

GLOSSARY

1. **Ahryabhinaya** : The decorative element of the play such as make-up costume, jewellery.
2. **Angikabhinaya** : Enactment through bodily movements, hand gestures, eye movements etc.
3. **Apsara** : Celestial nymph.
4. **Bhava** : Emotion, Mood, Feeling.
5. **Bhavabhinaya** : Emotional expression.
6. **Hastabhinaya** : Hand-gestures.
7. **Karana** : Unit of dance comprising steps, hand, gestures and bodily movements.
8. **Lasya** : Tender, Gracefeet, Dance.
9. **Mudra** : Hand-gesture.
10. **Mudras** : Composers of kritis indicate their authorship by mentioning their own name or their adopted name in the body of the text or towards the end of the piece.
11. **Nattuvanar** : Dance Master.
12. **Natya** : The dramatic art which includes dancing.
13. **Natyacharya** : Teacher of Natya.
14. **Nritta** : Pure dance not conveying any specific-meaning.
15. **Nritya** : Nritta with abhinaya (gesture).
16. **Padam** : Lyric with an ^wangorous theme, srngara and vairagya padams are known. In srngara padams the Nayaka - Nayika relationship is effectively portrayed.
17. **Pallavi, Anupallavi, Caranam** : The opening section of a musical form in the Carnatic music system is called pallavi. The passages which elaborate the Raga sancaras and form the concluding portions of the piece are caranams. Between the two is Anupallavi which brings out some phases of the Raga.

18. **Puranas** : Legends of gods and ancient dynasties sacred to the Hindus there are eighteen main Puranas.
19. **Raga** : Tune, Melodic Mode.
20. **Rasa** : Flavour, Sentiment, Emotional effect in the Spectator.
21. **Sat vikabhinaya** : One of the three basic qualities recognised by ancient Indian texts. Satvika is the highest state of virtue or nobility.
22. **Sambhoga** : Love in Union.
23. **Sloka** : Verse.
24. **Swara** : Note.
25. **Sakhi** : Female companion, confidence.
26. **Tala** : Timing, regulation of time, beat in music.
27. **Tanda va** : Dance is broadly divided into tandava, and lasya, Tandava type is vigorous, violent.
28. **Upanger** : Eyes, Cyelids, Nose, Teeth, Tongue, Face, Lips, Fingers etc.
29. **Vachikabhinaya** : Enactment through speech and song.
30. **Vadya** : Musical instrument.
31. **Viraha** : Love in Separation.
32. **Vibhava** : Causes of the emotion.
33. **Varnam** : Varnam is a musical form in two parts, with the pallavi, the Annupallavi and a passage of svaras, comprising the first part. In the second part called caranam, four to five passages of svaras occur after a refrain known as ettugaddapallavi.
34. **Yakshagana** : Literally, the music of celestial beings. A full-fledged dance-drama, derived essentially from the Telugu tradition.