as a synonym for *prāṇāyāmaiḥ* in 2.38 (see the note on this verse).

2.42

Transl.: When the breath moves in the central channel, stillness of the mind arises. The mind's becoming very still is the 'mind beyond mind' (*manonmanī*) state.

Sources:**Testimonia:**

Yogacintāmaṇi

*mārute madhyasaṃcāre manaḥsthairyaṃ prajāyate |
yo manaḥsusthiribhāvaḥ saivāvasthā manonmanī ||*

Haṭharatnāvalī

*mārute madhyame jāte manaḥsthairyaṃ prajāyate |
manasaḥ susthiribhāvaḥ saivāvasthā manonmanī || 2.3 ||*

Comm.:**2.43**

Transl.: In order to achieve that, those who know [their] methods perform various retentions. As a result of the practice of the various different retentions, [the yogi] obtains various different results.

Sources:**Testimonia:**

YBD

*tatsiddhaye vidhānājñāś citrān kurvanti kumbhakān ||
vicitrakumbhakābhyāsād vicitrāṃ siddhim āpnuyāt || 92 ||*

Comm.:**2.44**

Transl.: Sūryabhedana, ujjāyī, sītkāra, [etc.] and kevala are the eight kumbhakas.

Sources:**Testimonia:**

Yogacintāmaṇi

*haṭhayoge—
sūryabhedanam ujjāyī tathā sītkāraśītalī |
bhastrikā bhramarī mūrccā sahitaṃ cāṣṭa kumbhakāḥ ||*

Haṭharatnāvalī

*sūryabhedanam ujjāyī tathā sītkāraśītalī |
bhastrikā bhrāmārī mūrccā kevalaś cāṣṭakumbhakāḥ || 2.6 ||*

Comm.: In the fourth *pāda*, the manuscripts of group 2 have *plāvanīty aṣṭa*, which makes good sense in so far as most manuscripts contain a verse on *plāvinīkumbhaka* as one of the kumbhakas. Furthermore, the alternative reading *kevalī/kevalaś*, which is supported by V1, J10, etc., is not consistent with the idea of *kevalakumbhaka* standing outside the category of *sahitakumbhaka*, as stated in 2.72–75. This idea of two types of kumbhaka is found in the source text from which Svātmārāma borrowed four of the kumbhakas, namely, the *Gorakṣaśataka*. Therefore, it seems likely the word *plāvinī* dropped out of some manuscripts. In fact, it may have been removed by some scribes because its heading is omitted in many witnesses. The reading in V19 and the *Yogacintāmaṇi* (*sahitāś cāṣṭa*) was probably an attempt to remove *kevalī/kevalaś* from the list.

2.45

Transl.: At the end of the inhalation, the lock called Jālandhara should be done. However, at the end of the retention and beginning of the exhalation, uḍḍiyāna should be done.

Sources:

Gorakṣaśataka 62ab

pūrakānte tu kartavyo bandho jālandharābhidhaḥ |

Gorakṣaśataka 58ab

kumbhakānte recakādau kartavyoḍḍiyaṇābhidhaḥ |

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*pūrakānte tu kartavyo bandho jālandharābhidhaḥ |
kumbhakānte recakāḍau kartavyas tūḍḍiyānakaḥ ||*

Haṭharatnāvali 2.7

*pūrakānte tu kartavyo bandho jālandharābhidhaḥ |
kumbhakānte recakāḍau kartavyas tūḍḍiyānakaḥ ||*

Yuktabhavadeva 7.94

*pūrakānte ca kartavyo bandho jālandharābhidhaḥ |
kumbhakānte recakāḍau kartavyas tūḍḍiyānakaḥ ||*

Comm.:

2.46

Transl.: When the contraction of the throat has been applied, the breath goes into the central channel by quickly contracting below [the abdomen] and stretching back the middle [of the body].

Sources:

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇī

*adhas tv ākuñcanenāśu kaṇṭhasaṅkocanena ca |
madhye paścimatānena syāt prāṇo brahmanāḍigaḥ ||*

Comm.: *madhyapaścimatānena* is possible and well attested.

2.47

Transl.: Having raised up *apānavāyu*, one should move *prāṇa* down from the throat. The yogi is freed from old age and becomes sixteen years old.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇī

*apānam ūrdhvam utthāpya prāṇam kaṇṭhād adho nayet |
yogī jarāvimuktaḥ san vayasā ṣoḍaśo bhavet ||*

Comm.:

2.48

Transl.: Now, piercing the sun— Having adopted vajrāsana on a comfortable mat, the yogi should gradually draw in the external air through the right nostril,

Sources:

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*āsane sukhade yogī baddhavajrāsanas tataḥ |
dakṣanāḍyā samākṛṣya bahisthaṃ pavanaṃ śanaiḥ ||*

Comm.: *āsane sukhade* is supported by the [different but parallel] reading in the Gorakṣa-śataka.

2.49

Transl.: [The yogi] does *kumbhaka* until the cessation [of the breath] as far as the tips of the hair and nails. The wise yogi should then exhale the breath slowly through the left nostril.

Sources:

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*ākeśāgram nakhāgraṃ ca śirodhāvadhi kumbhakam |
tataḥ śanaiḥ savyanāḍyā recayet pavanaṃ sudhīḥ ||*

Yuktabhavadēva 7.99

*ā keśād ā nakhāgrāc ca nirodhāvadhi kumbhayet |
tataḥ śanaiḥ savyanāḍyā recayet pavanaṃ sudhīḥ ||*

Comm.: Refer to Brahmānanda’s commentary for an explanation of *ākeśāgram nakhāgraṃ ca*. It seems that one should hold the breath within the body. If it escapes through the hair follicles or nails then it destroys the body. The ablative with *ā* (*a keśād nakhāgrāc ca*) is also well-attested (group 2 manuscripts), and it would mean the same.

Cf. BDhS 4.1.23

*āvartayet sadā yuktaḥ prāṇāyāmān punaḥpunaḥ |
ā keśāntān nakhāgrāc ca tapas tapyata uttamam ||*

nirodhāvadhi is not entirely clear, but all sources and the *Jyotsnā* agree on this reading. The problem is that to practise *kumbhaka* “up to cessation *nirodha*” seems to suggest that cessation is not of the physical breath (which by definition ceases in *kumbhaka*), but, if this explanation is not too far-reaching, of the *prāṇa* within the body.

Perhaps, *nirodhāvadhi* is referring to stopping the flow of *prāṇa* at the extremities of the body so that it does not damage the body by exiting through the hair follicles. This idea is alluded to in the following verse quoted in the *Jyotsnā*:

haṭhān niruddhaḥ prāṇo'yaṁ romakūpeṣu nihsaret |
dehaṁ vidārayaty eṣa kuṣṭhādi janayaty api ||

2.50

Transl.: This purifies the skull, cures [imbalances] of *vātadoṣa* [and] gets rid of diseases caused by worms [so] should be done repeatedly. It is called the piercing of the sun.

Sources:

Gorakṣaśataka 35a-36b

kapālaśodhane vāpi recayet pavanam sudhīḥ |
tundasya vātadoṣaghaṇaḥ kṛmidoṣaṁ nihanti ca ||
punaḥ punar idaṁ kāryaṁ sūryābhedam udāhrtam |

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

kapālaśodhanaṁ vātadoṣaghaṇaṁ kṛmidoṣahrt |
punaḥ punar idaṁ kuryāt sūryabhedanam uttamam ||

Haṭharatnāvalī 2.11cd–12

kapālaṁ śodhanaṁ cāpi recayet pavanam śanaiḥ ||
[kapālaśodhanaṁ ... kṛmināśanaṁ – N,n1,n4]
ālasyaṁ vātadoṣaghaṇaṁ kṛmikiṭaṁ nihanti ca |
punaḥ punar idaṁ kāryaṁ sūryabhedākhyakumbhakam ||

Comm.: The *Gorakṣaśataka* and *Yogacintāmaṇi* support *kṛmidoṣa*. The compound *sūryabhedā* is metri causa. The J10 group and V19 have attempted to reinstate the name *sūryabhedana*.

2.51

Transl.: Having closed the mouth, one should gradually draw in the breath through the nostrils so that it comes into contact with the throat as far as the chest and resonates.

Sources:

Gorakṣaśataka

mukhaṁ samyamya nāḍibhyāṁ ākṛṣya pavanam śanaiḥ |
yathā lagati kaṇṭhāt tu hṛdayāvadhi sasvanam || [T kaṇṭhaṁ tu]

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*mukhaṃ saṃyamya nāḍibhyāṃ ākr̥ṣya pavanaṃ punaḥ |
yathā lagati hr̥tkaṇṭhād dhṛdayāvadhi sasvanaḥ ||*

Haṭharatnāvalī

*mukhaṃ saṃyamya nāḍibhyāṃ ākr̥ṣya pavanaṃ śanaiḥ | [nāsābhyāṃ J,n1,n4]
yathā lagati hr̥tkaṇṭhaṃ hṛdayāvadhi svasvanaḥ || 2.13 ||*

Comm.:**2.52**

Transl.: As before, he should hold the breath and then exhale through the *iḍā* channel. It cures diseases caused by phlegm in the throat and increases the body's fire.

Sources:

GŚ

*pūrvavat kumbhayet prāṇaṃ recayed iḍayā tataḥ |
śīrṣotthitānalaharaṃ galaśleṣmaharaṃ paraṃ ||*

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*pūrvavat kumbhayet prāṇaṃ recayed iḍayā tataḥ |
śleṣmadoṣaharaṃ kaṇṭhe dehānalavivardhanam ||*

Haṭharatnāvalī

*pūrvavat kumbhayet prāṇaṃ recayed iḍayā tataḥ |
gale śleṣmaharaṃ proktaṃ dehānalavivardhanam || 2.14 ||*

Comm.: In the second hemistich of this verse, many of the readings in the oldest manuscripts, such as *dehād analadīptivardhanam* (V1), *dehānaladīptivardhanam* (J10) and *dehe [']naladīptivi vardhanam* (P28), are unlikely to be original because both the source and testimonia indicate that *Ujjāyī* is supposed to remove phlegm from the throat. These versions may have arisen from attempts to remove *kaṇṭhe* in the third *pāda*, which was thought to be hanging. Therefore, it seems that *kaṇṭhe dehānalavardhanam* is the better reading and it is well attested among the manuscripts (including group 2).

2.53

Transl.: It cures diseases in the bodily constituents inside the network of *nāḍī*s, The retention called *ujjāyī* should be done by one moving or stationary.

Sources:

Gorakṣaśataka 38

nāḍījalodarādhātugatadoṣavināśanam |
gacchataḥ tiṣṭhataḥ kāryam ujjāyyākhyam ca kumbhakam ||

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

nāḍījalodaradhātugatadoṣavināśanam |
gacchataḥ tiṣṭhataḥ kāryam ujjāyyākhyam ca kumbhakam ||

Haṭharatnāvalī 2.15

nāḍījalodarādhātugatadoṣavināśanam |
 [nāḍījalodaradhātu- J,P; nāḍījalodaram dhātu- N, n1, n4]
gacchatā tiṣṭhatā kāryam ujjāyyākhyam hi kumbhakam ||

Comm.: Nearly all the manuscripts have *nāḍījalodara*, which does not make sense in this context because it connotes that a disease or humoral imbalance (*doṣa*) exists in the disease ascites (*jalodara*). This problem is also present in the transmission of the source text for the verse, the *Gorakṣaśataka*. A solution can be found in some of the manuscripts of the *Haṭharatnāvalī*, which read *nāḍījalodarā* ('in the network of channels and stomach'). The other problem is °*darādhātu*°. In spite of Brahmānanda's efforts to explain it as °*dara*, *ā*, *dhātu*°, the *ā* before *dhātu*° appears to have been inserted for metri causa. We have adopted *nāḍījalodare* ('inside the network of channels'), which we understand to have been changed in the transmission to °*jalodara*, through confusion with the disease of a similar name.

For the compound *dhātudoṣa* see *Tantrāloka* 28.283cd, where worldly concepts are said to arise from it (*dhātudoṣāc ca saṃsārasaṃskārās te ...*), but it is also the source of physical disorders (*dhātudoṣakṛtaṃ mūrccā* ĪPV on 2.15).

Diwakar Acharya suggests that the name *ujjāyī* may be a Prakrit form from *uddhmāyī* from the verb *ud-dhmā*, "to blow out".

2.54

Transl.: Now śītkāra— He should constantly produce a *śīt* sound in the mouth and a flaring of the nostrils. By practising thus, one becomes a second god of love.

Sources:

Cf. Kaulajñānanirṇaya ??

cittan dadyāt tu vaktreṇa nāse dadyād vijṛmbhikā[m] ||
vācāsiddhir bhavaty evaṃ kāmadevo 'paraḥ priyaḥ |

Cf. BHU Ms. of the Jñānasāra

hikkā dadyāt sadā vaktre prāyaś caiva vijṛmbhikām ||

evamabhyasyamānas tu kāmadevo dvitīyakaḥ |

Prāṇatoṣiṇī (citing the Jñānasāra)

hikkāṃ dadyāt sadā vaktre ghrāṇaṇ caiva vijṛmbhate |
evam abhyāsayogena kāmadevo dvitīyakaḥ |

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

sītkāṃ kuryāt tathā vaktre ghrāṇenaiva visarjayet |
evam abhyāsayogena kāmadevo dvitīyakaḥ ||

Haṭharatnāvalī 2.16

sītkāṃ kuryāt tathā vaktre ghrāṇenaiva visarjayet |
evam abhyāsayogena kāmadevo dvitīyakaḥ || 2.16 ||

Comm.: The source texts and V1 have *dadyāt* in the first *pāda*, which seems to be the lectio difficilior. Many of the old manuscripts have *kumbhaṃ* instead of *sītkāṃ*. The latter reading is supported by some manuscripts of the *Haṭhapradīpikā*, the testimonia and the name of the *kumbhaka*, which is stated in 2.44 and the heading of this verse. Various readings for first *pāda* are also seen in the source texts, namely the *Kaulajñānanirṇaya* and *Jñānasāra*. There is also a discrepancy over *śīt* and *sīt*. The result of becoming a second god of love may be connected with the sound *sītkāra*, which is one of the sounds made during sex in *Kāmaśāstra* (ref?).

2.55

Transl.: Having become one among the circle of yoginis, he can bring about creation and destruction. Neither hunger nor thirst [nor] sleep nor indolence arise.

Sources:

Cf. Kaulajñānanirṇaya 7.18ab

yoginīgaṇasāmānyā sṛṣṭisaṃhārakārakaḥ |

Jñānasāra 13cd–14ab

yoginīgaṇasāmānyaḥ sṛṣṭisaṃhārakārakaḥ || 13 ||
na kṣudhā na ca tṛṇnidrā naiva murchā prajāyate |

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

yoginīcakraśaṃsevyāḥ sṛṣṭisaṃhārakārakaḥ |
na kṣudhā na tṛṣṇā nidrā tandrālasyaṃ na jāyate ||

Haṭharatnāvalī 2.17

yoginīcakraśaṃsevyāḥ sṛṣṭisaṃhārakārakaḥ |

na kṣudhā na tṛṣṇā nidrā naivālasyaṃ prajāyate || 2.17 ||

Yuktabhava deva

yoginīcakrasāmānyaḥ sṛṣṭisthityantakārakaḥ ||

na kṣudhā na tṛṣṇā nidrā nālasya ca prajāyate || 105 ||

Comm.: There are various possible readings for the first *pāda*, namely, *yoginīcakrasāmānyaḥ* ('one who is one among the circle of yoginīs'), *yoginīcakram āsādyā* ('having reached the circle of yoginīs') and *yoginīcakrasaṃsevyāḥ* ('one worshipped by the circle of yoginīs'). The first of these is closer to the source texts and is a cliché in Kaula literature.

2.56

Transl.: His body is as he wishes, and he is free from all afflictions. By this method, he truly becomes the lord of yogis in the region of the earth.

Sources:

Jñānasāra

bhavet svacchandadehas tu sarvopadravavarjitaḥ

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

bhavet svachandadehas tu sarvopadravavarjitaḥ |

anena vidhinā yas tu yogīndro bhūmimaṇḍale ||

Haṭharatnāvalī

bhavet svacchandadehas tu sarvopadravavarjitaḥ |

anena vidhinā satyaṃ yogīndro bhāti bhūtale || 2.18 ||

Comm.: The aiśa compound *bhuvimaṇḍale*, which is attested at *Mañjuśrīmūlakalpa* 45.221, is likely the original reading here. The word *bhuvi* as the first member of a compound is attested elsewhere. The alternative *bhumi* is well-attested and so the change may have happened early in the transmission.

2.56*1

Transl.: One who always takes in the breath through the aperture at the roots of the tongue, undoubtedly becomes a receptacle of all *siddhis*.

Comm.: This verse appears to be a derivative of 2.57, and was not original to the text. Cf. *Siddhāntamuktāvalī*

jihvāmūlena randhreṇa yaḥ prāṇaṃ satataṃ pibet |

sa bhavet sarvasiddhānāṃ bhājanaṃ nātra saṃśayaḥ || 46 ||

2.57

Transl.: It has also been taught: He who regularly takes in the breath through the root of the tongue and palate, has all his diseases cured in half a year.

Sources:

Vivekamārtaṇḍa 120

*rasanātālūmūlena yaḥ prāṇam anilam pibet |
abdārdhena bhavet tasya sarvarogaparikṣayaḥ ||*

Śivasamhitā 3.80

*rasanām tālumūle yaḥ sthāpayitvā vipāścitaḥ |
pibet prāṇanilam tasya rogāṇām samkṣayo bhavet ||*

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*rasanātāluyogena yaḥ prāṇam satataṁ pibet |
abdārdhena bhavet tasya sarvarogaparikṣayaḥ ||*

Ānandakanda 1.20.137

*jihvayā tālumūlena prāṇam yaḥ pibati priye |
tasya ṣaṇmāsataḥ sarve rogā naśyanti yoginaḥ ||*

Comm.: Verse 2.57 seems to be describing an alternative method of *śītkārakumbhaka*. It could have been included by Svātmārāma. The introductory phrase *uktaṁ ca* suggests that the teaching in this verse is consistent with what preceded it, but one would expect that it is another view (*matāntare*).

The compound *rasanātālūmūlena* is difficult to understand. In his *Haṭhasaṅketacandrikā* (ref??), Sundaradeva seems to think that the external air strikes (which might thus make the sound *śīt*) the root of the tongue and palate and the upper part of the uvula (*atra mūhū (muḥu?) rasanātālūmulāhataṁ ghaṇṭikordhvabhāgāhataṁ bahiḥsthavāyūṁ vidhāya pibed ity arthaḥ*). More helpful are the remarks of the commentator of the *Yogataraṅgiṇī*. He seems to think that a hole or cavity (*vivara*) is made by the root of the palate with the help of the tongue, and the yogi breathes through it (*evaṁ rasanātālūmūlena rasanā jihvā tat-sahāyabhūtātālūmūlena kṛtaṁ yad vivaraṁ, tena kṛtvā yaḥ yogi prāṇam anilam prāṇavāyūṁ pibet pūrayet, tasya yogino'bdārdhena ṣaṇmāsena sarvarogāṇām nāśaḥ kṣayo bhavet || 39 |*).

This idea might have been intended with the parallel reading of the *Yogacintāmaṇi*: *rasanātāluyogena* ('by connecting the tongue and palate'). So, we have translated *rasanātālūmūlena* as 'through the tongue and root of the palate'. It's a vague way of saying that the tongue is turned back to touch the root of the palate to make a hole that one breathes through (when the breath is taken in through the mouth). The *Kumbhakapaddhati* (137) states this more clearly:

rasanām unmukhikṛtya sītākāraṃ kurvatā marut |
pīyante kumbhake yasmin nāsikābhyāṃ virecanam || [pīyate?]

And this idea is also expressed clearly in *Śivasamhitā* 3.80:

rasanāṃ tālumūle yaḥ sthāpayitvā vipāścitaḥ |
pibet prāṇānilaṃ tasya rogāṇāṃ saṃkṣayo bhavet ||

The verse may derive from *Kauljñānanirṇaya* 6.19, which has *rasanā[ṃ] tālumūle tu kṛtvā vāyūṃ pibet....*

2.58

Transl.: Having drawn in the air through the tongue, the method of retention [is done] as before. The wise yogi gradually exhales through the nostrils.

Sources:

Gorakṣaśataka

jihvayā vāyūṃ ākṛṣya pūrvavat kuṃbhakād anu |
śanaḥ tu ghrāṇarandhrābhyāṃ recayed anilaṃ sudhīḥ ||

Testimonia:

Cf. Ānandakanda

kākacañcuvad āsyaṃ ca kṛtvā vāyūṃ sasūtkṛtam |
ādāya nāsārandhreṇa punastaṃ śvasanaṃ tyajet ||
śītalīkaraṇākhyo 'yaṃ yogas tu jvarapittahr̥t |

Comm.:

2.59

Transl.: Diseases such as swelling, enlargement of the spleen and the like, and fever, [excess] bile, hunger and thirst; this retention called śītalī cures them.

Sources:

GŚ

gulmaṃplihādikā doṣāḥ kṣayaṃ yānti pittaṃ jvaraṃ |
viśāṇi śītalī nāma kuṃbhako 'yaṃ nihanti ca

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

gulmaṃplihodaraṃ cāpi vātapittaṃ kṣudhāṃ tṛṣṇāṃ |
viśāṇi śītalī nāma kuṃbhako vinihanti ca ||

Haṭharatnāvalī

gulmaplihodaraṃ doṣaṃ jvarapittakṣudhātrṣāḥ |
viṣāṇi śitalī nāma kumbhako 'yaṃ nihanti ca || 2.20 ||

Comm.:

2.60

Transl.: Now, bhastrikā— If [the yogi] places the soles of both feet on the thighs, the lotus pose, which destroys all bad deeds, duly arises.

Sources:

Gorakṣaśataka

ūrvor upari ced dhatte ubhe pādatale tathā |
padmāsanaṃ bhavet samyak sarvapāpapaṇāśanam || 14 ||

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

bhastrikā—
ūrvor upari saṃsthāpya ubhe pādatale tathā ||
padmāsanaṃ bhavet samyak sarvapāpapaṇāśanam ||

Haṭharatnāvalī

atha bhastrikā—
recakaḥ pūrakaś caiva kumbhakaḥ praṇavātmakaḥ |
recako 'jasraniḥśvāsaḥ pūrakas tannirodhakaḥ |
samānasamsthito yo 'sau kumbhakaḥ parikīrtitaḥ || 2.21 ||

Yuktabhavadēva

atha bhastrikā—
ūrvor upari cādhatte ubhe pādatale tathā ||
padmāsanaṃ bhavet samyak sarvapāpapaṇāśanam || 110 ||

Comm.: The source text, the *Gorakṣaśataka*, has *ced* in the first pāda, and this has been dropped in nearly all of the available manuscripts of the *Haṭhaṇḍapīkā*, as well as the testimonia. It seems likely that *ced dhatte* was the reading adopted by Svātmārāma because the *ced* makes sense of the two finite verbs in the description. The first finite verb *dhatte* is also supported by some of the old manuscripts, such as V1 and J10. At some stage, the verse was changed to read *saṃsthāpya* to remove the awkward syntax posed by *saṃdhatte* and *vai dhatte*.

2.61

Transl.: Having adopted lotus pose correctly, the wise yogi whose neck and abdomen are

straight should close the mouth and exhale the breath through the nose effortfully.

Sources:

Gorakṣaśataka 41

*tataḥ padmāsanaṃ baddhvā samagrīvodaraḥ sudhīḥ |
mukhaṃ saṃyamyā yatnena prāṇaṃ ghrāṇena recayet |*

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*samyak padmāsanaṃ baddhvā samagrīvodaraḥ sudhīḥ |
mukhaṃ saṃyamyā yatnena prāṇaṃ ghrāṇena recayet ||*

Yuktabhavadeva

*samyak padmāsanaṃ baddhvā samagrīvodaraḥ śanaiḥ ||
mukhaṃ saṃyamyā yatnena prāṇaṃ ghrāṇena recayet || 111 ||*

Comm.:

2.62

Transl.: In such a way that [the breath] comes into contact with the chest and throat, and there is then a sound in the skull, he should quickly inhale a small amount of the breath as far as the heart lotus.

Sources:

Gorakṣaśataka 43

*yathā lagati kaṇṭhāt tu kapāle sasvanaṃ tataḥ
vegena pūrayet kiṃ cit hr̥tpadmāvadhi mārutam*

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*yathā lagati hr̥tkaṇṭhe kapālāvadhi pūrayet |
vegena pūrayet samyag hr̥tpadmāvadhi mārutam ||*

Yuktabhavadeva

*yathā lagati hr̥tkaṇṭhakapāleṣu ca sasvanam ||
vegena pūrayet kiñcit hr̥tpadmāvadhi mārutam || 112 ||*

Comm.: First hemistich is tricky. None of the old mss preserve *sasvanaṃ*, which is in the GŚ and makes good sense. All witnesses have *hr̥tkaṇṭhe*, which we have understand as a dual accusative. One would expect *kapāla* to also be in the accusative, but we have understood it as a locative sg. with *sasvana*.

2.63

Transl.: Then, the yogi should exhale and inhale again and again. In the very same way as blacksmiths' bellows are operated forcefully, [...]

Sources:

Gorakṣaśataka 44

punar virecayet tadvat pūrayec ca punaḥ punaḥ |
yathaiva lohakārāṇāṃ bhastrā vegena cālyate ||

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

punar virecayet tadvat pūrayitvā punaḥ punaḥ |
yathaiva lohakārāṇāṃ bhastrā vegena cālyate |

Haṭharatnāvalī

yathaiva lohakārāṇāṃ bhastrī vegena cālyate |

YBD

punar virecayet tadvat pūrayec ca punaḥ punaḥ ||
yathaiva lohakārāṇāṃ bhastrā vegena cālyate || 113 ||

Comm.: V1 reading of *lohakāreṇa* fits well with the passive verb, but it is the only witness to have this, and appears to be an attempt to improve what was probably the original reading *lohakārāṇāṃ* (as attested by the group 2 manuscripts, the source and testimonia).

2.64

Transl.: [...] the wise [yogi] should move the breath in the body. When fatigue arises in the body, he should inhale by way of the sun

Sources:

Gorakṣaśataka 45

tathaiva svaśarīrasthaṃ cālayet pavanaṃ sudhīḥ |
yadā śramo bhaved dehe tadā sūryeṇa pūrayet |

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

tathaiva svaśarīrasthaḥ cālyate pavano dhiyā |
yathā śramo bhaved dehe tathā vegena pūrayet |

Haṭharatnāvalī

tathaiva svaśarīrasthaṃ cālayet pavanaṃ sudhīḥ || 2.22 ||
yathā śramo bhaved dehe tathā sūryeṇa pūrayet |

YBD

tathaiva svaśarīrasthaṃ cālayet pavanaṃ dhiyā ||
yadā śramo bhaved dehe tadā sūryeṇa recayet || 114 ||

Comm.: Most of the manuscripts support *dhiyā* but the manuscripts of the source text and the testimonia support *sudhīḥ*. Since the subject of the simile is *bhastrā*, one would expect the subject of *cālayet*, which must be different, to be stated (as is the case with *sudhīḥ*). Also, one would expect the instrumental of *dhīto* be qualified by some adjective, such as in the case of *sattvāsthayā dhiyā* (Gorakṣaśataka 74b) and *sāttvikayā dhiyā* (Haṭhapradīpikā 2.6b).

2.65

Transl.: in such a way that the abdomen is filled quickly by the breath and hold the nose firmly without using the middle and index fingers.

Sources:

Gorakṣaśataka 45cd–46ab

yathodaraṃ bhavet pūrṇaṃ pavanena tathā laghu |
dhārayan nāsikā madhyaṃ tarjanībhyāṃ vinā dṛḍhaṃ |

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

yathodaraṃ bhavet pūrṇaṃ pavanena tathā laghu |
dhārayen nāsikāṃ madhyatarjanībhyāṃ vinā dṛḍhaṃ ||

Haṭharatnāvalī

yathodaraṃ bhavet pūrṇaṃ pavanena tathā laghu || 2.23 ||
dhārayen nāsikāṃ madhyātarjanībhyāṃ vinā dṛḍhaṃ |
23c madhyā] madhye vl

Comm.: Only two witnesses have *madhyātarjanībhyāṃ* and it is not well attested by the manuscripts of the source text and testimonia. To hold the nose without the middle and index fingers is consistent with the way alternate nostril breathing is done in modern yoga (ref??). However, the reading of many manuscripts suggests that the nose was held with only the index fingers of both hands (*nāsikāmadhye ... tathā*) or that the nose was held with all the fingers of both hands, except the index fingers (*nāsikāmadhye ... vinā*), which seems highly impracticable. It is likely that scribes changed *madhyātarjanībhyāṃ* to *madhye tarjanībhyāṃ* or *madhyaṃ tarjanībhyāṃ* because of the *pāda* break.

2.66

Transl.: Having done the retention as before, the yogi should exhale through the left channel. [Because] it removes [imbalances] in wind, bile and phlegm, increases the body's fire,

Sources:

Gorakṣaśataka

*kumbhakaṃ pūrvavat kṛtvā recayed iḍayānilam
kaṇṭhotthitānalaharaṃ śarīrāgnivivardhanam*

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*kumbhakaṃ pūrvavat kṛtvā recayed iḍayā tataḥ |
vātapittaśleṣmaharaṃ śarīrāgnivivardhanam ||*

Haṭharatnāvalī

*kumbhakaṃ pūrvavat kṛtvā recayed iḍayānilam || 2.24 |
vātapittaśleṣmaharaṃ śarīrāgnivivardhanam |*

Comm.:

2.67

Transl.: is an auspicious thunderbolt that awakens kuṇḍalinī, destroys bad deeds, bestows happiness, and destroys the blockage of phlegm, etc., situated at the mouth of the central channel,

Sources:

Gorakṣaśataka

*kuṇḍalībodhakaṃ vajraṃ pāpaghnaṃ śubhadaṃ sukhaṃ |
brahmanāḍīmukhāntaḥsthakaphādyargalanāśanam ||*

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*kuṇḍalībodhanaṃ kuryāt pāpaghnaṃ sukhadaṃ śubhaṃ |
brahmanāḍīmukhe saṃsthaṃ kapāṭārgalanāśanam ||*

Haṭharatnāvalī

brahmanāḍīmukhe saṃsthakaphādyargalanāśanam |

Yuktabhavadēva

*kuṇḍalībodhanaṃ sarvadoṣaghaṇaṃ sukhadaṃ śubhaṃ ||
brahmanāḍīmukhāntasthakaphādyargalanāśanam || 117 ||*

Comm.: The word *vipra* in V1 seems to be a mistake for *vajraṃ* in the *Gorakṣaśataka*.

Maybe comment on *pāpaghnaṃ* and *bhavaghnaṃ*

The J10 group has rewritten this verse in the masc sg. with *kumbhaḥ*. And this is possible without the *viśeṣeṇaiva [...]* *kumbhakaṃ tv idam* line. However, it seems that the *viśeṣeṇaiva* line has dropped out because it is in the Gorakṣasātaka. Therefore, the neuter was probably original.

2.68

Transl.: [and] completely pierces the three knots that have arisen from the three *guṇas*, this retention called ‘the bellows’ in particular is to be done.

Sources:

Gorakṣasātaka

guṇatrayasamudbhūtagranthitrayavibhedakam || 48 ||
viśeṣeṇaiva kartavyaṃ bhastrākhyam kumbhakaṃ tv idam

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

samyaggātrasamudbhūtagranthitrayavibhedanam |
viśeṣeṇaiva kartavyaṃ bhastrākhyam kumbhakaṃ tv idam ||

Haṭharatnāvalī

viśeṣeṇaiva kartavyaṃ bhastrākhyam kumbhakaṃ tv idam || 2.25 ||

YBhD

samyaggātrasamudbhūtagranthitrayavibhedanam ||
viśeṣeṇaiva kartavyaṃ bhastrākhyam kumbhakaṃ tv idam || 118 ||

Comm.:

2.69

Transl.: Now Bhrāmārī— The inhalation has a forceful noise and the sound of a male bee, and the exhalation has the sound of the female bee and is very slow. For the best yogis, as a result of practising thus, there arises in the mind an extraordinary blissful playfulness.

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

bhramarī—
vegadghoṣam pūrakaṃ bhr̥ṅganādaṃ
bhr̥ṅgīnādaṃ recakaṃ mandamandam |
yogindrāṇām nityam abhyāsayogāc
citte jātā kācid ānandalilā ||

Haṭharatnāvalī

*atha bhrāmarī—
vegodghoṣaṃ pūrakaṃ bhr̥ṅganādaṃ
bhr̥ṅgīnādaṃ recakaṃ mandamandaṃ |
yogīndrāṇāṃ nityaṃ abhyāsayogāc
citta jātā kā cid ānandalilā || 2.26 ||*

YBD

*atha bhrāmarī—
vegodghoṣaṃ pūrakaṃ bhr̥ṅganādaṃ
recakaṃ mandamandaṃ ||
yogīndrāṇāmevābhyāsayogāc
citta jātā kācidānandalilā || 119*

YPr.

*bhrāmarīkumbhakaṃ lakṣayatyaṭheti || vegena sañjāta udghoṣo yasmin pūrake
taṃ bhr̥ṅganādatulyaṃ*

HSC

*vegākṛṣṭiṃ pūrakaṃ bhr̥ṅganādaṃ
bhaṃgānādaṃ recakaṃ maṃdaṃ maṃdaṃ ||
yogīdrāṇāṃ evaṃ abhyāsayogac
cite jātā kā cid ānaṃdamūrchā ||
vegodghoṣaṃ iti vā pāṭhaḥ ||*

Kumbhakapaddhati

*aliśabdayutaṃ vegāt pūrayet kumbhayet tataḥ |
sāliśabdāc chanaī rekāt bhrāmarīkumbhako muneḥ ||
ānandalilāṃ kurute bhrāmarīkumbhako muneḥ || 169 ||*

Gheraṇḍasaṃhitā 7.10–11

*anilaṃ mandavegena bhrāmarīkumbhakaṃ caret |
mādaṃ mādaṃ recayed vāyūṃ bhr̥ṅganādaṃ tato bhavet || 7.10 ||
antaḥsthaṃ bhrāmarīnādaṃ śrutvā tatra mano nayet |
samādhir jāyate tatra ānandaḥ so 'haṃ ity ataḥ || 7.11 ||*

Comm.: The first hemistich needs a verb because *recaka* and *pūraka* are in the accusative and it is difficult to construe without one.

2.70

Transl.: Now mūrccā— Having deeply applied Jālandhara at the end of the inhalation, [the yogi] should exhale slowly. This [kumbhaka] called mūrccā gives the bliss of the fainting

mind.

Sources:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*mūrchā—
pūrakānte gāḍhataraṃ bandho jālandharaḥ śanaiḥ |
recayen mūrchanākhyo 'yaṃ manomūrchā sukhapradā ||*

Haṭharatnāvali

*atha mūrcchā—
pūrakānte gāḍhataraṃ baddhva jālandharaṃ śanaiḥ |
recayen mūrchanākhyo 'yaṃ manomūrcchā sukhapradā || 2.27 ||*

YBD

*atha mūrcchā—
pūrakānte gāḍhataraṃ baddhvā jālandharaṃ śanaiḥ ||
recayen mūrchanākhyeyaṃ manomūrcchā sukhapradā || 120 ||*

Kumbhakaṇṭhāvali

*āpūrya kumbhitaṃ prāṇaṃ baddhvā jālandharaṃ śanaiḥ |
recayen mūrchanākumbho manomūrcchā sukhapradā || 170 ||*

Comm.: The kumbhaka (retention) is not apparent in the description.

2.71

Transl.: Now Plāvinī— [The yogi] whose abdomen is completely filled by the breath of eructation, which has been internally inverted, floats easily like a lotus leaf even on deep water.

Testimonia:

[Not in Yogacintāmaṇi, Haṭharatnāvali]

Cf. Kumbhakaṇṭhāvali 171

*yatheṣṭaṃ pūrayed vāyuṃ baddhe jālandhare ḍṛḍhe |
hṛdi dhṛtvā jale suptvā plāvinīkumbhako bhavet || 171 ||*

YBD

*antaḥpravarttitādhāramārutāpūritodaraḥ ||
payasy agādhe 'pi sukhāt plavate padmapatravat ||
ayameva plāvinī kumbhako'pi || 121 ||*

Yogaṇṣaṅgikā

*plāvanīkumbhakaṃ lakṣayati antariti ||
antaḥsaṅcāritenāpānavāyunā pūritamudaraṃ yasyeti vighrahaḥ ||*

Comm.: We have understood *udgāramāruta* to refer to the breath of eructation, i.e. the nāga breath as described in e.g. *Vivekamārtaṇḍa* 36. We have adopted *payasy agādhe pi sukham* in pāda c because *sukham* gives a better meaning and it is a bha-vipulā V19 and P28, Yogacintāmaṇi and the Haṭharatnāvalī omit this verse and accordingly do not mention plāvinī in verse 44, substituting it with kevala.

2.72

Transl.: Now kevalakumbhaka— Prāṇāyāma is said to be threefold with exhalation, inhalation and retention. Retention is considered twofold: sahita and kevala.

Sources:

GŚ

*prāṇaś ca dehajo vāyur āyāmaḥ kumbhakaḥ smṛtaḥ |
sa eva dvividhaḥ proktaḥ sahitaḥ kevalas tathā ||*

Vasiṣṭhasaṃhitā 3.2cd

prāṇāyāmas tribhiḥ prokto recapūrakakumbhakaiḥ || 2 ||

Testimonia:

YBD

*atha kevalaḥ—
prāṇāyāmas tridhā prokto recapūrakakumbhakaiḥ ||
sahitaḥ kevalaś ceti kumbhako dvividho mataḥ || 122 ||*

Comm.:

2.73

Transl.: The [kumbhaka] that one performs with exhalation and inhalation is sahita. One should practice sahita until kevala is perfected.

Sources:

Cf. DYŚ

sahito recapūrābhyāṃ tasmāt sahitakumbhakaḥ |

GŚ

yāvat kevalasiddhiḥ syāt tāvat sahitam abhyaset |

Vasiṣṭhasaṃhitā 3.28

*virecyāpūrya yaṃ kuryāt sa vai sahitakumbhakaḥ
sahitaṃ kevalaṃ cātha kumbhakaṃ nityam abhyaset ||
yāvat kevalasiddhiḥ syāt tāvat sahitam abhyaset |*

Yogayājñavalkya 6.31cd–32

*recya cāpūrya yaḥ kuryāt sa vai sahitakumbhakaḥ ||
sahitaṃ kevalaṃ cātha kumbhakaṃ nityam abhyaset |
yāvat kevalasiddhiḥ syāt tāvat sahitam abhyaset ||*

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

ārecyāpūrya yat kuryāt sa vai sahitakumbhakaḥ |

YBD

*recya vā pūrakaḥ kāryaḥ śanaiḥ sahitakumbhakaḥ ||
yāvat kevalasiddhiḥ syāt sahitaṃ tāvad abhyaset || 123 ||*

Comm.: The *Vasiṣṭhasaṃhitā*'s reading, which is not found in any of the HP mss, is the only one that makes sense of 2.73ab so has been adopted.

2.74

Transl.: Holding the breath comfortably without exhalation and inhalation is kevalakumbhaka. This is said to be [the true] *prāṇāyāma*.

Sources:

Vasiṣṭhasaṃhitā 3.27

*recanaṃ pūraṇaṃ muktṛvā sukhaṃ yad vāyudhāraṇaṃ |
prāṇāyāmo 'yam ity uktaḥ sa vai kevalakumbhakaḥ ||*

Yogayājñavalkya 6.30cd–6.31ab

*recakaṃ pūrakaṃ muktṛvā sukhaṃ yad vāyudhāraṇaṃ |
prāṇāyāmo 'yam ity uktaḥ sa vai kevalakumbhakaḥ ||*

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*recakaṃ pūrakaṃ muktṛvā yat sukhaṃ vāyudhāraṇaṃ |
prāṇāyāmo 'yam ity uktaḥ sa vai kevalakumbhakaḥ ||*

Haṭharatnāvalī

*atha kevalaḥ—
recakaṃ pūrakaṃ muktṛvā sukhaṃ yad vāyudhāraṇaṃ |
prāṇāyāmo 'yam ity uktaḥ sa vai kevalakumbhakaḥ ||*

YBD

*recakaṃ pūrakaṃ muktṛvā yad vāyudhāraṇaṃ ||
prāṇāyāmo 'yam ity uktaḥ sa vai kevalakumbhakaḥ ||*

Yogadīpikā 77cd–78ab

*recakaṃ pūraṃ muktā susukhaṃ vāyudhāraṇaṃ
prāṇāyāmoyam ityuktaḥ sa vai kevalakumbhakaḥ*

Comm.: The relative pronoun is omitted in V1 and the J10 group, which have *vāyunirodhanam*. But the relative is needed to connect the description of kevalakumbhaka in the first hemistich to the last pāda (*sa vai kevalakumbhakaḥ*). On this verse see Sellmer ?date of article.

2.75

Transl.: When kevalakumbhaka without exhalation and inhalation is accomplished, there is nothing in the three worlds that is impossible for the yogi to achieve.

Sources:

Vasiṣṭhasaṃhitā 3.30

*kevale kumbhake siddhe recapūraṇavarjite |
na tasya durlabhaṃ kiṃ cit triṣu lokeṣu vidyate |*

DYŚ

*kevale kumbhake siddhe recapūrakavarjite |
na tasya durlabhaṃ kiṃ cit triṣu lokeṣu vidyate || 74 ||*

Testimonia:

Haṭharatnāvalī

*kevale kumbhake siddhe recapūrakavarjite |
na tasya durlabhaṃ kiṃ cit triṣu lokeṣu vidyate ||*

2.76

Transl.: He who is empowered by kevalakumbhaka undoubtedly attains [the ability to] hold the breath as long as he wants and the state of Rājayoga.

Testimonia:

Haṭharatnāvalī

*śaktaḥ kevalakumbhena yatheṣṭaṃ vāyudhāraṇaṃ |
etādṛṣo rājayogo kathito nātra saṃśayaḥ || 2.30 ||*

YBD

*śaktaḥ kevalakumbhena yatheṣṭaṃ vāyudhāraṇaṃ ||
rājayogapadaṃ samyak labhate nātra saṃśayaḥ || 126 ||*

HTK

*haṭhapradīpikāyām–
śaktaḥ kevalakumbhena yatheṣṭaṁ vāyudhāraṇe |
rājayogapadaṁ caiva labhate nātra saṁśayaḥ || 59 ||*

Comm.:

2.77

Transl.: Rājayoga does not succeed without Haṭha nor Haṭha without Rājayoga. So, one should practise both until the niṣpatti [stage].

Sources:

Śivasamhitā 5.222

*haṭhaṁ vinā rājayogo rājayogaṁ vinā haṭhaḥ |
na sidhyati tato yugmaṁ āniṣpatteḥ samabhyaset
[middle hemistich not in mss. I, III, IV, VII, IX, X, XII, XIV–XVI]
tasmāt pravartate yogī haṭhe sadgurumārgataḥ ||*

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*haṭhapradīpikāyām haṭhaṁ vinā rājayogo rājayogaṁ vinā haṭhaḥ |
na sidhyati tato yugmaṁ manīṣy etau samabhyaset |
haṭhaṁ vinā rājayogaṁ rājayogaṁ vinā haṭhaṁ |
ye vai caranti tāt manye prayāsaphalavarjitāt iti ||*

Haṭharatnāvalī

*haṭhaṁ vinā rājayogo rājayogaṁ vinā haṭhaḥ |
vyāptiḥ syād avinābhūtā śrīrājahaṭhayogayoh || 1.19 ||*

YBD

*haṭhaṁ vinā rājayogo rājayogaṁ vinā haṭhaḥ ||
na sidhyati tato yugmaṁ āniṣpatteḥ samācaret || 127 ||*

Śivayogadarpana

*haṭhaṁ vinā rājayogo rājayogaṁ vinā haṭhaḥ |
na sidhyati tato yugmaṁ manīṣi tat samabhyaset || 6 ||*

Comm.:

2.78

Transl.: At the end of exhaling the retained breath, one should make the mind supportless. One reaches the state of Rājayoga by practising thus.

Testimonia:

YBD

*kumbhitaḥ prāṇarecānte kuryyāc cittaṃ nirāmayam ||
evamabhyāsayogena rājayogapadaṃ vrajet || 128 ||*

HTK 44.60

*kumbhitaḥ prāṇarecānte kuryyāc cittaṃ nirāśrayam |
evamabhyāsayogena rājayogaṃ labhet punaḥ || 60 ||
nirāśrayaṃ saṃkalparaḥitam ||*

Yogaprakāśikā

*tad eva viśadayati kumbhakam iti || kevalakumbhakābhyāsenā cittaṃ dagdha-
parṇavatā nirvāṇaṃ bhavātītyarthaḥ || anyad vyākhyātam || 67 ||*

Comm.:**2.79**

Transl.: Because of a kumbhaka, kuṇḍalinī awakens; from the awakening of kuṇḍalinī, suṣūmnā becomes free of blockages and success in Haṭha arises.

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*kumbhakāt kuṇḍalībodhaḥ kuṇḍalībodhato bhavet |
anargalaḥ suṣūmnānto haṭhasiddhiś ca jāyate ||*

YBD

*kumbhakāt kuṇḍalībodhaḥ kuṇḍalībodhato bhavet ||
anargalā suṣūmnā ca haṭhasiddhiś ca jāyate || 128 ||*

HTK

*kumbhakāt kuṇḍalībodhaḥ kuṇḍalībodhato bhavet |
anargalā suṣūmnā ca haṭhasiddhiḥ prajāyate || iti || 61 ||
kumbhakaprāṇāyāmāt bodho jāgaranaṃ | suṣūmnā anargalā bādhakarāhitā
bhavati | tato yogasiddhir bhavati iti ||*

Comm.:**2.80**

Transl.: Thinness of the body, healthy complexion, clarity of the internal resonance, very bright eyes, freedom from disease, mastery of semen, stimulation of the [body's] fire [and] purification of the channels are the signs of success in Haṭha.

Testimonia:

Yogacintāmaṇi

*vapuḥkṛśatvaṃ vadane prasannatā
nādasphuṭatvaṃ nayane sunirmale |
arogitā bindujayo 'gnidīpanaṃ
nāḍīviśuddhir haṭhasiddhilakṣaṇaṃ ||*

YBD

*vapuḥ kṛśatvaṃ vadane prasannatā
nādasphuṭatvaṃ nayane ca nirmale ||
arogatā bindujayo'gnidīpanaṃ
nāḍīviśuddhir haṭhasiddhilakṣaṇaṃ || 130 ||*

Comm.: