

Dhṛtarāṣṭra's regret 5. 51. 12; according to Karna, however, his bow (Vijaya) superior to Gāṇḍīva 8. 22. 39. F. Big sound : Famous for the big sound it produced, i. e. the sound produced by the string while striking against the forearm of Arjuna (*jyāghoṣa* 3. 40. 9; *jyānināda* 7. 65. 14; *jyātalanirghoṣa* 6. 116. 20; *maurvyās tala-nispeṣam* 5. 47. 47; *jyayā samāhatya tale bhr̥ṣam ca* 8. 60. 12), which filled all directions, reached the sky, shook the earth, and, being unbearable, caused fear in the minds of hearers, especially the opponents; the sound often referred to as *nirghoṣa* or *ghoṣa* 2. 72. 32; 4. 41. 14, 18; 4. 57. 10; 4. 61. 9, 27; 5. 47. 58; 5. 140. 7; 6. 45. 16; 6. 67. 2, 11; 6. 74. 30; 6. 116. 20; 7. 3. 14, 15, 19; 7. 9. 23; 7. 29. 31, 32; 7. 65. 15 (elephants frightened); 7. 85. 37; 7. 102. 6; 7. 114. 91; 8. 27. 48; 8. 37. 1; 8. 59. 15; 8. 60. 12; 9. 3. 19, 33; 9. 27. 61; or as *mahāsvana*, *nisvana* or *svana* 4. 40. 25; 4. 41. 15; 4. 48. 2; 5. 136. 26; 6. 55. 114; 6. 56. 26 (*nirhrādamahāsvana*); 6. 108. 14; 7. 145. 44, 45; 8. 58. 13 (*bhairavasvana*); 8. 67. 19; or as *praṇāda*, *ninada* 6. 55. 116; 7. 65. 14; 7. 145. 46; or as *nirhāda* 6. 56. 26; 14. 72. 15 (*bhīmanirhāda*); or as *śabda* 4. 40. 27; 4. 41. 16; 5. 26. 24; 5. 47. 47; 6. 55. 113, 115; 7. 9. 19; 7. 51. 40; 7. 95. 9; or by the verb *ras-* 7. 3. 19; sound compared with the roar of a thunder (*visphūrjitam ivāśaneḥ*) 3. 48. 9; 4. 48. 5; 4. 57. 10; 5. 140. 7; 6. 116. 20; 7. 3. 15; 8. 26. 29; 3. 252. 17, 5. 23. 20 (*stanayitnughoṣa*); 6. 55. 105 (*stanayitnukalpa*); 5. 47. 47 (*vajranispeṣatulya*); or with the roar of a cloud (*prāvṛḍjaladanisvana*) 7. 9. 23; 3. 41. 3; hearing (or non-hearing) the sound meant different things on different occasions : (1) hearing it Droṇa knew Arjuna

was proceeding towards Bhīṣma 6. 108. 14; (2) Karna inferred that Arjuna must have killed the Śibis and the Pauravas 7. 145. 45-46; (3) Sātyaki concluded that Arjuna must be nearby 7. 95. 9; (4) it became a rallying point to Virāṭa, Drupada and other kings 6. 55. 115; (5) when not heard, Yudhiṣṭhira became anxious about Arjuna's safety 7. 85. 37; 7. 102. 6; (6) Arjuna made the twang of his bow (*gāṇḍīvaṃ prākṣipat pārthaḥ*) to express joy at the defeat of Karna by Bhīma 7. 104. 31. G. Use by Arjuna : 1. Besides Arjuna, the bow (Gāṇḍīva) could be strung only by Bhīma and Kṛṣṇa 3. 13. 69; but it was, in fact, used only by Arjuna, hence blame could attach to Gāṇḍīva of Arjuna if it was not used against Duryodhana 3. 13. 70; 4. 20. 1; Arjuna's association with Gāṇḍīva and dependence of Pāṇḍavas' victory on it often stressed 1. 216. 29; 2. 66. 12; 3. 6. 9; 4. 5. 17; 4. 38. 37; 5. 124. 2; 8. 69. 24; Arjuna owed a debt to his bow from which he would be free by killing Karna 8. 52. 23; Arjuna could wield the bow with both hands equally dexterously (*ubhau me dakṣiṇau pāṇi gāṇḍīvasya vikarṣaṇe*), hence he was called Savyasācin 4. 39. 17; 4. 56. 4; 4. 59. 12; 7. 51. 40; Arjuna cleaned the bow-string and the bow before use 8. 52. 2 (*jyām anumṛjya*); 7. 18. 9 (*gāṇḍīvaṃ upasamṛjya*); left unstrung when it was not to be used for a long time (*apajyam akarot*) 4. 5. 17; when not held in hand (and left unstrung) Gāṇḍīva gaped (*anālabdham jṛmbhati gāṇḍīvaṃ dhanuḥ*) 5. 47. 96; before putting an arrow to the bow, Arjuna just touched it (i. e. touched the bow-string) 8. 57. 15 (*samspṛśan gāṇḍīvaṃ dhanuḥ*), or stretched it with force (*balavat* 7. 78. 36) (*vy-ā-kṣip-*, *vi-kṣip-*, *prā-kṣip-*) so that it produced big