

# Sanskrit shloka classes on Bhagavad Gita

Gopal's Fun School (GFS)



*My Sweet Lord*

International Society For Krishna Consciounsess  
Founder Acharya : His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupad

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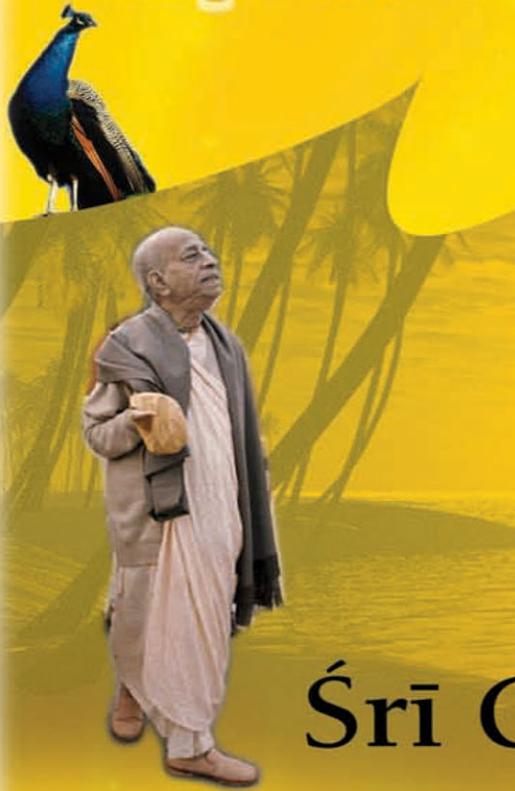
Krsna Rhyme: I Use My...

Attendance Sheet

Assessment Sheet

This book is under the care of \_\_\_\_\_.

Gopal's Fun School (GFS)



# Śrī Guru pranāma

om ajñāna-timirāndhasya  
jñānāñjana-śalākayā  
cakṣur unmīlitam yena  
tasmai śrī-gurave namah



# Prayers to Srila Prabhupada

nama om viṣṇu-pādāya kṛṣṇa-presthāya bhū-tale  
śrīmate bhaktivedānta-svāmin iti nāmine

namas te sārasvate deve gaura-vāṇī-pracāriṇe  
nirviśeṣa-sūnyavādi-pāscātya-deśa-tāriṇe



Sri Caitanya  
Mahaprabhu

Nityananda  
Prabhu

Advaita  
Acarya

Gadadhara  
Pandit

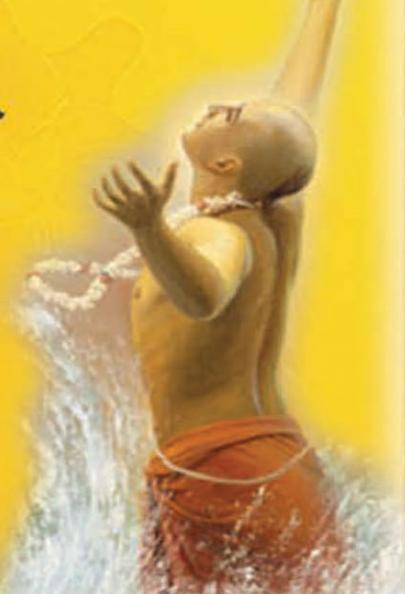
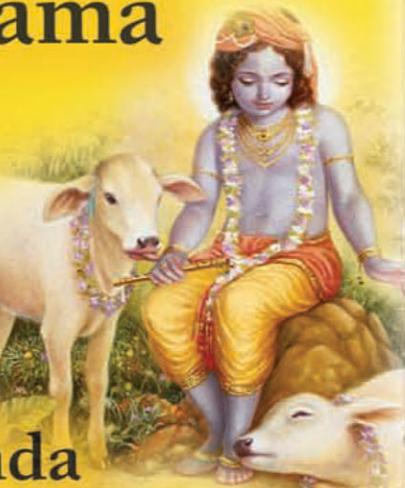
Srivas  
Thakur

# Śrī Pañca-tattva pranāma

śrī-kṛṣṇa-caitanya  
prabhu-nityānanda  
śrī-advaita gadādhara  
śrīvāsādi-gaura-bhakta-vṛnda

## Mahamantra

Hare Kṛṣṇa Hare Kṛṣṇa  
Kṛṣṇa Kṛṣṇa Hare Hare  
Hare Rāma Hare Rāma  
Rāma Rāma Hare Hare



## Sanskrit Pronunciation Guide

Throughout the centuries, the Sanskrit language has been written in a variety of alphabets. The mode of writing most widely used throughout India, however, is called *devanagri*, which means, literally, the writing used in “the cities of the demigods.” The *devanagri* alphabet consists of forty-eight characters: thirteen vowels and thirty-five consonants. Ancient Sanskrit grammarians arranged this alphabet according to practical linguistic principles, and this order has been accepted by all Western scholars. The system of transliteration used in this book conforms to a system that scholars have accepted to indicate the pronunciation of each Sanskrit sound.

### The vowels are pronounced as follows:

Sr.no		Sr.no	
1.	a - as in but	7.	r - as in rim
2.	ā - as in far but held twice as long as a	8.	ṛ - as in reed but held twice as long as r
3.	I - as in pin	9.	l - as in happily=
4.	ī - as in pique but held twice as long as i	10.	e - as in they
5.	u - as in push	11.	ai - as in aisle
6.	ū - as in rule but held twice as long as u	12.	o - as go
		13.	au - as how

### The consonants are pronounced as follows:

Sr.no	Gutterals (pronounced from the throat)	Sr.no	Palatals (pronounced with the middle of the tongue against the palate)
14.	k - as in kite	19.	c - as in chair
15.	kh - as in Eckhart	20.	ch - as in staunch-heart
16.	g - as in give	21.	j - as in joy
17.	gh - as in dig-hard	22.	jh - as in hedgehog
18.	n - as in sing	23.	ñ - as in canyon

Sr.no	Cerebrals (pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth)	Sr.no	Dentals (pronounced like the cerebrals but with the tongue against the teeth)
24.	t - as in tub	29.	t - tub
25.	th - as in light- heart	30.	th - as in light- heart
26.	d - as in dove	31.	d - dove
27.	dh - as in red-hot	32.	dh - as in red-hot
28.	n - as in sing	33.	n - as in nut
Sr.no	Labials (pronounced with the lips)	Sr.no	Semivowels
34.	p - pine	39.	y - as in yes
35.	ph - as in up-hill	40.	r - as in run
36.	b - as in bird	41.	l - as in light
37.	bh - as in rub-hard	42.	v - as in vine, except when preceded in the same syllable by the consonant, then as in swan
38.	m - as in mother		

Sr.no	Sibilants	Sr.no	Aspirate
43.	ś - as in the German word <i>sprechen</i>	46.	h - as in home
44.	ś - as in shine		
45.	s - as in sun		

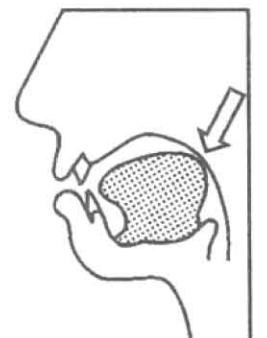
Sr.no	Anusvara	Sr.no.	Visarga
47.	m - a resonant nasal sound as in the French word <i>bon</i>	48.	ḥ - a final h-sound: ah̄ is pronounced like aha; ih̄ like ihi.

There is no strong accentuation of syllables in Sanskrit, or pausing between words in a line, only a flowing of short and long syllables (the long twice as long as the short). A long syllable is one whose vowel is long (ā, ī, ū, ṛ, e, ai, o, au) or whose short vowels followed by more than one consonant. The letters ḫ and ḳ count as consonants. Aspirated consonant (consonants followed by an h) count as single consonants.

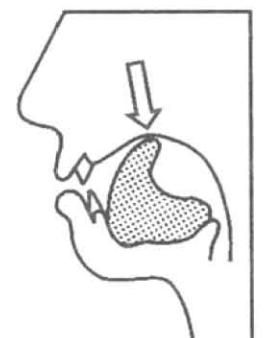
(1) In the      ka    kha    ga    gha    ña    ha  
throat



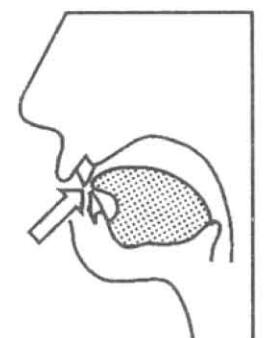
(2) With the    ca    cha    ja    jha    ña    ya    śa  
tongue at  
the rear of  
the palate.



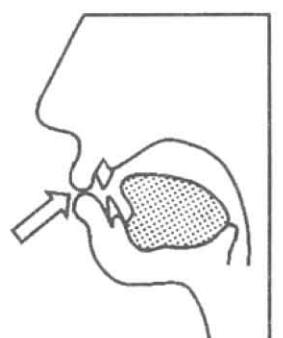
(3) With the    ṭa    ṭha    ḍa    ḍha    ṇa    ra    ṣa  
tongue at  
the top of  
the palate.

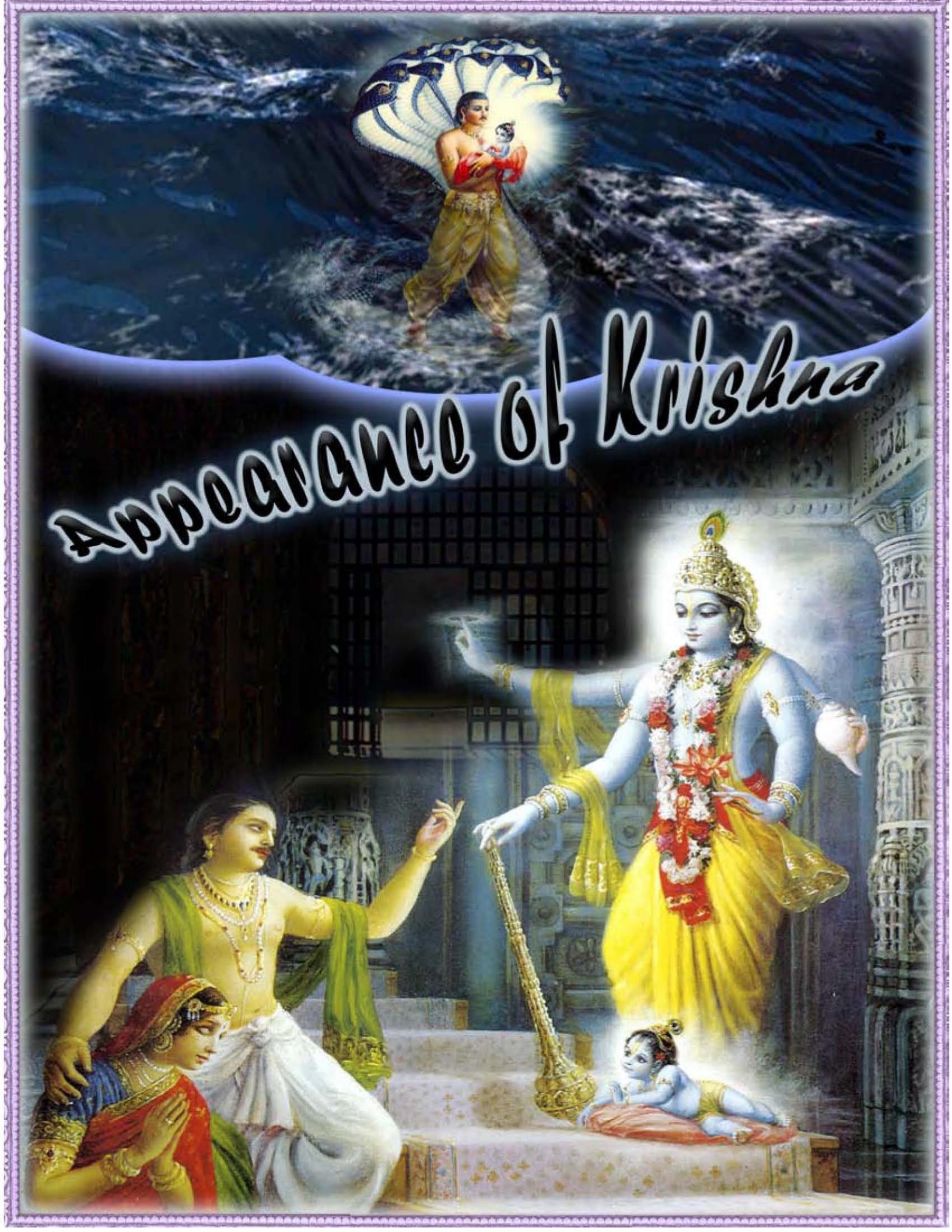


(4) With the    ta    tha    da    dha    na    la    sa  
tongue at  
the teeth.



(5) With      pa    pha    ba    bha    ma    va  
the lips.





# Appearance Of Krishna





## Bhagavad-Gita 4.7

यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत ।  
अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहम् ॥ ७ ॥

yadā yadā hi dharmasya  
glānir bhavati bhārata  
abhyutthānam adharmasya  
tadātmānam srijāmy aham

### Word to word Translation:

yadā yadā—whenever and wherever; hi—certainly; dharmasya—of religion; glānih—discrepancies; bhavati—become manifested; bhārata—O descendant of Bharata; abhyutthānam—predominance; adharmasya—of irreligion; tadā—at that time; ātmānam—self; srijāmi—manifest; aham—I.

### Translation:

Whenever and wherever there is a decline in religious practice, O descendant of Bharata, and a predominant rise of irreligion—at that time I descend Myself.



## **KRISHNA'S BUTTER POT**

Colour Krishna's Butter Pot:





## Bhagavad-Gita 4.8

परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृताम् ।  
धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय सम्भवामि युगे युगे ॥ ८ ॥

paritrāṇāya sādhūnām  
vināśāya ca duṣkṛtām  
dharma-saṁsthāpanārthāya  
sambhavāmi yuge yuge

### Word to word Translation:

paritrāṇāya—for the deliverance; sādhūnām—of the devotees; vināśāya—for the annihilation; ca—and; duṣkṛtām—of the miscreants; dharma—principles of religion; saṁsthāpana—arthāya—to reestablish; sambhavāmi—I do appear; yuge—millennium; yuge—after millennium.

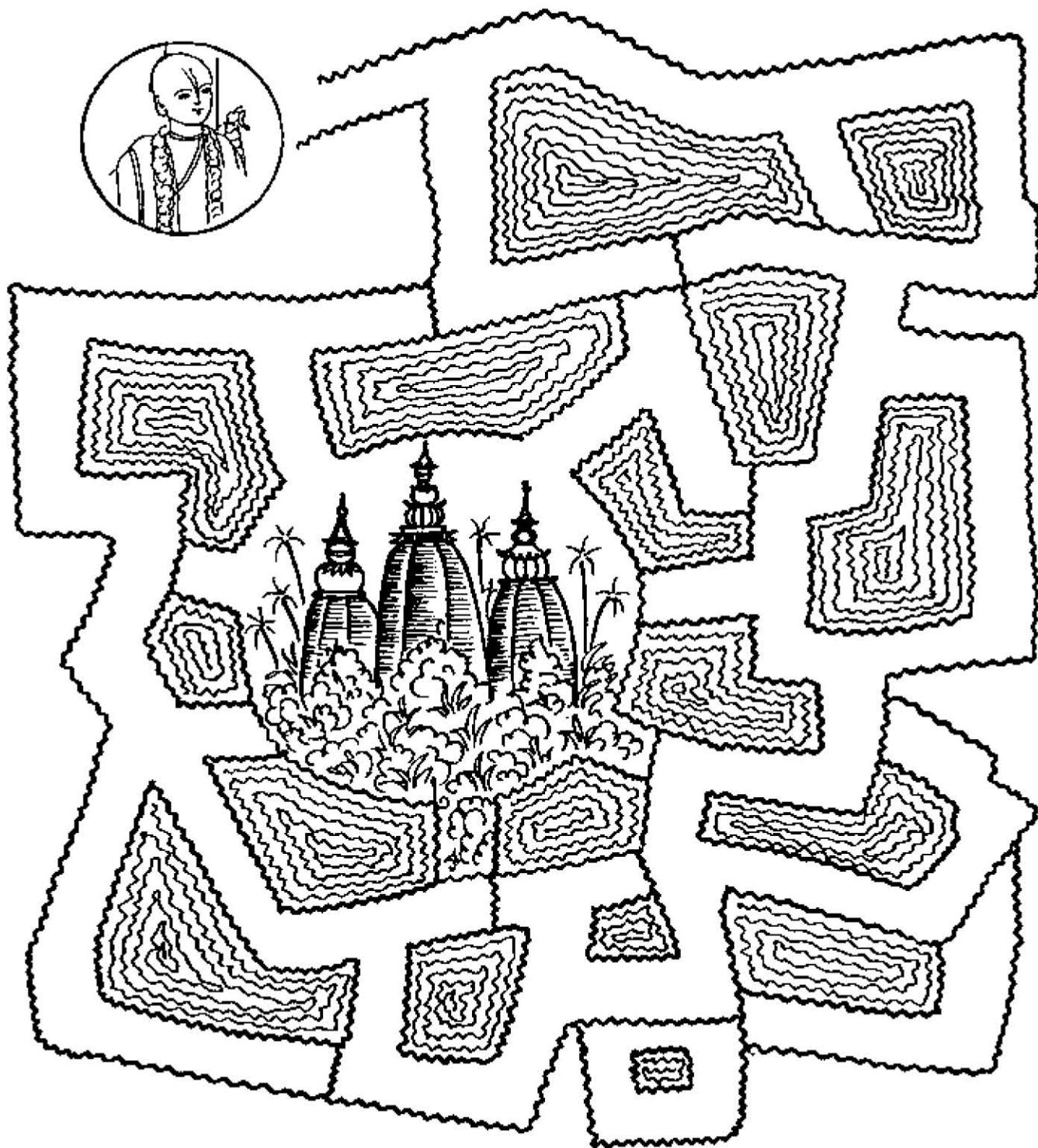
### Translation:

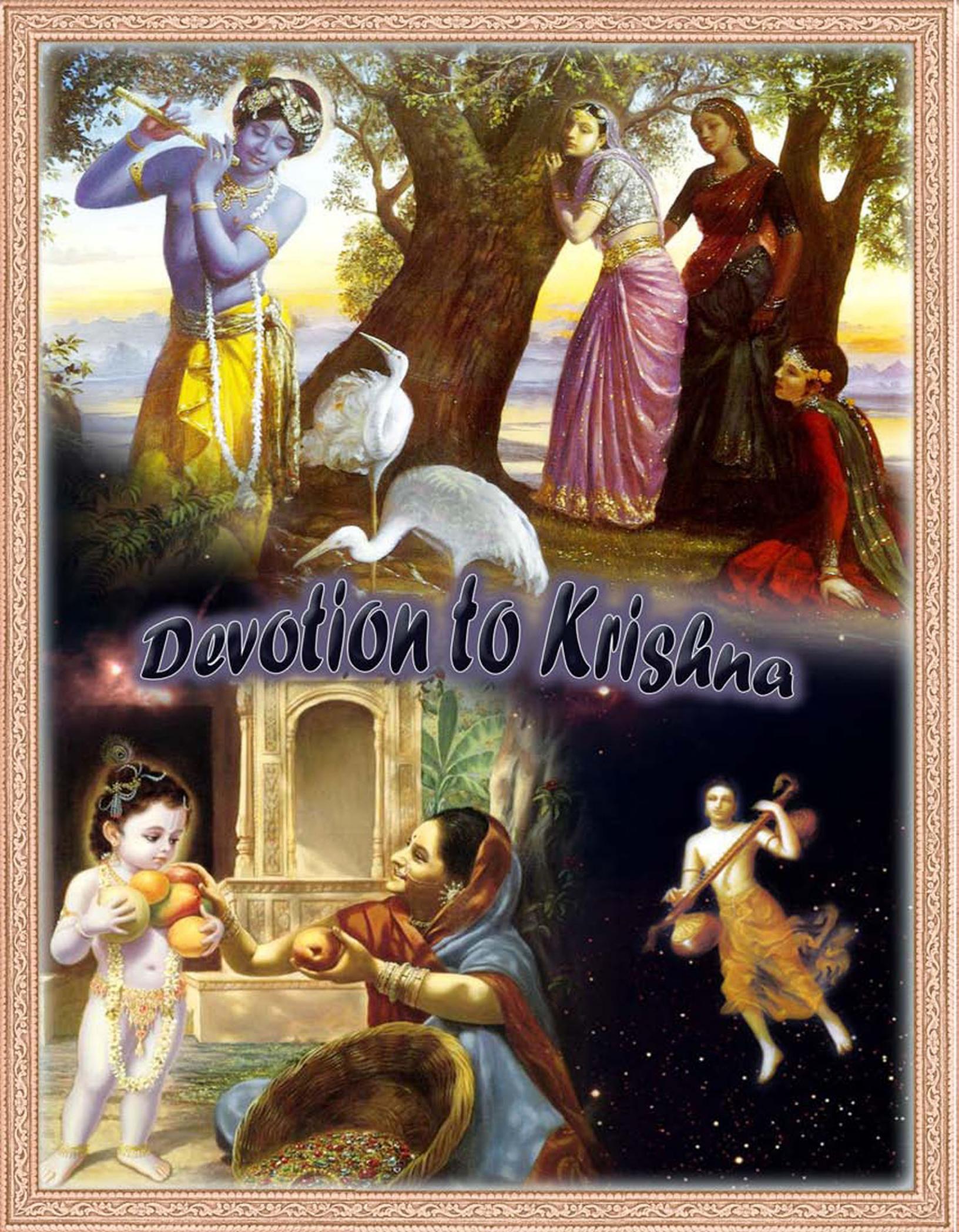
To deliver the pious and to annihilate the miscreants, as well as to reestablish the principles of religion, I Myself appear, millennium after millennium.



## MAZE

Show the kid the way to the temple:





# *Devotion to Krishna*



## Bhagavad-Gita 9.14

सततं कीर्तयन्तो मां यतन्तश्च दृढव्रताः ।  
नमस्यन्तश्च मां भक्त्या नित्ययुक्ता उपासते ॥ १४ ॥

satatam kīrtayanto mām  
yatantaś ca dṛḍha-vratāḥ  
namasyantaś ca mām bhaktyā  
nitya-yuktā upāsate

### Word to word Translation:

**satatam**—always; **kīrtayantah**—chanting; **mām**—about Me; **yatantah**—fully endeavoring; **ca**—also; **dṛḍha-vratāḥ**—with determination; **namasyantah**—offering obeisances; **ca**—and; **mām**—Me; **bhaktyā**—in devotion; **nitya-yuktāḥ**—perpetually engaged; **upāsate**—worship.

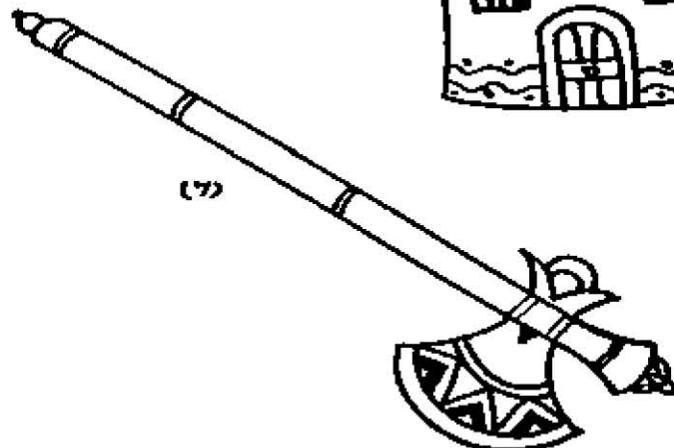
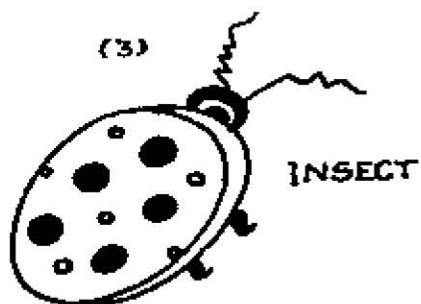
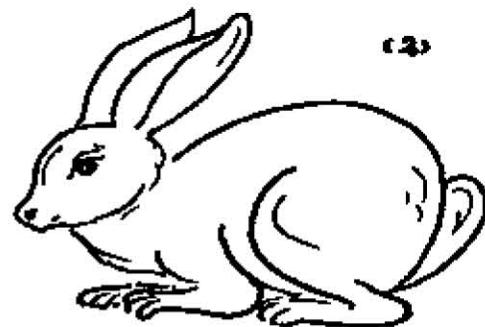
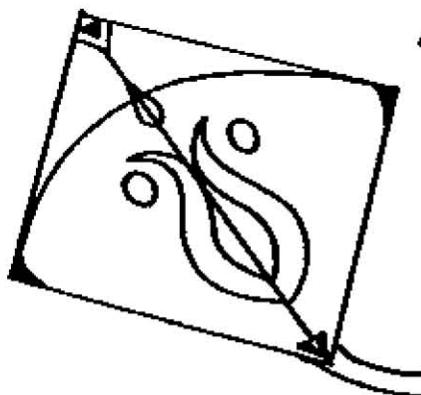
### Translation:

Always chanting My glories, endeavoring with great determination, bowing down before Me, these great souls perpetually worship Me with devotion.



## WORD PUZZLE

Write in a serial order the first letter of each picture in the boxes below to find the name of the Lord.



		I					
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--



## Bhagavad-Gita 9.27

यत्करोषि यदश्नासि यज्ञुहोषि ददासि यत् ।  
यत्पस्यसि कौन्तेय तत्कुरुष्व मर्दर्पणम् ॥ २७ ॥

yat karosi yad aśnasi  
yaj juhoṣi dadāsi yat  
yat tapasyasi kaunteya  
tat kuruṣva mad-arpaṇam

### Word to word Translation:

yat—whatever; karosi—you do; yat—whatever; aśnasi—you eat; yat—whatever; juhoṣi—you offer; dadāsi—you give away; yat—whatever; yat—whatever; tapasyasi—austerities you perform; kaunteya—O son of Kuntī; tat—that; kuruṣva—do; mat—unto Me; arpaṇam—as an offering.

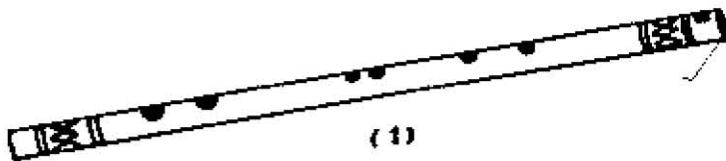
### Translation:

Whatever you do, whatever you eat, whatever you offer or give away, and whatever austerities you perform—do that, O son of Kuntī, as an offering to Me.



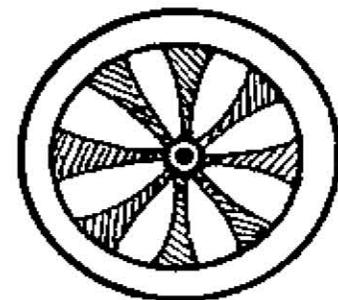
### CIRCLE OBJECTS

Circle the objects whose names begin with the letter – “F” and colour all the pictures.



(1)

(2)



(3)



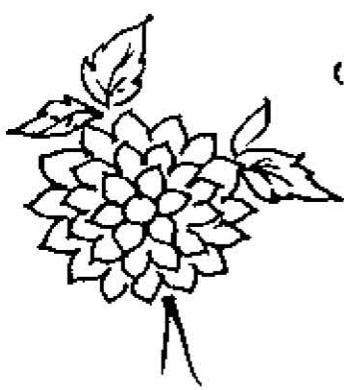
(4)



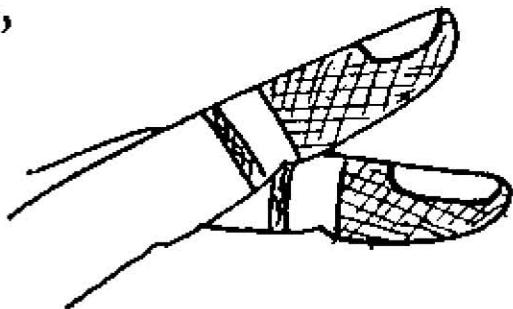
(5)



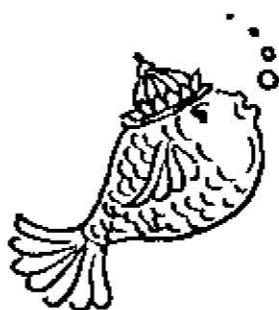
(6)



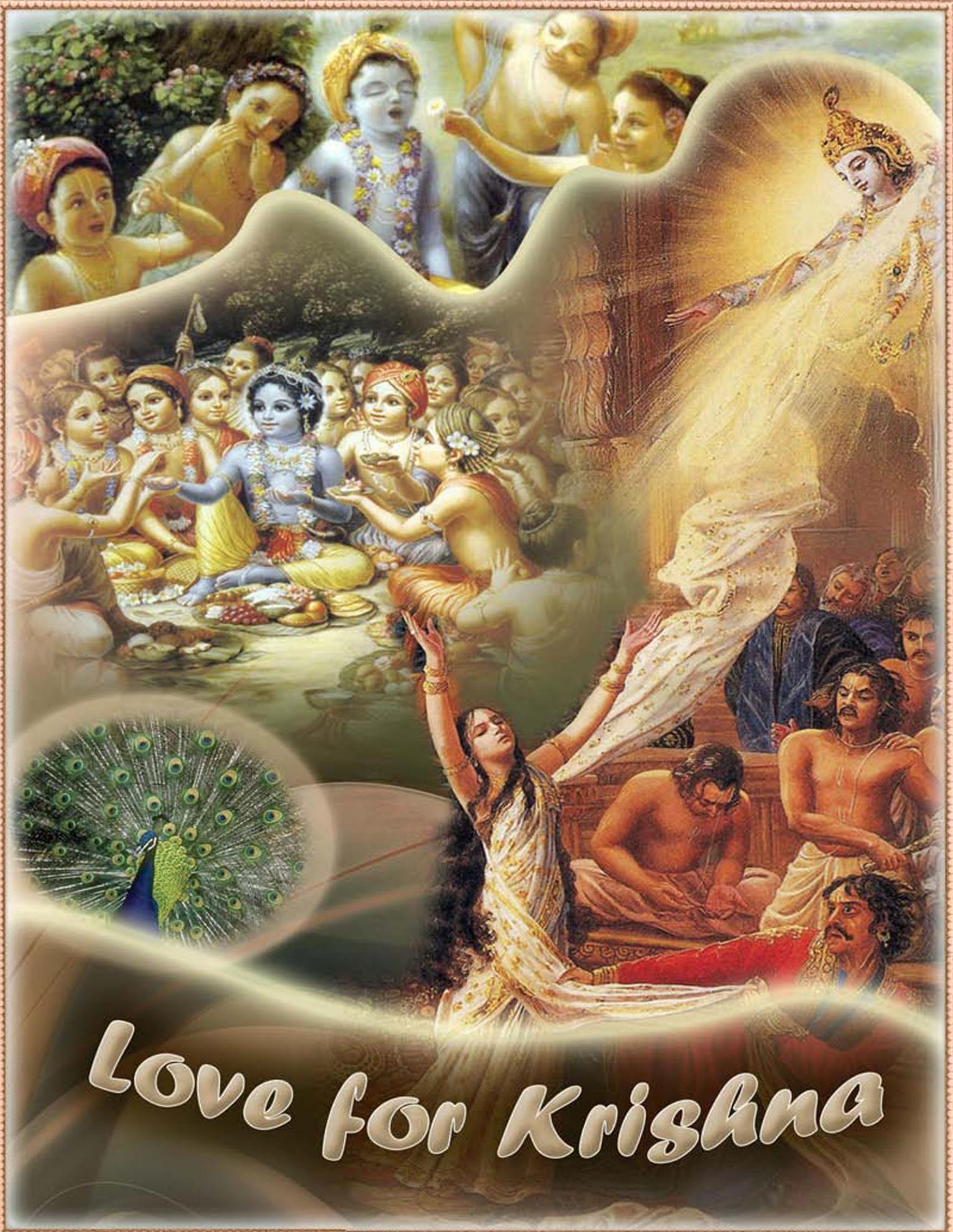
(7)



(8)



(9)



Love for Krishna



## Bhagavad-Gita 9.22

अनन्याश्चिन्तयन्तो मां ये जनाः पर्युपासते  
तेषां नित्याभियुक्तगानं योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहम् ॥ २२ ॥

ananyāś cintayanto māṁ  
ye janāḥ paryupāsate  
teṣāṁ nityābhīyuktānāṁ  
yoga-kṣemām vahāmy aham

### Word to word Translation:

ananyāḥ—having no other object; cintayantah—concentrating; mām—on Me; ye—those who; janāḥ—persons; paryupāsate—properly worship; teṣām—of them; nitya—always; abhiyuktānām—fixed in devotion; yoga—requirements; kṣemam—protection; vahāmi—carry; aham—I.

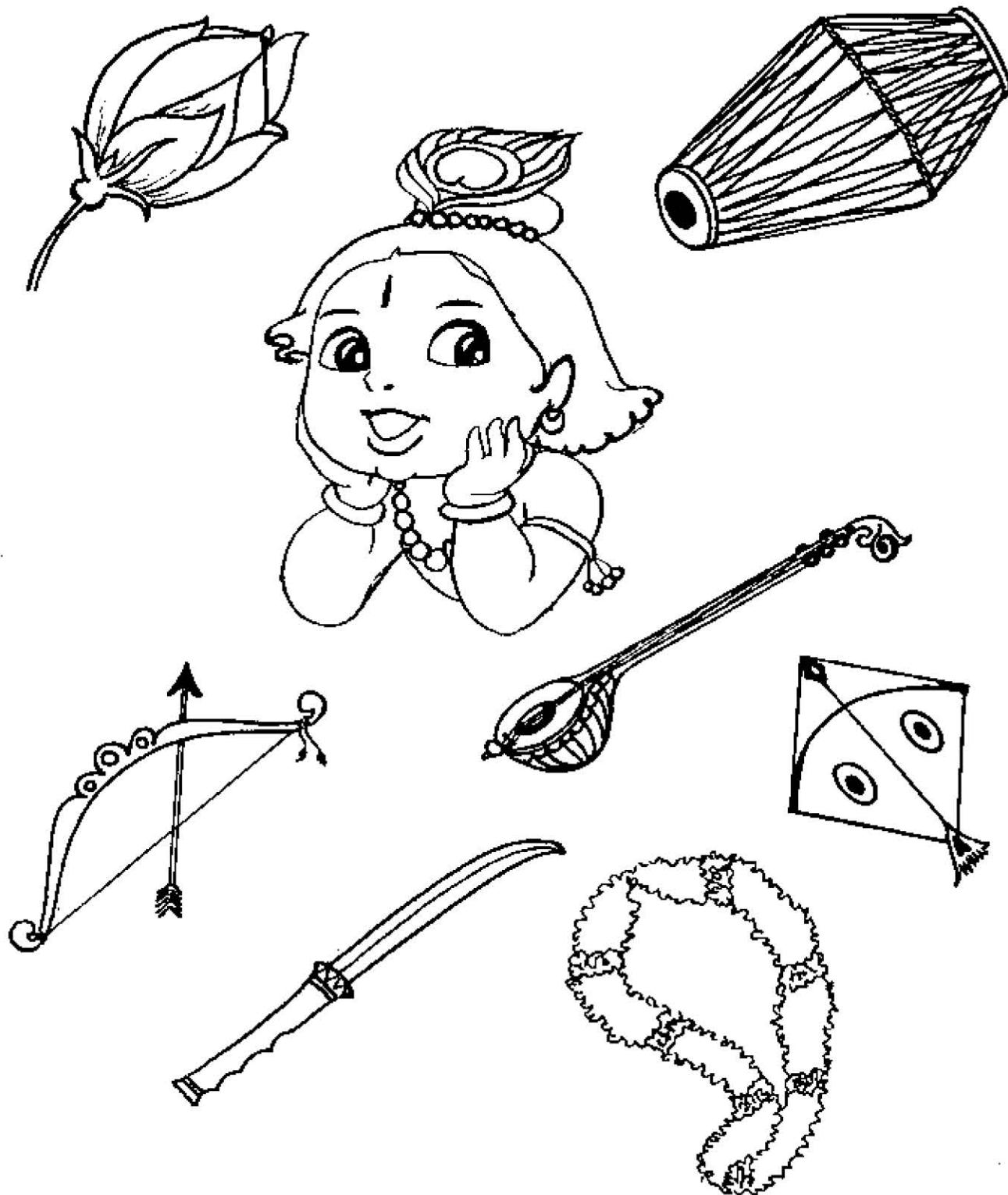
### Translation:

But those who always worship Me with exclusive devotion, meditating on My transcendental form—to them I carry what they lack, and I preserve what they have.



**TICK THE OBJECTS**

Tick the objects whose names begin with the letter – ‘K’ and colour the pictures.





## Bhagavad-Gita 18.65

मन्मना भव मद्भक्तो मद्याजी मां नमस्कुरु ।  
मामेवैष्यसि सत्यं ते प्रतिजाने प्रियोऽसि मे ॥ ६५ ॥

man-manā bhava mad-bhakto  
mad-yājī mām namaskuru  
mām evaisyasi satyam te  
pratijāne priyo 'si me

### Word to word Translation:

mat-manāḥ—thinking of Me; bhava—just become; mat-bhaktah—My devotee; mat-yājī—My worshiper; mām—unto Me; namaskuru—offer your obeisances; mām—unto Me; eva—certainly; esyasi—you will come; satyam—truly; te—to you; pratijāne—I promise; priyah—dear; asi—you are; me—to Me.

### Translation:

Always think of Me, become My devotee, worship Me and offer your homage unto Me. Thus you will come to Me without fail. I promise you this because you are My very dear friend.



**KRISHNA, THE BUTTER THIEF**



# Vande Kṛṣṇa Nanda Kumāra

govinda hari gopāla hari  
govinda hari gopāla hari  
jaya jaya deva hari  
jaya jaya deva hari

vande kṛṣṇa nanda-kumāra  
nanda-kumāra madana-gopāla  
madana-gopāla mohana-rūpa  
mohana-rūpa nanda-kumāra

jaya jaya deva hari  
jaya jaya deva hari  
jaya prabhu dīna-dayāla hari

govinda hari gopāla hari  
govinda hari gopāla hari  
jaya jaya deva hari  
jaya jaya deva hari

jaya rāma hari jaya kṛṣṇa hari  
jaya jaya-sacī-nandana gaura-hari

govinda hari gopāla hari  
govinda hari gopāla hari  
jaya jaya deva hari  
jaya jaya deva hari

