

loss of kingdom, and victory' (*evam elat purāṇṛtām teṣāṃ akliṣṭakarmaṇām / bhedo rājyavināśaś ca jayaś ca jayatām vara*) 1. 55. 43 (also cf. 1. 55. 4-5 where the three events are referred to as *bheda*, *vanavāsa* and *yuddha*); earlier the three events are referred to by a single word *bheda* (*kurūṇām pāṇḍavānām ca yathā bhedo 'bhavat purā*) 1. 54. 22, or by two *bheda* and *rājyavināśa* (*bhedam rājyavināśam ca kurupāṇḍavayos tadā*) 1. 54. 24; the sage (Vyāsa) examined together the *śāstras* related to Dharma, Kāma and Artha, as also other *śāstras*, and the laws that govern the affairs of the world; next also the histories with their commentaries and different revealed texts; all that is included here — this defines the text (of the Mahābhārata) (*dharmakāmārthaśāstrāṇi śāstrāṇi vividhāni ca / lokayātrāvidhānam ca sambhūtam dṛṣṭvān ṛṣiḥ // itihāsaḥ savitṛākyā vividhānāḥ śrutayo 'pi ca / iha sarvaṃ anukrāntam uktam granthasya lakṣaṇam* 1. 1. 47-48. B. Characterizations: (i) *ākhyāna* (once *upākhyāna* 1. 2. 236) 1. 1. 16 (*°varīṣṭha*); 1. 2. 29, 30, 195, 235, 238-241, 243; 1. 53. 31, 32, 35; 1. 56. 1, 30, 32; 12. 331. 2; 12. 334. 11; 12. 337. 10; 18. 5. 53; (ii) *itihāsa* 1. 1. 17, 24, 52; 1. 2. 31, 32 (*°uttama*), 33, 237 (*°uttama*) 1. 54. 23 (*purātana*); 1. 56. 16, 18, 1. 93. 46 (*dyutimant*); 18. 5. 31 (*puṇyo 'yam itihāśākhyāḥ*), 43 (*puṇya*); (iii) *purāṇa* 1. 1. 15; 1. 56. 15 (*purāṇam ṛṣisaṃstutam*); (iv) *kathā* 1. 53. 28, 33; 1. 55. 3 (Bhārati *kathā*); 1. 56. 2 (*citrārthā*); 12. 334. 4; (v) *carita* (*kurūṇām caritam mahat*) 1. 56. 1; (vi) (fifth) *Veda* 1. 1. 204, 205 (*kārṣṇa veda*); 1. 56. 17 (*kārṣṇa veda*); 1. 57. 74 (*vedān ...*

*mahābhāratapañcamān*); (vii) *samhitā* 1. 1. 19 (*vyāsasyādbhutamakarmaṇaḥ / samhitām*); 1. 1. 61 (*bhāratasamhitā*); 1. 57. 75 (*samhitās taiḥ prīhaktvena bhāratasya prakāśitāḥ*; Nī., however on Bom. Ed. 1. 63. 90; *bhāratasya mūlabhūtāḥ samhitāḥ mantrabrāhmaṇarūpā vedāḥ / taiḥ sumantu-prabhṛtibhiḥ prakāśitāḥ idam asya mūlam idam asya mūlam iti spaṣṭikṛtās tena pratyakṣavedamūlam etad iti bhāvah*); 18. 5. 46; (viii) *puṇyā upaniṣad* (*atropaniṣadam puṇyām kṛṣṇadvaipāyano 'bravit*) 1. 1. 191 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 1. 1. 253: *brahmātmaikatavyūdyāpratipādakam grantham sūtravṛtṭiyoḥ prāg uktayor vātikasthānīyam upaniṣacchabdavācyaṃ abravīt*); (ix) *mata* 1. 1. 23 (*pravakṣyāmi matam kṛtsnam vyāsasyāmitatejasah*); 1. 55. 2; 1. 56. 12; 1. 53. 35 (*kṛṣṇadvaipāyanamatam mahābhāratam*); (x) composition (*sandarbhā*) described as 'not received by tradition' i. e. 'original' (?) (*anāgatam ... kṛṣṇadvaipāyanaḥ prabhuh / sandarbhām bhāratasyāsyā kṛtavān dharmakāmyayā*) 18. 5. 41. C. Author: The great epic composed by the great sage Kṛṣṇa Dvaipāyana, also called Vyāsa, the son of Satyawatī 1. 1. 9-10 (*kṛṣṇadvaipāyanaproktāḥ ... kuthāḥ ... mahābhāratasamśritāḥ*); 1. 1. 15 (*dvaipāyanena yat proktaṃ purāṇam*); 1. 1. 19 (*vyāsasyādbhutamakarmaṇaḥ / samhitām*); 1. 1. 52 (*itihāsam imam cakre puṇyam satyawatīsutaḥ*); 1. 1. 56 (*mahān ṛṣiḥ not named*); 1. 1. 60 (*bhagavān ṛṣiḥ not named*); came out of the lips of Dvaipāyana (*dvaipāyanosṭhaputāniḥṣtam*) 1. 2. 242 18. 5. 54; 1. 53. 28 (*vyāsasaṃpannām*); 1. 53. 35 (*kṛṣṇadvaipāyanamatam*); 1. 56. 12 (*matam kṛtsnam vyāsasya*); 1. 56. 13 (*satyawatyāmajeneha vyākhyātam* 1. 56. 15