Twitter Thread by Dheer Sameer



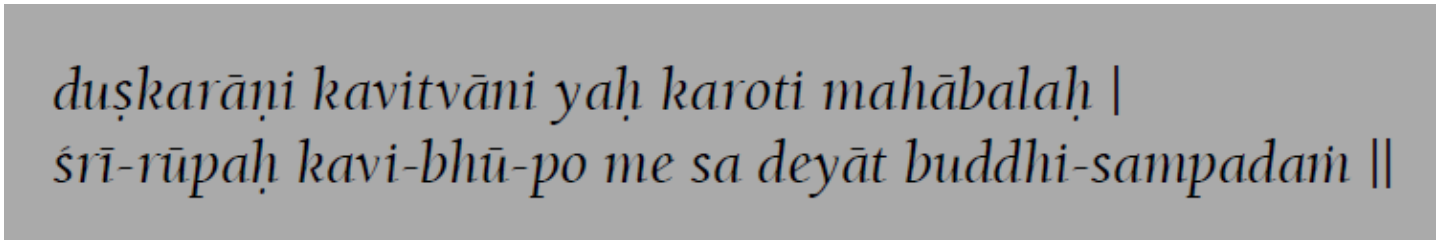
Dheer Sameer
@Dheer_Sameer

So, there is an debate going on. Which language is better? Now I am going to present some of the rare shlokas in Sanskrit in this particular thread.

This will be the final nail in the coffin of this foolish debate which will establish why Sanskrit is the best language in the entire universe and also establish the authority of our great scriptures and acharyas.

But before that I offer my humble humble obeisances unto my gurus. May Srila Rupa, the mighty king of poets, who composes poetical verses that are extremely difficult
to compose, grant me the wealth of intelligence needed to understand them.

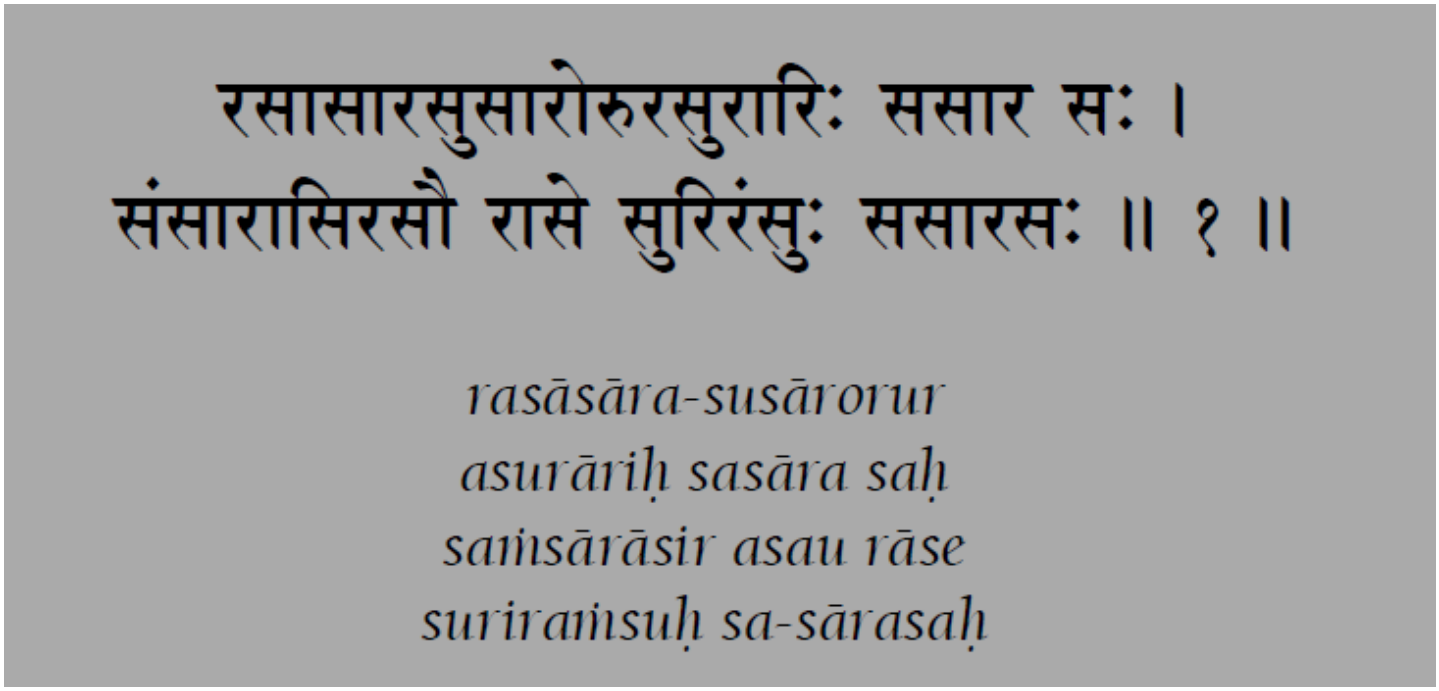
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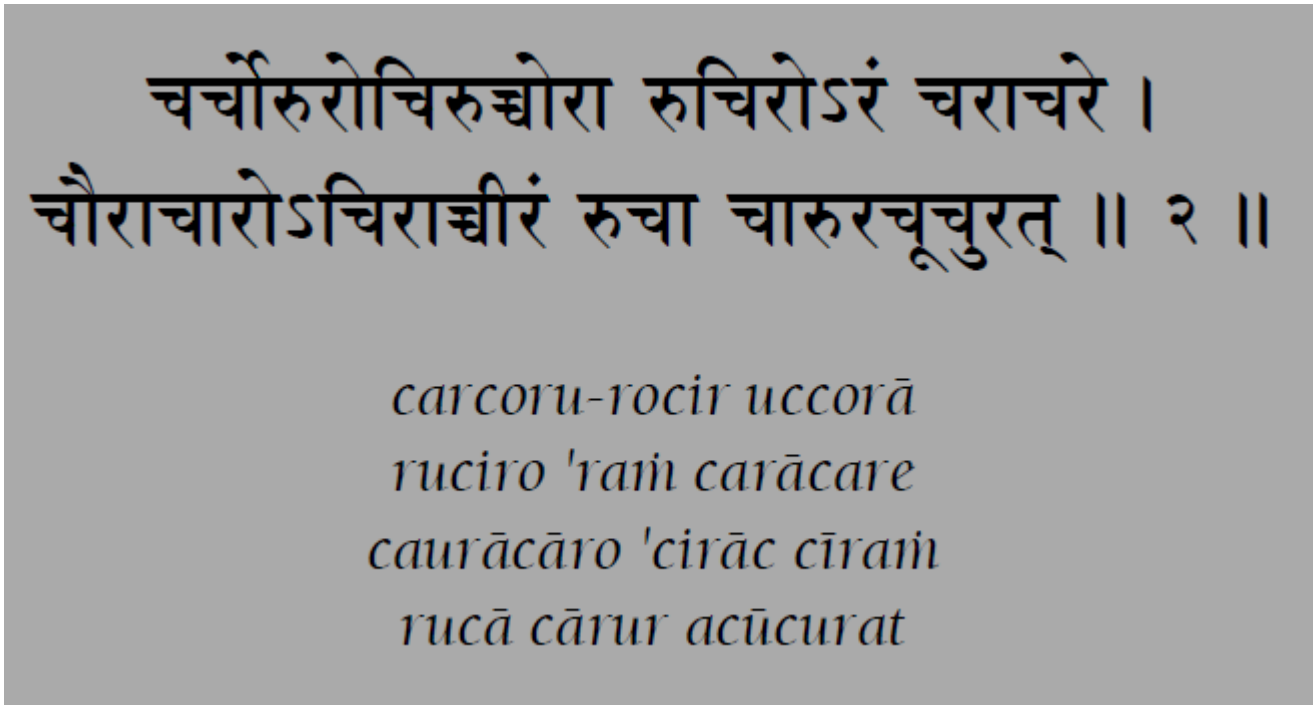
citra-kavitvaani means poetical verses that cause
astonishment (citra meaning ascharya) like “Wow! How did he compose a verse using only one varna? (or)
How did he compose a verse using only two varnas?”

Alternatively, the cakra formation and so on
are called citras and thus citra-kavitvaani could also mean poetical verses which have these formations.

Among these Amazing verses are those that have only two aksharas (“consonants”) ra and sa:



Verse 2 with two aksharas cha and ra:



Verse 3 with two aksharas using dha and ra:

धरे धराधरधरं धाराधरधुरारुधि ।
धीरधीरारराधाधिरोधं राधा धुरंधरम् ॥ ३ ॥

dhare dharādhara-dharaṁ
dhārādhara-dhur-ārudhi
dhīra-dhīr ārarādhādhi-
rodhaṁ rādhā dhuraṁdharam

Verse 4 with ek akshara i.e. na:

निनुन्नानोऽननं नूनंनानूनोन्नाननोऽनुनीः ।
नानेनानां निनुन्नेनं नानौन्नानाननो ननु ॥ ४ ॥

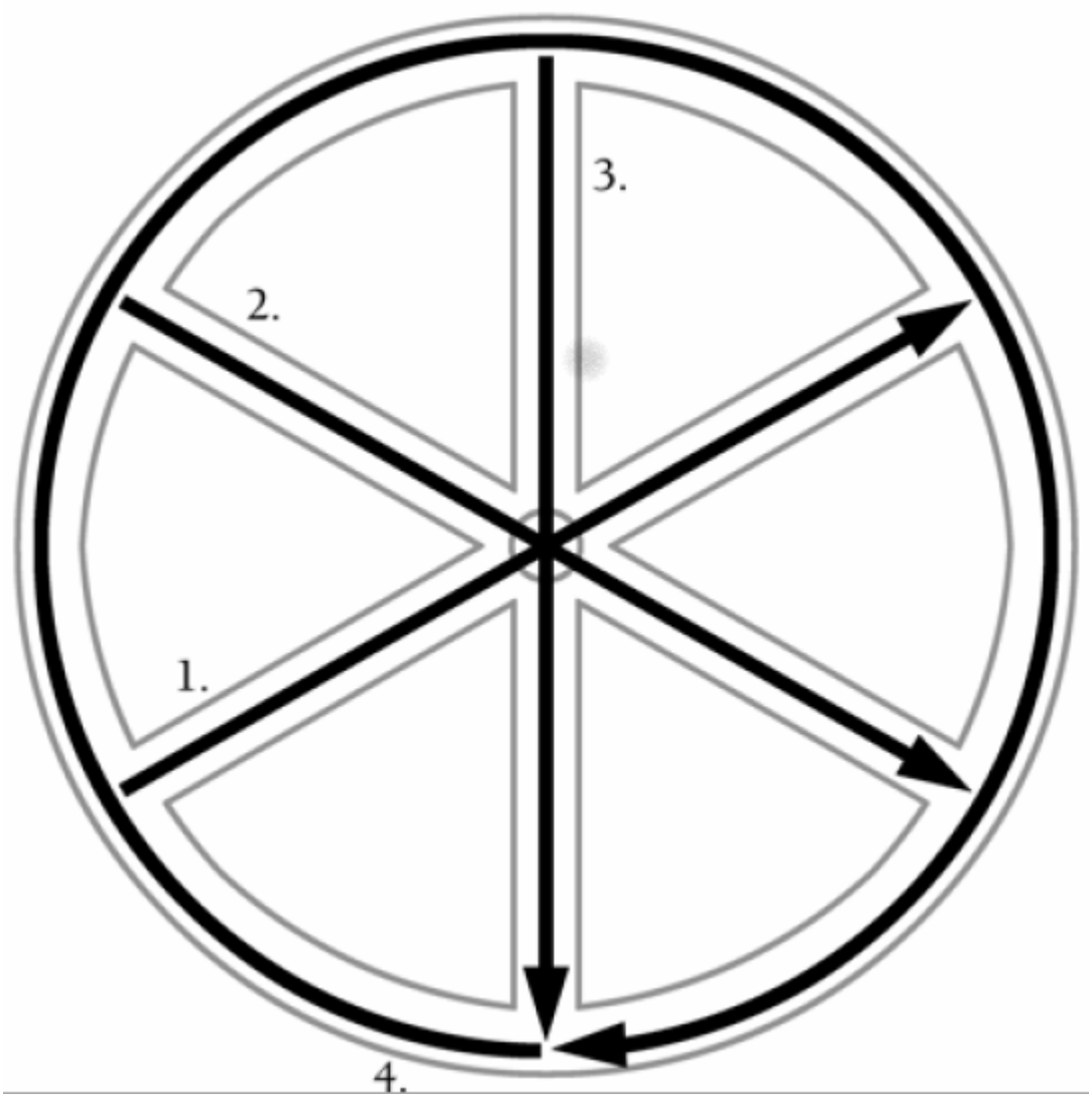
ninunnāno'naṁ nūnaṁ
nānūnonnānano 'nunīḥ
nānenānāṁ ninun nenaṁ
nānaun nānānano nanu

Verse 5. The following verse is arranged in the wheel formation known as cakra-bandhah:

गन्धाकृष्टगुरून्मदालिनि वने हारप्रभातिप्लुतं
सम्पुष्णन्तमुपस्कृताध्वनि यमीवीचिश्रियो रञ्जकं ।
सद्यस्तुङ्गितविभ्रमं सुनिभृते शीतानिलैः सौख्यदे
देवं नागभुजं सदा रसमयं तं नौमि कंचिन्मुदे ॥ ५ ॥

gandhākṛṣṭa-gurūnmadālini vane hāra-prabhātiplutaṁ
sampuṣṇantam upaskṛtādhvani yamī-vīci-śriyo rañjakaṁ[4]
sadyas tuṅgita-vibhramaṁ su-nibhṛte śītānilaiḥ saukhya-de
devaṁ nāga-bhujaṁ sadā rasa-mayaṁ taṁ naumi kaṁcin mude

How to read it in a chakra formation is shown in the following pictures (follow the numbers):



cc @yaajushi

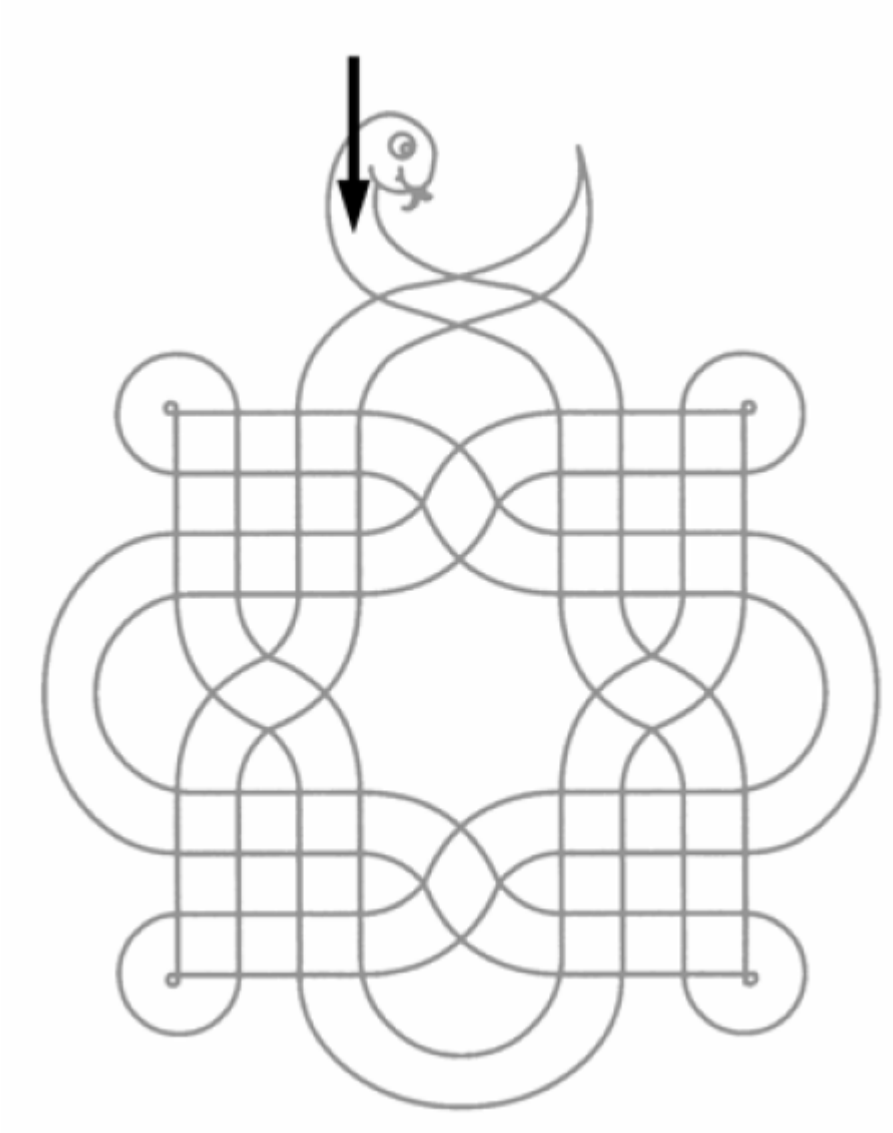
An extra speciality of this verse, shown in the bottom right diagram, is that Rūpa Gosvāmī has ingeniously placed a hidden signature inside the spokes of the wheel. It reads, in a circular fashion, *kṛṣṇa-stutir asau rūpa-viracitā* ("This prayer to Kṛṣṇa was composed by Rūpa"). This signutare is not apparent in the verse, it only becomes visible when the verse is drawn in the wheel formation.

Verse 6. The following verse is arranged in snake formation:

रासे सारङ्गसङ्घाचितनवनलिनप्रायवक्षस्थदामा
बर्हालङ्कारहारस्फुरदमलमहारागचित्रे जयाय ।
गोपालो दासवीथीललितहितरवस्फारहास स्थिरात्मा
नव्योऽजस्रं क्षणोपाश्रितविततबलो वीक्ष्य रङ्गं बभासे ॥ ६ ॥

rāse sāraṅga-saṅghācita-nava-nalina-prāya-vakṣa[1]*-stha-dāmā*
barhālaṅkāra-hāra-sphurad-amala-mahā-rāga-citre[2] *jayāya*
gopālo dāsa-vīthī-lalita-hita-rava-sphāra-hāsa sthirātmā
navyo 'jasraṁ kṣaṇopāśrita-vitata-balo vīkṣya raṅgaṁ babhāse[3]

https://t.co/Ga0sZxoxIm

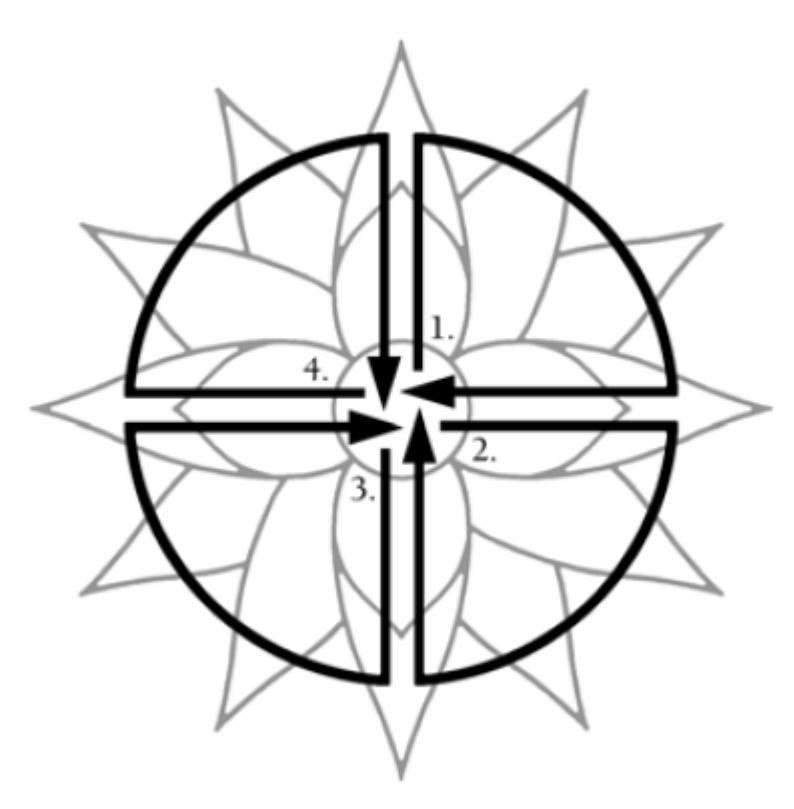


Verse 7. The following verse is arranged in lotus formation:

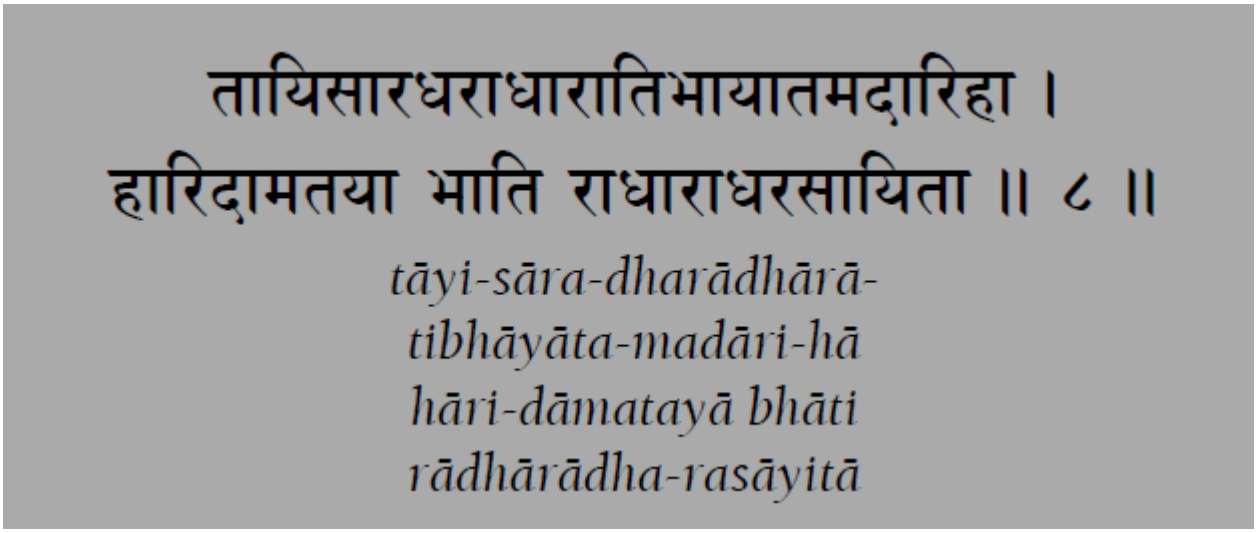
कलवाक्य सदालोक कलोदार मिलावक ।
कवलाद्याद्भुतानूक कनूताभीरबालक ॥ ७ ॥

kala-vākya sad-āloka
kalodāra milāvaka
kavalādyādbhutānūka
ka-nūtābhīra-bālaka

https://t.co/QTofiwNsLB



Verse 8. This verse is a palindrome i.e. it reads the same backwards and forwards:



Verse 9. The following verse is arranged in the zigzag formation. It is called as gomutrika-bandhan (cc @GauPrem■):

सा मल्लरङ्गे रामेष्टा फुल्लसारा मुदेधिता ।
श्रमनीरधरा तुष्टा बल्लवीरासदेवता ॥ ९ ॥

sā malla-range rāmeṣṭā[1]
phulla-sārā mud-edhitā
śrama-nīra-dharā tuṣṭā
ballavī-rāsa-devatā

https://t.co/YPbD3AgYJW



Verse 10. The following verse is arranged in drum formation:

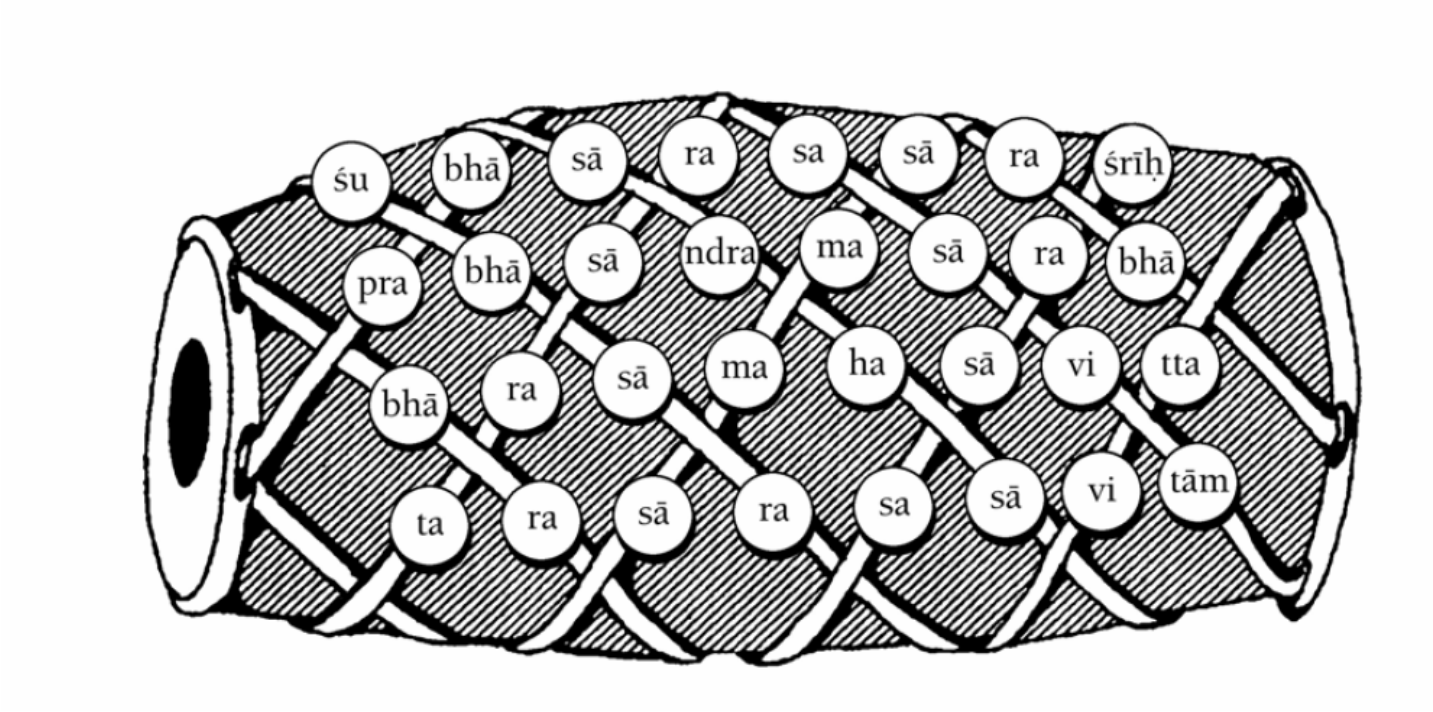
शुभासारससारश्रीः प्रभासान्द्रमसारभा ।
भारसा महसावित्त तरसा रससावितम् ॥ १० ॥

śubhāsāra-sasāra-śrīḥ
prabhā-sāndra-masāra-bhā
bhārasā mahasāvitta
tarasā rasa-sāvitām[2]

https://t.co/FVTWa5lvUj

This verse can be either be read in four horizontal lines or it can be read according to the straps of the drum. Both methods are shown below:

https://t.co/819KBzEjxy

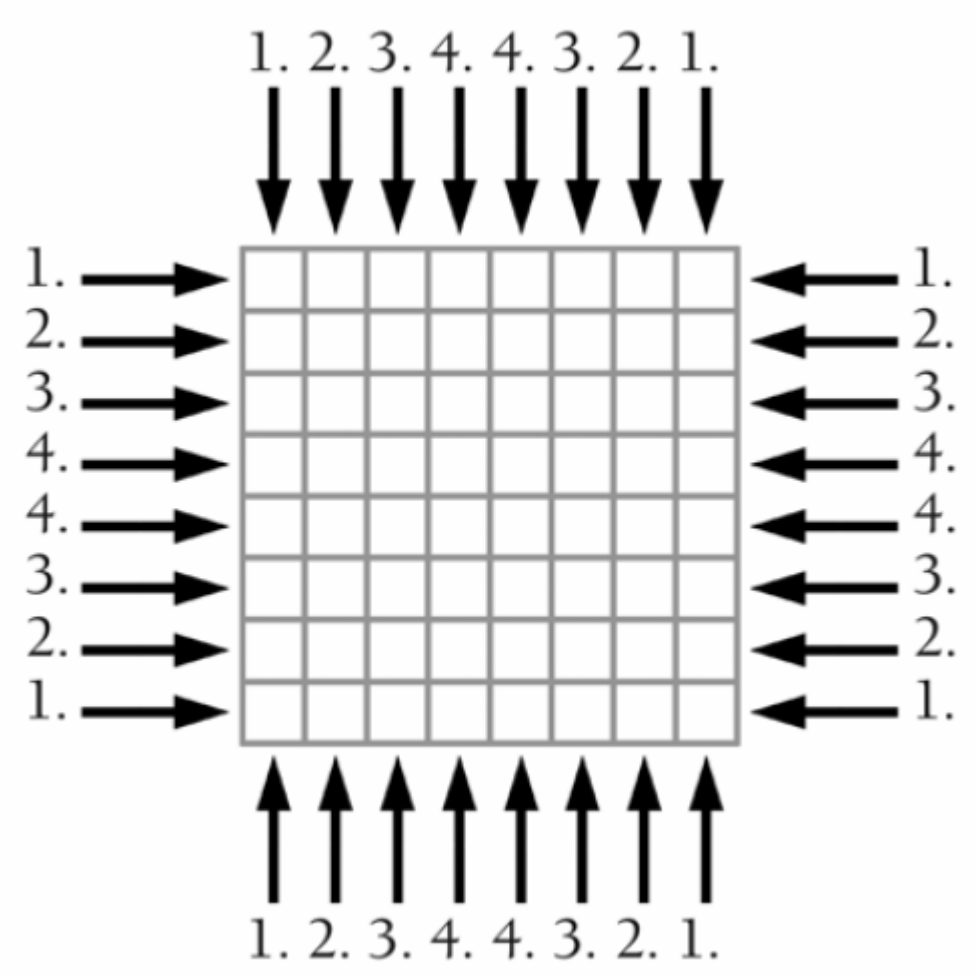


Verse 11. The following verse reads the same backwards and forwards as well as upwards and downwards. Thus the name sarvato-bhadraha ('good on every side'):

रासावहा हावसारा सा ललास सलालसा ।
बलाराम मारलावहासमाददमासहा ॥ ११ ॥

rāsāvahā hāva-sārā
sā lalāsa sa-lālasā
balārāmā māra-lāva-
hāsa-māda-damāsahā

https://t.co/kTjGrVEty9



Another way to draw the same verse:

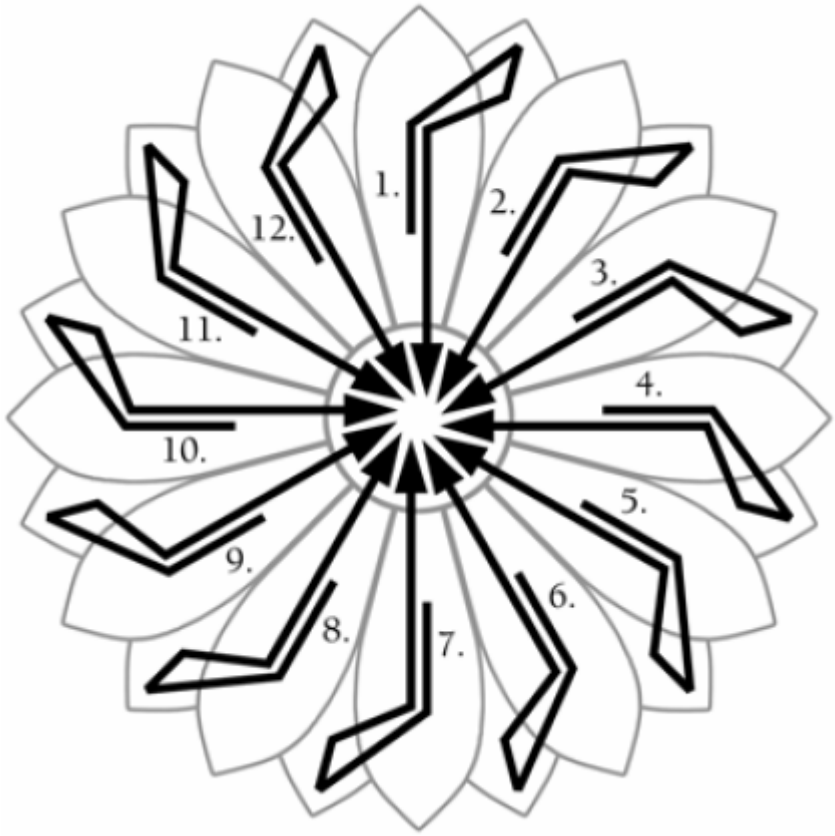
rā	sā	va	hā
sā	la	lā	sa
va	lā	ra	mā
hā	sa	mā	da

Verse 12. The following verse is arranged in big lotus formation known as brihad-padma-bandha:

तारप्रस्फारतालं सरभसरसलं भासुरास्यं सुभालं
पापघ्नं गोपपालं करणहरकलं नीरभृद्वारनीलं ।
चारुग्रीवं रुचालं रतमदतरलं चेतसा पीतचेलं
शीतप्रस्फीतशीलं वरय वरबलं वासुदेवं सुबालं ॥ १२ ॥

tāra-prasphāra-tālaṁ sa-rabhasa-rasa-laṁ[1] bhāsurāsyaṁ su-bhālaṁ
pāpa-ghnaṁ gopa-pālaṁ karaṇa-hara-kalaṁ nīra-bhṛd-vāra-nīlaṁ
cāru-grīvaṁ rucālaṁ rata-mada-taralaṁ cetasā pīta-celaṁ
śīta-prasphīta-śīlaṁ varaya vara-balaṁ vāsudevaṁ su-bālaṁ

follow the numbers and find the lotus formation



Thus ends the Picture verses, or Amazing verses. Thank You very much. All Glories to Srila Rupa Goswami■■■