

Shiva Panchakshara Stotram

।—`apañc ±æ6 astotram

Five verses on the sacred syllables of Namah Shivaya, each honoring one akshara of the mula mantra.

Shiva Panchakshara Stotram - •i&"ò 6•) " >'©>" M'ò 8"r " !"É> "i?"Yd 5 "iM")K'S Devanagari, IAST, English meaning, Hindi m

Verse 1

'%>'yG'%M'iM" 9"é0"é/ 'IM" ?")K'©("é/ 'U8"U."é "U " >'y>'ò . "TMG"iM"Y0"é/
'%>'IM"ù>'ò 6" &"U"é/ 'i?'y."U," >'ò \$"%M'éH '% "é0"é/ '%. •2 6"ù5"é/ -Yg-P

n vVæG ah ! ya trilocan •a bhasm äVv ! g •a mahe `ar •a

nity •a •VFF• ya digambar •a tasmai nak ! ya nama % ¶—a ya ||1||

'%>'yG'%M'iM" 9"é0"é/ '%@") '9M' >'ò Ò ("é "1 'Y@ 'é>)>, '%@") •) "i?"R "2 ('é8"U "é0; '© "U "é "U7" "r y('•Y "U7" "â " M'Yd

The Na of Namah-Shivaya is the first surrender of the ego before the eternal, pure awareness that wears the universe as ornament. Ash on the body reminds the devotee that all form returns to the formless.

Verse 2

'é("U&"é "ù("ù8")?) '%M'i('©0"U "ù\$"é/ '%("U&" 6"U5" *"'U0'é%'%>'R . "TMG"iM"Y0"é/
'é("U&"é0"©A"yM'©, "TMA"©A"yM'©8" *) "ù\$"é/ 'I8"U.", . 'Y>" >'ò ('é "i?"Y>'ò e-%e

mand ¶—æ—6 Æ—Æ 6 æF æ 6 &6—A ya nand ±[varapramathan F† Ò †Q[var •a

mand apu cpabahupu cpasup ¶|—A ya tasmai mak ! ya nama % ¶—a ya ||2||

'é("U&"é "ù(" 8")?) '%M'i('©0"U "ù\$"é/ - 'é 'i>'Y?'%@ 'É2 'I0 '© 'i("%G "Y?'UB"y?'B 6"ù5; "âr 'YM"y0 'Y> "%M'é0'9d

The Ma-kara flows like the Ganga from the matted locks of the Lord who is the source of all sacred waters. Worship with flowers is the offering of the mind's virtues to the Maheshvara who transcends them all.

Verse 3

"i?"Y>'ò "É0" 5'i("é, "U "YC"%M'i8")0"U/"é/ 'i "U7"é"U5" ("é6'Y>'ð
"iM" @'%@") '9M' >'ò 5"97'yM"Y "é/ 'I8"U.", 6"ù "é0"é/ '%. •2 6"ù5"é/ -Yi-P

¶|—a ya gaur •adan &| v [ndas • y •a dak c F‡`aran [ak •a

•!+n ¶|Æ ¶| äqæÖ• ya v [cadhvaj •a tasmai ¶|—± r •a nama % ¶|—a ya ||3||

"i?"Y>'ò "É0" 5'i("é, "U "YC"%M'i8")0"U/"é/ - 'yL" @ 'YG 'éA'i 'é2 'YG "%B" M'ò 8'é>, 6"ù5; "i?"•Y "U7" " "TM?"é>—@

The Shi-kara is the auspicious power that illumines even the lotus face of Shakti without being dimmed by it. Nilakantha who held poison for the world's sake symbolizes consciousness that absorbs suffering without being destroyed.

Verse 4

"Y8"ù7"U "YA"éM"ÜK'iM"U5'yL'l."é0"U/"éA'%@'%M'iM" &"y5"é0"U "ù\$"iG'i0"é/
'©("U&"U0"é0"U "YH"iM"Y>%0")K'©("é/ 'I8"U.", 5'Y>" >'ò ('é "i?"Y>'ò e—©e

vasi c mhakumbhodhbhavagautam yamun ¶|æG adev &6—F [ekhar •a

candr kavai •a naralocan •a tasmai vak ! ya nama % ¶|—a ya ||4||

"Y>%?"yM" " "U—"1&"U—"Y "É\$'é>" M'ù." (" ("U&"U0'iG"Y>" M'©?'I6"y " >'ò Ò "y?'ùK•" " &"y5"1 'iM"Y>" > '©B'É?'B 6"ù5; "Y>'•Y "U7" d

Moon, sun, and fire as eyes signify that Shiva illumines the three states of waking, dream, and deep sleep. The Va-kara is the expansive consciousness in which all the gods and sages find their ground.

Verse 5

'ù "U7"%M"Y0")**é/ 'É "é"" >'ò *ù("é "TM8"U\$"é/ "%("é\$'%>'ð
'i?"YM"ù>'ò &"y5"é/ 'i?'y."U," >'ò \$"%M'éH 'ù "é0"é/ '%. •2 6"ù5"é/ -Yk-P

yak casvar • ya ja m F† ! ya pin ¶| † 7A ya san F á ya

divy •a dev •a digambar •a tasmai yak ! ya nama % ¶|—a ya ||5||

'%. •2 6"ù5"é/ - '© "U "é "U7" •) \$"U0 'Y> "%>" • ('é "i?"Y>'ò° "i?"R " 6" # 'éG•" *)0"U# "%." M'©#—@

The Ya-kara completes the fivefold mantra and returns the mind to the primeval Lord beyond time. Sky-clad Digambara Shiva is Brahman without attributes, the final refuge into which the five syllables dissolve.