Appendix A

Glossary

1. Aham Brahmasmi: I am Brahma
2. Ahamkaar: ego; sense of the self
3. Amara Kaavyam: immortal poetry
4. Anuraga: passion
5. Anushtanam: following
6. Āvāhana: invitation
7. Avathar: incarnation
8. Bhagawath Krupa: Divine grace
9. Bhakta: devotee
10. Bhakthi Layam: a blend of devotion and music
11. Bhakti Marga: Hinduism: approach to salvation by way of ardent devotion to a deity
12. Bhakti Yoga: a practice of devotion toward God, solely motivated by the sincere, loving desire to please God, rather than the hope of divine reward or the fear of divine punishment
13. Bhakti: (Hinduism) loving devotion to a deity leading to salvation and nirvana; open to all persons independent of caste or sex
14. Brahmin: the highest of the four varnas: the priestly or sacerdotal category; a member of the highest of the four Hindu varnas
15. **Darshan**: an opportunity to see or an occasion of seeing a holy person or the image of a deity.

16. **Dohas**: a lyrical verse-format comprising two lines which was extensively used by Indian poets and bards of North India probably since the beginning of the 6th century A.D.

17. **gharana**: tradition

18. **Gnana Yoga**: a practice of devotion towards God; uniting with the Divine through knowledge.

19. **Grihastha**: householder

20. **Gurukula**: is a type of residential school in India with pupils (shishya) living near the guru, often in the same house. Before British rule, they served as South Asia’s primary educational institution.

21. **Hari naama sankeerthanam**: singing the name and glories of the Hindu God Vishnu

22. **Harijan**: a member of a hereditary Hindu group of the lowest social and ritual status; term adopted and popularised by Mahatma Gandhi.

23. **Japa**: chanting of mantra/ God’s name

24. **Jeevathma**: human soul

25. **Kabirpanthi**: a member of a reform sect of India originating in the 15th century with doctrines based on the teachings of Kabir.

26. **kali yugam**: age of [the demon] Kali, or “age of vice”) is the last of the four stages the
world goes through as part of the cycle of yugas described in the Sanskrit scriptures, within the present Mahayuga. The other ages are called Satya Yuga, Treta Yuga, and Dvapara Yuga.

27. **Karma Yoga**: the process of achieving perfection in selfless action. Karma Yoga is primarily the practice of selfless service to humanity.

28. **Karnaparampara**: ear to ear; hearsay

29. **Krupa**: grace

30. **Kutir**: hut

31. **lila shakti**: power of the Lord’s play

32. **Mamakaar**: interesting one’s self

33. **Mandir**: temple

34. **Mantra**: (originally in Hinduism and Buddhism) a word or sound repeated to aid concentration in meditation

35. **Maulavis**: is an honorific Islamic religious title given to Muslim religious scholars or Ulema preceding their names; highly qualified Islamic scholar.

36. **Maya**: illusion

37. **Moksha**: (in Hinduism and Jainism) release from the cycle of rebirth impelled by the law of karma; the transcendental state attained as a result of being released from the cycle of rebirth.

38. **Moksham**: (in Hinduism and Jainism) release from the cycle of rebirth impelled by the

39. **Nada Yoga**: The Yoga of Sound; union through sound, particularly a musical instrument
40. *neiti neiti*: not this, not this; Adi Shankara’s theory of negation

41. *Nirgun*: devoid of any material or physical form

42. *Nirvana*: (in Buddhism) a transcendent state in which there is neither suffering, desire, nor sense of self, and the subject is released from the effects of karma and the cycle of death and rebirth. It represents the final goal of Buddhism.

43. *Paramaathma*: Supreme Soul

44. *Paramananda*: ultimate / beyond bliss

45. *Pasurams*: hymns

46. *Pir*: a Muslim saint or holy man

47. *Prananatha*: Lord of the Life

48. *Prapatti*: (Sanskrit for “surrender”), in the devotional school of Hindu denominations known as Vaishnavism, is the process of total surrender to God (Vishnu or Krishna)

49. *prema ananda*: the bliss or ecstasy in love

50. *Premabhakti*: attachment, participation, devotion to, fondness for, homage, faith or love, worship, piety to (as a religious principle or means of salvation)

51. *Pundits*: a Hindu scholar learned in Sanskrit and Hindu philosophy and religion, typically also a practising priest

52. *Ragatmika Bhakti*: devotion instigated by desire

53. *Raja Yoga*: royal yoga, royal union, sahaj marg, classical yoga; uniting with the Divine through meditation
54. **Rasa krida**: the sport of dance between Krishna and the *Gopis*

55. **Sadhak**: one aspiring to reach a goal; a generic term for any religious practitioner

56. **Sadhana**: a means of accomplishing something; it is an ego-transcending spiritual practice.

57. **Sagun**: with qualities and attribute

58. **Samaj**: society

59. **Sanyasa**: renunciation of the world; abandonment

60. **Shabd Yoga**: union of sound; word

61. **Shaiva**: one of the major branches of Sanathana Dharma (Hinduism), revering Shiva as the Supreme Being.

62. **Sringara**: one of the nine rasas, usually translated as erotic love, romantic love, or as attraction or beauty

63. **SthithaPragnya**: steadfast; poised; composed

64. **Sufi**: a Muslim who represents the mystical dimension of Islam; a Muslim who seeks direct experience of Allah; mainly in Iran **Guru**

65. **Suprabhata**: good morning

66. **Tapas**: asceticism; austerity

67. **Tapovana**: forest of austerities or spiritual practice

68. **tat twam asi**: Thou art This
69. Titiksha: means the showing of forbearance to a person one is capable of punishing; in Vedanta philosophy it is the bearing with indifference all opposites such as pleasure and pain, heat and cold, etc.

70. Tyaga: renunciation; gradual disociation of the mind from the seed of desire for worldly objects

71. Upayam: means; expedient

72. Vairagya: is a Sanskrit term used in Hindu philosophy that roughly translates as dispassion, detachment, or renunciation, in particular renunciation from the pains and pleasures in the material world (Maya).

73. Vaishnava: a member of one of the main branches of modern Hinduism, devoted to the worship of the god Vishnu as the supreme being

74. Varnashrama: a Sanskrit word which means type, order, colour or class. The term refers to social classes in Brahminical books such as the Manusmriti. These and other Hindu literature classified the society in principle into four varnas: the Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and the Shudras.

75. Vasudeva kutumbakam: the world is one family

76. Vigraha: idol

77. Vrata: is a Sanskrit word that means “vow, resolve, devotion”, and refers to pious observances such as fasting and pilgrimage found in Indian religions such as Jainism and Hinduism.

78. Yogi: a markedly reflective or mystical person
Appendix B

A brief schematic representation of the various themes dealt in the poems of the poets under review:

**Kabir:**

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<th>Theme</th>
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<td>9.</td>
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<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>Theme</td>
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<td>8.</td>
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