

IV. CHAPTER

(Continuation of the Mora-feet Metres)

ಚತುರ್ಥಾ ಶ್ಲಾಸಂ

257. Now follow the rules regarding the Mora-feet metres comprehensively called Āryā's viz. the Kanda, Āryā (or Vipulā), Gītikā, Sāṅkīrṇa (Sāṅkīrṇaka) and Duvayi (Duvadi, Dāvā, Duvavi, Duvvā).

☞ Observe that in these Āryā metres feet may begin with an Iambus i. e. ˘— (Cf. the different observations to verse 251 and that introducing the Ragaś).)

ಕಂದಂ

ಕಂದಕ್ಕಾರ್ಯಗೇ ಗೀತಿಕೆ

ಗೊಂದಿದ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣಕೆಸೆವ ದುವಯಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರಾ- |

ವೃಂದಮುಮಂ ಗಣವಿವರಣಾ³

ಯಂದಮುಮಂ ತಿಳಿಯ ಪೇಳ್ವೆನಂಬುಜ-ವದನೇ! || 282¹⁾ ||

258. The feet (gaṇa) for the Āryā metres have the following five forms and names:

˘˘— , giriśam, Anapaestus

—˘˘ , dhūrjaṭi, Dactylus

— — , śarvam, Spondeus

˘—˘ , purāri, Amphibrachys

˘˘˘˘ , śaśipura or makharipu, Proceleusmaticus

The 6th foot (vishaya = 5, adri=1) in each half of an Āryā verse is to be either a śaśipura (˘˘˘˘) or a purāri (˘—˘). (Mind that when not falling under a special rule, one foot may be put in the place of the other, as in general the number of Moras of the feet only are leading.)

ಕಂದಂ

ಗಿರಿಶಂ ಧೂರ್ಜಟಿ ಶರ್ವಂ

ಪುರಾರಿ ಮಖರಿಪುವೆನಿಪ್ಪವಿಂತೆಯ್ವು ಗಣಂ |

1) H., Ra. (duvayi), M. (duvadi, duvavi), D. and B. (dāvā), L. (duvvā).

ಬರೆ, ಶಶಿಪುರ ವಿಷಯಾದ್ರಿಯೊ
ಳರದಿರ್ಕೆ ಪುರಾರಿಯೆಂಬ ಗಣಮುಬ್ಬ-ಮುಖೀ!

|| 283¹⁾ ||

2. The Kanda (Skandhaka, Āryāgīti)

ಕಂದಲಕ್ಷಣಂ

259. The first form of the Āryā's is the Kanda. In it (as well as in the other Āryā's) each of the mentioned feet contains 4 Moras. (In the Ragalās, as will be remembered, also feet of 3 and 5 Moras are used.)

ಕಂದಂ

ಇಂತಾದ ಗಣದ ಮಾತ್ರಾ-

ಸಂತತಿ ನಾಲ್ಕುಕ್ಕುಮತ್ತವಕೊಂದೊಂದ |

ಕಂತೆಯ್ದು ಗಣಂಗಳೆ ಬ

ಕುಂ, ತೊದಳೆಂ, ಕಂದ-ಜಾತಿಯೊಳ್, ಕಮಳ-ಮುಖೀ! || 284²⁾ ||

260. In the quarters (pada) of the Kanda occur altogether 16 feet (pura=3, bāṇa=5, vahni=3, śara=5), 3 in each odd (ojē, 1 . 3) and 5 in each even (yugmē, 2 . 4) quarter, or 12 Moras in each odd and 20 in each even one. The scheme of the following Kanda-verse is:

1. 1 2 3
1. 11- | 111 | 1111 12

2. 4 5 6 7 8
2. 111- | 111 | 111 | 111 | 11 | 20

3. 1 2 3
3. 11- | 11 | 11- 12

4. 4 5 6 7 8
4. 11- | 11 | 111 | 111 | 11- || 20

ಕಂದಂ

ಪುರ-ಬಾಣ-ವಹ್ನಿ-ಶರ-ಗಣಂ

ಮಿರೆ ನಾಲ್ಕುಂ ಪದದೊಳೊಜೆ ಯುಗ್ಮೆಗಳೊಳ್ ಪ |

ನ್ನೆರಡಿರ್ಪತ್ತೊಳಿಯ ಪ

ನ್ನೆರಡಿರ್ಪತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರಗಳ್, ಪ್ತುಗ-ನಯನೇ!

|| 285³⁾ ||

1) H., Ra., Sb., L., M., D., B.

2) H., Ra., Sb., M., L.

3) H., Ra., Sb., M., L.

261. The rule regarding the number of Moras in the Kanda-quarters (adi) is repeated in other words.

ಕಂದಂ

ಪನ್ನೆರಡು ಮಾತ್ರೈ ವೊದಲೊಳ್,
 ಸನ್ನತವಿರ್ಪತ್ತು ಮಾತ್ರೈಯೆರಡನೆಯಡಿಯೊಳ್, |
 ಇನ್ನಿಪ್ಪುವುಮಿ ತೆಱದಿ;
 ಬಿನ್ನಣಮೋಂ, ಕಂದ-ಲಕ್ಷಣಂ, ಕಮಳ-ಮುಖೀ! || 286 ||¹⁾

262. (Besides the 6th foot of a Kanda-half falling under a special rule, v. 283) it is to be observed that in the odd places (śaśi=1, puru=3, bāṇa=5, ndri=7) of each Kanda-half the foot with the long syllable in the middle, i. e. — — (purāri), is not allowed to occur. The scheme of the following Kanda-verse is:

1 2 3
 — — — | — — | — —
 4 5 6 7 8
 — — — | — — | — — — | — — | — — |
 1 2 3
 — — | — — | — —
 4 5 6 7 8
 — — — | — — | — — | — — | — — ||

ಕಂದಂ

ಶಶಿ-ಪುರ-ಬಾಣಾದ್ರಿಗಳೊಳ್, [H. Ra. ಕಶಿಪುರವಿಷಯಾದ್ರಿ etc.]
 ಬಿಸಜ-ಮುಖೀ, ಮಧ್ಯ-ಗುರುಗಳಾಗಲ್, ಕಂದಂ |
 ಪುಸಿಯಲ್ಲೆ? ಗಂಡನಿಲ್ಲದ
 ಶಶಿ-ವದನೆಗೆ ಗರ್ಭಮಾದ ತೆಱನೊಳ್ ಕೆಡುಗುಂ. || 287 ||²⁾

263. A further verse on the Kanda that states the following: An Amphibrachys (— —) ought not to occur at the odd (vishama) places; at the 6th place (of each half) either an Amphibrachys or a Proceleusmaticus (— — —) is to occur; three of the even (avishama) places (2 . 4 . 8) do not fall under a particular rule (though it is in fact a stringent rule to conclude each half, at the 8th place, with a long syllable; but cf. v. 27); the number of all the Moras is 64.

ಕಂದಂ

ಜ-ಗಣಂ ವಿಷಮದೊಳಾಗದು;
 ಜ-ಗಣಂ ಮೋಣ್ ನ-ಗಣಮಕ್ಕೆಯಾಱನೆಯೆಡೆಯೊಳ್; |

1) O. (v. 14.), Ra. II. (in chapter 6), Re., Rd. (v. 19), M., Sb., D., B; Kavijihvābandhana IV., v. 57. 2) M., Ra. II. (in supplement), Rd. (v. 20), O. (v. 15), M., Sb., D., B.

ತ್ರಿಗುಣದೊಳವಿಪಮ-ಸಾಧ್ಯಂ;
ಬಗೆಯೆ, ಚತುಃಪಷ್ಟಿ-ಮಾತ್ರೈ ಕಂದದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಂ.

|| 288 ¹⁾ ||

3. The Ārye (Vipulë)

ಆರ್ಯೈಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷಣಮು ಪೇಳ್ವೆಂ

264. The Ārye's first quarter (like that of the Kanda) consists of 12 Moras, its second one of 18, its third one again of 12, and its last one of 15, (the special rules for the *first* 6th place, and the odd and even places being to be remembered).

ಕಂದಂ

ವೊದಲೊಳ್ ಪನ್ನೆರಡೆರಡನೆ
ಯದಱ್ಱೊಳ್ ಪದಿನೆಂಟು, ಮೂಱಱ್ಱೊಳ್ ಪನ್ನೆರಡಂ |
ತ್ಯದ ಪಾದದಲ್ಲ ಪದಿನೆ
ಯ್ದದು ಮಾತ್ರಾ-ನಿಯಮಮಾರ್ಯೆಯೊಳ್, ವನಜ-ಮುಖೀ! || 289 ²⁾ ||

265. The first half of the Ārye consists of 7 feet and a long syllable; the second one (padāntya, parārdha, padārdha) has a short syllable instead of the foot of the 6th place (rasa).

ಕಂದಂ

ಮಿಗದೇಳ್ ಗಣಮು ಬರ್ಕಾ
ರ್ಯೈಗೆ, ಮುಂತೆ ತುದಿಯೊಳೊಂದೆ ಗುರು ತಾಂ ಬಂದಿ |
ನ್ನಗಲದೆ ಪದಾರ್ಥದೊಳ್, ಶಿಶು- [D., B.: ಪರಾರ್ಥ; Ra.: ಪದಾಂತ್ಯ]
ಮ್ತಗಾಕ್ಷಿ, ಲಘುವೊಂದೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಲ್ಕುಂ ರಸದೊಳ್. || 290 ³⁾ ||

A scheme of the Ārye:

1	2	3		
~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~		12
4	5	6	7	8
~~~~~	~~~~~	~-~	~~~~~	-
				18
1	2	3		
~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~		12
4	5	6	7	8
~~~~~	~~~~~	~	~~~~~	-
				15

1) H. Ra. (in supplement), M., Sb Observe that Na gaṇa in this verse is not the Tribraachys (~~~~~), but ~~~~~~. 2) H., Ra., Re., M., D., B., L., Sh. D. and B. call it Āryāgīti, and say that its last quarter contains 18 Moras; H., Ra. and Sh. that its third contains 15, and its last 16 Moras. See, however, next verse. 3) H., Sb., M., Ra., D., B.; D. and B. also: Ārye.