श्रीकृष्णाष्टकम् śrīkṛṣṇāṣṭakam

अनुवादकः रामुलु गजवाड

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वसुदेवसुतं देवं कंसचाणूरमर्दनम्। देवकीपरमानन्दं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम्॥ १

vasudevasutam devam kamsacāṇūramardhanam l devakīparamānandam kṛṣṇam vande jagadgurum l l 1

Salutions to Kṛṣṇa (God), the universal teacher, son of Vasudeva, the supreme joy of his mother Devakī, vanquisher of Kaṁsa and Cānūra. 1

vasudevasutam (vasudeva + sutam) = to the son of Vasudeva, devam = to God, Kamsacanmardanam (Kamsa + canmardanam) = to the vanquisher of Kamsa & Canuura, devaknmardanam (devakn + parama + anandam) = to the supreme joy of Devakn, knm = to Krṣṇa, vande = I salute, jagadgurum (jagat + gurum) = to the universal teacher (nouns & attributes are with accusative case endings) 1

अतसीपुष्पसङ्काशं हारनूपुरशोभितम्। रत्नकङ्कणकेयूरं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम्॥ २

atasīpuṣpasaṅkāśaṁ hāranūpuraśobhitaṁ | ratnakaṅkaṇakeyūraṁ kṛṣṇaṁ vande jagadgurum | | 2

Salutations to Kṛṣṇa, the universal teacher, whose body is tender like a lily, adorned with bell-anklets, armlet (Keyūra) studded with gems. 2

atasīpuṣpasaṅkāśaṁ (atasī + puṣpa + saṅkāśaṁ) = one who has tender and shining body like a lily, hāranūpura (hāra + nūpura) = bell-anklets , śobhitam = splendrous (lovely) , ratnakaṅkaṇakeyūraṁ (ratna + kaṅkaṇa + keyūraṁ) = armlet studded with gems , kṛṣṇaṁ = to Kṛṣṇa, vande = I salute, jagagurum (jagat + gurum) = to the universal teacher. (nouns & attributes are in accusative case endings) $\mathbf{2}$

कुटिलालकसंयुक्तं पूर्णचन्द्रिनभाननम्। विलसत्कुण्डलधरं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम्॥ ३

kuṭilālakasamyuktam pūrṇacandranibhānanam | vilasatkuṇḍaladharam kṛṣṇam vande jagadgurum | | 3

Salutations to Kṛṣṇa, the universal teacher whose face resembles a full moon with splendid looking curly locks of hair and glittering ear-rings. 3

 $kuțil\bar{a}laka$ = curly locks of hair, samyuktam (sam + yuktam) = combined with, $p\bar{u}rnacandra$ ($p\bar{u}rna + candra$) = full-moon, nibha = like, ananam = face, vilasat = glittering, kundaladharam (kundala + dharam) = wearing ear-rings, krsnam = to Krsna, vande = I salute, jagadgurum (jagat + gurum) = to the universal teacher. (nouns & attributes are with accusative case endings) 3

मन्दारगन्दसंयुक्तं चारुहासं चतुर्भुजम्। बर्हिपिश्चावचूडाङ्गं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम्॥ ४

mandāragandhasamyuktam cāruhāsam caturbhujam lbarhipiñcāvacūḍāngam kṛṣṇam vande jagadgurum ll 4

Salutations to Kṛṣṇa, the universal teacher with four arms (description of Viṣṇu) with beautiful smile, lovely fragrance of Mandāra flowers and adorned with a peacock feather in the hair. 4

 $mand\bar{a}ra = Man\bar{a}dra$ flowers, ganda = fragrance, samyuktam = with, $c\bar{a}ru = beautiful$, $h\bar{a}sam = smile$, caturbhujam (catur + bhujam) = four arms, barhi = beacock feather, $pinc\bar{a}vac\bar{u}d\bar{a}mgam$ ($pinc\bar{a}va + c\bar{u}da + amgam$) = decorative knot of hair, krsmam = beacock for Krshna, beacock vande = I salute, beacock jagadgurum (beacock) = universal teacher. (beacock) beacock attributes are with accusative case endings) beacock

उत्पुल्लपद्मपत्राक्षं नीलजीमूतसन्निभम्। यादवानां शिरोरत्नं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम्॥ ५

utpullapadmapatrākṣam nīlajīmūtasannibham | yādavānām śiroratnam kṛṣṇam vande jagadgurum || 5

Salutations to Kṛṣṇa, the universal teacher with eyes resembling the petals of a full blown lotus, and whose body resembles dark blue clouds, is the crest-jewel of the cowherd boys of Vṛndāvana. 5

utpulla = full bloomed, $padmapatrākṣam (padma + patra + akṣam) = to the one with eyes resembling lotus petals, <math>n\bar{\imath}laj\bar{\imath}muta$ ($n\bar{\imath}la + j\bar{\imath}muta$) = dark blue clouds, sannibham = resembling, $y\bar{\imath}dav\bar{\imath}n\bar{\imath}m = of or among Yādavās$, siroratnam (sirah + ratnam) = crest jewel, kṛṣṇam = to Kṛṣṇa, vande = I salute, jagadgurum (jagat + gurum) = to the universal teacher. (nouns & attributes are in accusative case endings) 5

रुक्मिणीकेलिसंयुक्तं पीताम्बर सुशोभितम्। अवाप्ततुलसीगन्धं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम्॥ ६

rukmiṇīkelisamyuktam pītāmbarasuśobhitam | avāpta tulasīgandham kṛṣṇam vande jagadgurum | | 6

Salutations to Kṛṣṇa, the universal teacher having the fragrance of Tulasi (basil), adorned in yellow apparel and sporting with his consort Rukmiṇī. 6

Rukmiṇīkelisamyuktam (rukmiṇī + keli + samyuktam) = sporting with Rukmini his consort, pītāmbara (pīta + ambara) = yellow apparel, suśobhitam = adorned and looks splendid, $av\bar{a}pta$ = got (having), $tulas\bar{\imath}gandham$ ($tulas\bar{\imath}$ + gandham) = fragrance of Tulasi, krsnam = to Krsna, vande = I salute, jagadgurum (jagat + gurum) = to the universal teacher. (nouns & attributes are in accusative case endings) 6

गोपिकानां कुचद्वन्द्वकुङ्कुमाङ्कितवक्षसम्। श्रीनिकेतं महेष्वासं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम्॥ ७

gopikānām kucadvandvakunkumānkitavakṣasam | śrīniketam maheṣvāsam kṛṣṇam vande jagadgurum | | 7

Salutations to Kṛṣṇa, the universal teacher the holder of the great bow (Śṛāṅġa) and abode of Lakṣmī, is like kuṅkum mark on the chests of gopies between the pair of breasts. (kuṅkum is the red powder used as a mark on the forehead as tilak. This can be interpreted as dear to their heart). 7

 $gopik\bar{a}n\bar{a}\dot{m}=$ of gopies (the milk maids of Vṛndāvana), kucadvandva (kuca+dvandva) = pair of breasts, $ku\dot{n}kuma=$ red powder used as tilak or mark on the forehead, $\bar{a}\dot{n}kita=$ mark, vakṣasam= chest, śrīniketaṁ (śrī+niketaṁ) = (heart of Śrī L akṣmī) is his abode, $maheṣv\bar{a}saṁ=$ the great bow Śārṅga (description of Lord Viṣṇu), kṛṣṇaṁ= to Kṛṣṇa, vande= I salute, jagadgurum (jagat+gurum) = to the universal teacher. (nouns & attributes are in accusative case endings) 7

श्रीवत्साङ्कं महोरस्कं वनमालाविराजितम्। सङ्कचक्रधरं देवं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम्॥ ८

śrīvatsānkam mahoraskam vanamālāvirājitam | śankacakradharam devam kṛṣṇam vande jagadgurum | | 8

Salutations to Kṛṣṇa. the universal teacher, who has a broad chest bearing the mark Śrīvatsāṅka, or the footprint of Sage Bhṛgu (on chest of Śrī Kṛṣṇa which is the abode of Lakṣmī), and adorned with a garland of wild-flowers and holding the conch (Pāñcajanya) and the disc (Sudarśana). 8

 $\acute{srīvatsankam} = mark$ on the chest of $(Viṣṇu \ as \ Kṛṣṇa)$ which is the abode of $Lakṣm\bar{\imath}$ (the mark is the footprint of sage Bṛgu on the chest of Viṣṇu), mahoraskam (maha + raskam) = the broad chest, $vanam\bar{a}l\bar{a}$ ($vana + m\bar{a}l\bar{a}$) = garland of wild-flowers, $vir\bar{a}jitam$ = well displayed, sanka = the conch known as $P\bar{a}mcajanya$, cakra = disc known as Sudarśana, dharam = holding, devam = to Deva, God, kṛṣṇam = to Kṛṣṇa, vande = I salute, jagadgurum (jagat + gurum) = to the universal teacher. ($nouns \ \& attributes \ are in \ accusative \ case \ endings$) 8

कृष्णाष्टकिमदं पुण्यं प्रातरुत्थाय यः पठेत्। कोटिजन्मकृतं पापं सद्य एव विनियष्यिति॥ ९

kṛṣṇāṣṭakamidam puṇyam prātarutthāya yaḥ paṭhet | koṭijanmakrtam pāpam sadya eva vinayiṣyati||9

One who recites these eight holy verses describing the attributes of Kṛṣṇa, early in the morning upon getting up, his accumulated sins in ten million births are truly destroyed immediately. 9

kṛṣṇāṣṭakam (kṛṣṇa + aṣṭakam) = collection of eight verses on <math>Kṛṣṇa, idam = this, puṇyam = holy or virtuous, prāta = morning, rutthāya = upon getting up, yaḥ = who, paṭhet = should read, koṭi = ten million, janma = births, kṛtam = done, pāpam = sin, adya = immediately, eva = indeed, vinayiṣyati = destroyed. 9