TEXT.

No. 207. 'Love' is a tendency of the mind towards a thing that is conformable to the mind; by 'Mirth' is intended an expansion of the mind excited by incongruity of sentiment, &c.; what is designated by the word 'Sorrow' is a commotion of the mind occasioned by the loss of a beloved object, &c.; by 'Resentment' is meant a feeling of sharpness towards opponents; what is called 'Magnanimity' is a steady audacity where any action has been entered upon; but 'Terror,' occasioning disturbance of mind, is what is produced by the power of what is terrific; 'Disgust' is aversion, arising in respect of any object, from seeing or otherwise perceiving in it what is offensive; but what is meant by 'Surprise' is an agitation of mind in regard to strange things that transcend the limits of the mundane; 'Quietism' is the happiness arising from the repose of the soul in a state of indifference [to the transitory concerns of time]."

COMMENTARY.

a. For example,—in [the play of] Málatí and Mádhava, [the permanent condition is] 'Love;' in the Náţaka-melaka, 'Mirth;' in the Rámáyana, 'Sorrow;' in the Mahábhárata, 'Quietism.' And so of the others.

Why these b. [And these conditions are called permanent] beconditions are cause these are ascertained, by the direct cognizance of men of taste, to be not destroyed, but on the contrary just re-inforced, by other conditions, among these [above enumerated], occurring, whether these be akin to or opposed to [that one which happens to be the main sentiment].

c. Moreover-

TEXT.

No. 208. These,—the 'permanent' [§ 206], the 'accessory' [§ 168], and the 'involuntary' [§ 166],—are therefore called bháva [which we have rendered 'condition'—] because they give occasion for the existence of (bhávayanti) the 'Flavours' which depend upon the various gestures [or other indications of passion on the part of the actors].

COMMENTARY.

a. As is declared as follows [by the Dhwanikara]—"A 'condition' (bhava) consists in [or takes the name it does in virtue of] the