

(A Peer Reviewed Quarterly Online Journal)

#### Sixteen Thāṇdava-s

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**Aim :-** The aim of the researcher is to analyse the *sollukatu-s* given for the Sixteen  $Th\bar{a}\eta dava-s$  and the  $T\bar{a}lam-s$  listed for each *sollukatu*.

Sixteen *Thāṇdava-s* mentioned in *Bharata Sāstra* are explained in detail by Arivanār in **Nirutha Marabu**. *Tāla-s* for each *Thāṇdava* are listed in *Thāṇdava Tāla marabu*. The *jathi-s* with the *tāla anga-s* are defined in *Agamārga poruL jathi varalāru*. The *dharu-s* describes the dance of Siva in *Ālangādu*. *Dharu-s* are the songs that are like preludes that gives a gist of information about the *Thāṇdava-s*. The names of the sixteen *Thāṇdava-s* are :- *Ādhi, Anu, Prakāsam, Peedam, Putpānjali, Puyangam, Dhēsi, Dhēsiyothu, Needhi, Nizhal, Vaippu, Vaguppu, Vāķkiyam, Kavutham, Thunukku, Dhāndapādham.* 

1. **ādhi**: This vividly explains about the beauty of the dance of Siva who has had given his one side to his wife Uma. Vishnu, Bhahma, Indra, Deva-s, saints come to witness this Thāṇdava and offer their obeisance. Shiva's whose locks are compared to the rain bearing black clouds.

Sollukattu		Macr	o counts	: 32	8	tāla-s				
I	0	O	I		Ś			I	0	0
Kitakathei	tha,	tha,	theitha,	theit	ha,-theithe	i-theitha,	jena jena	jena	jena	
O	I	I	0	0	0	I	I	0 0	0	0
jena jena	a jena - sei	ngudu	thath	thāka	kita thāje	ena jenaki	ita thaka je	ena kita	kita	
I	I	0	0	O	0		$\mathbf{S}$	I		I
thakijena	thatha,	jena	thaje n	atha jen	a tha,	-tha,-thon	dha thon, d	dha the	on,dha	
	S		0 0	I	I		Ś			
thonthOn-k	utha-thaka	kutha	dhik k	kutha,, th	ondhutha,	kitathak	a-thodakath	o-kuṭḥth	athOm	

Name of the Tālam	Anga-s	Counts	Macro counts	Micro counts
1. Ādhi	I	1	1	4
2. Vannabinnam	OOIS	½½ ½ 1 2	4	16
3. Lalithai(m)	OOSI	½½ ½ 2 1	4	16
4. Sattam O O	0000	1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2	3	12
5. Sarabalīlai IIO	00011	1 1 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 1	6	24
6. Arangam OOO	00000	1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2	4	16
7. Udheeganam ??	??			
8. Dhīpakam O C	DIISS	½½ II 22	7	28

2. *aNu*:- This elucidates as to how Siva danced blissfully after bending the *Meru* mountain. He was accompanied on vocal by Vishnu, the one who conquered the sky with one foot.

Solluk	attu	Macr	o count	s:24		7 tāla-s			
O	0	O	O	O	0	Ŏ	0	O	Ĭ







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Dhiku theka deku	thith dhik	u thoka dei	kuthi dek	u deku	thakukudanE	
Ĭ	I	Ŏ	I		S	
Sekaku-dena	kitakita	kukutha	thatha	, kuk	xuthatha-thakakuki	u
Ĭ	I	Ŏ	O	I	I	0
Thathatheyyaku	kukuthatha	thakaNa	kuku	thathām	thāthatha	kita
S	0	0 0	O		S	
kiRidhikita-thuthal	ka kita	thoku thatha	thom	thoguṭḥtha	-thOm-thakuṭḥthai	thOm

Name of the Tāld	am Anga-s	Counts	Macro counts	Micro counts
1. Veera (Kāruthi)	SSS IO IIOO	2 2 2 1 ½ 1 1 ½ ½	10 1/4	<mark>4</mark> 1
2. Dharppanam	$\mathbf{O} \mathbf{O} \mathbf{S}$	1/2 1/2 2	3	12
3. Kirīdai	<mark>O O U</mark>	1/2 1/2 1/4	1 ½	<mark>5</mark>
4. Kuduķkam	IISOOOO	1 1 2 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½	<mark>6</mark>	<mark>24</mark>
5. Kuntham	IIIIS	11112	6	24
6. Lagusēkaram	<mark>I U</mark>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 ½	<mark>5</mark>
7. Mukuntham	10018	$1\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2	5	20

3. **Prakāsam:** This describes the story of how Goddess Gauri did penance and protected the dharma in Kanchipuram. He is the one who is loving to his devotees.

So	ollukatt	u <i>Macı</i>	ro counts .	: 20	<b>6 t</b> āla-s		
	$\mathbf{O}$	$\mathbf{S}$		$\mathbf{S}$	0		
Ki	ta tha	katheitha;	theitha	ā-kakukutl	ha thatha		
	I		I	0	$\mathbf{S}$		0
Th	athakak	cu katha	ithatha	kaku	Ruthatha-thak	ka-kitaki	thatha
	I	0	0		S	I 8	
Ka	akuthadl	ni thadhi	kaki da	da-thatha-	-kaku-thatha	thakakita	l
	I	I			Ś		
kit	athaka	thakatha,	dhithat	ha,-denatl	naka-thakathC	<b>)</b> m	

Name of the Tālam	Anga-s	Counts	Macro counts	Micro counts
1. Arangābaranam	SSIIŚ	22113	9	<mark>36</mark>
(arangapāsa)				
2. Rathi Tālamm	1 S	1 2	3	12
3. Thuthiyangam	100	1 ½ ½	2	8
4. Thurangam	OII	½ 1 1	2	8
(thurangalīlai)				
5. Nicchārukam	IIU	1 1 1/4	2 1/4	9
6. Abangam	ΙŚ	1 3	<mark>4</mark>	16

**4.peedam**: Siva dances gracefully holding the mazhu and snake in his hands and adorning the Ganges (Bhagirathy) on his head after relinquishing the one who holds pasha in one hand (i.e) Yama.

Sollukattu Macro beats:? 8 tāla-s





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	S		S			Ś	
Kit	tathaka-thayai	tha, theya-tho	anthOm-thar	thānthC	m-thata	kiNa-thatakaki	
	I	I	I O	0	O	Ĭ	Ĭ
Na	thanjeka	jethanjeka jeka	jeka jeka	jeka	thaka	jekajekatha	Nakajekatha
		Ι	0 0	0		Ś	-
Jek	ka thakakiNo	a kiNankutha	tha ritha	tha, kal	kukutha-	kukuthaka-rākin	ām
	$\mathbf{S}$		I O	Ι	O	0 0	I
kul	kuthaNakinām	thath thanthi	n kidu na	nnan kid	u thari	kidu thaththC	)m

Na	me of the Tālam	Anga-s	Counts	Macro counts M	licro counts
1.	Chachhapudam	SSIŚ	<b>2</b> 2 1 3	8	32
2.	<mark>cembadai Sembai</mark>	<mark>O O U I</mark>	1/2 1/2 1/4 I	2 ½	<mark>9</mark>
3.	Idayotthu ????	SSSIŚ	2 2 2 1 3	10	40
	Arangkathhi-othanam				
4.	<mark>Nānmugan</mark> Cathurm	ugan <mark>Ś I</mark>	3 1	<mark>4</mark>	
<i>5</i> .	Kārigai / Jayasri	SIS	$\overline{212}$	12 8	
6.	Pina-Cathurmugan	IS IŚ	1 2 1 3	7	28
	(Sadhumugan)				
7.	KaruNai-āthi	0000	1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2	2	8
8.	Adhisoodhi (Ādhi)	I	1	1	4

4. *putpānjali*: It is said that Siva danced this *Thāṇdavam* to bless the 88000 devotees, saints, Vishnu and Brahma when they came to pay their obligations.

Sollu	kattu	Macro	o counts : 4	18	5 tā	la-s				
0	O	I	I	0	0		S			
Kita	thaka	theitha,	theyakita	thaka	thaka	kutha-	thon,gāthath			
0	O	Ι		$\mathbf{S}$	I	•	I			
Dhig	u thon	thonthon	denki	inanangath	thOt	hat tank	aiNa			
	S		I		I		$\mathbf{S}$			
Națh	thongā-	deķkith	tha,dena	jenajen	a nang	giNa-na	kajena			
0	O	I	0			Ś			0	
Naka	kiNa	tha,jen	a tha, a	lhikithaki-tl	hadhiķku <sup>,</sup>	-thaķkui	t ti	hadhi		
	I	0	I	I		S		O		
dheer	nthām	tha,	deķkuth	thadenas	se nas	senase i	nana-thong	kiNa	a	
	I	0	I	0	0	O	I		0	O
tha,se	ena s	sena na	kasena	thaka	dhika	thO	thattenak	xiNa	thong	
O	I		I		S		O		I	
ka,	thadhi-	dhiki k	titathaka	dhi,kkut	h thin,dh	ām	thOm	thak	kuth,	
		S	I	0			S			O
Thine	dhām th	andhOm	thathOn	thOm	thām-dh	i,-thām	thām-dhi,-th	ām t	hām	

Name of the	Tālam	Anga-s	Counts	M	acro Micro
1.Pārpathi-lā	īsanam	OOII OOSS I	III SII ½½1	1 1/2 1/2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2	2 1 1 , 16, 64
(Pārvathi-lōs	anam)				
2.Gokulam	????	SIŞ	2 1 3	24	96







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1.	Kanda-kangālam	ooŝŝ	1/2 1/2 2 1/4 2 1/4	5	20
2.	Rāsa-soodāmani	OOIIIOOIS	1/2 1/2 1 1 1 1/2 1/2 1 2	8	32
3.	Mātthāndan	IIOOS	44228	20	80

Veera vikramam

4. **Puyangam:**-This talks about the dance of Siva who disguised as *Bikshādana* to teach a lesson to the muni-s of *Tārakavana*. He is the one who has conquered the God of death, wears scull (*kabāla*) as his ornaments and a crescent moon on his matted locks.

1115 01110												
Sollukattu		Macro	count	s : 28 mā	tra		4 tāl	a-s				
I	I	0	0	I	0		S		O			
Kitatheya	thakatheya	theya	tha,	theiyya	seka	sekaN	l <mark>ām-th</mark> a	njeka	jeka			
I	I	0	O	5	8		O	I	O			
Jeka-kita	jenaki-ca	thanj	jeka	kita-tha	ka- thai	yatha,	theya	jekajeka	Nām			
	Ŝ				Ŝ			I				
Thanjeka-je	ekakiNa-kitai	thari	kita-l	katha- tha	iya-thei	ууа	sekat	haka				
I			Ŝ				Ŝ					

Name of the Tālam	Anga-s	Counts	Macro cou	nts Micro counts
1. Sama Tālamm	HOOU	11 1/2 1/2 1/4	3 1/4	13
2. Singanāthan	ISSIS	<u>1 2 2 12</u>	8	32
<mark>Idengi (</mark> Dengi)	SOOS	2 ½ ½ 2	5	20
3. Thuka	0011	2244	12	48
<mark>(Kudukka)</mark>	1180000	<mark>1 1 2 ½ ½ ½ ½</mark>	6	<mark>24</mark>

5. **dhēsi:** It is believed that no one has succeeded in tracing the origin or end of Siva. He is the omnipresent, *ardhanārishwara* who dances after burning the *Tripurandhaka-s*.

Sollu	ıkettu		Mac	ro counts	28	ī tāla-s				
	$\mathbf{C}$	I	]	[	I	Ĭ		I	Ĭ	
Kita	thatk	eiyatha	theiy	aseku ki	uNakita k	keekitatha	th	aseseku	kuNakaNee	
Ò	Č		Ŝ		]	[	I	O	Ŏ	
Sekuk	ku N	aka-sese	-kuku-	Naka-sen	akidu kas	enaki	duser	aki du-thi	rikudu	
]	I		S		Ι	0	O	$\mathbf{I}$	I	
thaķk	kiNa	Nanje	tha-kil	<i>NaNanan</i>	tha,theya	theya	that	ha theyaseki	ı kuNakita	
j	Ĭ	O	0	I	I	I	O	Ŏ		0
thee-	kirReeta	sena	kidu	thaķkiNo	a kiNaNan	tha,thaki	Nan	thonthaṭḥthC	m thOm	

Name of the Tālam	Anga-s	Counts	Macro counts	Micro counts
1. <mark>Gēja Līlai</mark> S	<mark>[ Ĭ</mark>	2 1 11/4	4 ½	<u>17</u>
2. Tiribinnam I S	SŚ	123	6	24
3. Nāndhi IIOO	IISS 1	1 ½ ½ 1 1 2 2	9	36
4. Dombuli I I	IU	111 1/4	3 1/4	13
5. Magarantham O	OIIIS	½½ ½ 1 1 1 2	6	24
Mathunga thalam				







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dhēsiyothu (othu): This dharu hails Siva as the greater amongst the greatest who consumed the poison (ālakāla visha) at the behest of the deva-s. The valorous one who defeated the Tripura-s with a smile dances this *Thāṇdava* as *Neelakanta*.

Sollukattu	Macro counts: 2 mātra	5 Tāla-s
$\hat{\mathbf{S}}$	$\mathbf{O} \qquad \mathbf{O} \qquad \mathbf{I}$	$\hat{\mathbf{S}}$
kita-thaka-htheyatha,-theyatheya	thaki daka dhiki-taka	tha,thatha-thaka-thatha-thanguku
Ŏ O O O	O O I	Ĭ Ŏ O Ĭ
Thatha, tha, kita thaka	sena tha, kidutha,	tha,kitatha jenatha suki tathekajeka
ŝ	0 0 0	Ĭ Ŏ O I
Nadhikkudu-thaththik-dhikudatha	thaka jena thāng kitai	thakatha dhikidhi kita kitathaka
S	O O Ĭ	Ŏ S
Sena-thika kita-thaka tha,nkita	a thaķkithida thaka	thāng kitatha thaka-sena thena-thOm

Name of the Tālam-s	Anga-s	Counts	Macro counts	Micro counts
1. Sēkarjampai	SOOU	2 1/2 1/2 1/4	3 1/4	13
2. Annanātham	<u>IŚOOŚ</u>	1 3 ½ ½ 3	8	32
3. Sannimāsanai	?????			
4. Ēka (eķka )	0	1/2	1/2	2
5. Sēkaram	O U	1/2 1/4	3/4	3

7. **Needhi:** He who bent the meru mountain as a bow, who is the fruit of the penance for those who meditate upon him. The ultimate one dances Needhi *Thāṇdavam adorning kondrai malar*.

Sollukattı	ı M	acro counts	: 32 mātra		6 tāla-s		
Ŏ O	Ŏ	I	I		S	I	
Kitatha thaka	thatheya	tha,theya	senasena t	honga-kakitath	a-thakathOm	thittaka	
I	S		I	I	$\mathbf{S}$	I	
thOmthaka	thitakathOm	thitakathOm	thadaķkiN	a thOmthOm	thitataka th	Ongat thittaķkī	iNa
$\mathbf{S}$	I		Ŝ		I	I	
Thōngat - tha	tthOm tha	ıķkita tha	kathōm – ka	athadhith – thō	nga kai	tha,the yo	athitha,
S	O	O	0 (	S		S	
Tha,taka thōn	gita the	aka sena	sena	thaka thonki	$ta - dakath\bar{o}m$	$dakath\bar{o}m - t$	hōmthōm

Na	ime of the Tālam 💢 🗛	nga-s Coun	ts Macro d	counts	Micro coun	<u>ts</u>
1.	Iracchugam	OOSIŠ	1/2 1/2 2 1 3	12	28	
	Rasa Tālam	<mark>S Ś O O S I</mark>	<b>S</b> 2 3 ½ ½ 2 1 3	<mark>12</mark>	<mark>48</mark>	
2.	Ilaķkumeesan	OOUIIŚ	1/2 1/2 1/4 1 1 3	6 1/4	25	
<b>3.</b>	Prakāsamattam	III	<b>SII</b> 111	2 1 1	7	28
<i>4</i> .	Arangapradīpaga	m SSISŚ	2 2 1 2 3	10	40	
5.	Vidama kangālan	n ISS	1 2 2	5	20	
<b>6. 1</b>	Poorana Kangālam	000081	1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 2 1	5	20	





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8. *Nizhal*: This verse recollects the incident where Siva was pleased with his melodious music and blessed Ravana with a sword. Siva is said to have danced decorated with a flower garland made from *thumbai*, *dhavaLam*, *kuvaLai*, *jāthi*, *picchi* flowers.

Solluk	kattu	Мас	ro counts :	24	3 tāla	S
	I	I	0	O	S	I
Kitath	ıaka	theyatha,	theya	kuku	dengi - kukudena	kukutaku
O	O	0	I		I S	0
Kiki	thaku	deng kida	deng g	git-tha,	katha,tha – thakkidu	dhik
	$\mathbf{S}$	I	I		$\mathbf{S}$	
Kiduti	hōn – gi	thangidu the	ongut	thaķl	kut thōm thōm - t	hōm thōm
O	O	I		S	S	
Kidu	thō	thōdena	nangidi	u thong	ru tha <u>ķ</u> k	ut thōmthōm

<u>Na</u>	me of the Tālam	Anga-s	Counts	Macro counts	Micro counts
1.	Vīraviķkiram	IIOOS	1 1 1/2 1/2 2	5	20
2.	Vannamāligai	O O O O I I O O S 1/2	1/2 1/2 1/2 1 1 1/2	1/2 2 7	28
	(vannamāli)				
<b>3.</b>	Vasantham	IIISSS	1 1 1 2 2 2	9	36
	(Vayantham)				

9. **Vaippu:** Siva dances the 108 karana-s which is the culmination of the movements of the head -10, eyes-15, kiriyai-16, hands-66, legs-43.

Sollukattu Macro counts: 16 mātra					4 tāla-s								
Ŝ			]		I		0	0		I		I	
Kitathaka –	teyatha – the	eyatha	dhindh	inan	gaṭḥtŀ	nōn	ga,	dhin	d	hinanang	gat dl	ninananga	ıt.
I	I	O	0	0		O	0		I	0	0	I	0
Dhindhina	nanga-tha	thōm	gatha	theya	tha,	thad	huk k	kitatha	ıka	thoda k	atho	thogutha	t thōm

Nan	ne of the Tālam	Anga-s	Counts	Macro counts	Micro counts	
1.R	āsa Tālamm	SŚOOSIŚ	<b>2</b> 3 ½ ½ 2 1 3	12	48	
2. N	<i><b>Iallikāmothakam</b></i>	110000	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ I I	4	16	
<i>3</i> .	Ilambagam	????				
<i>4</i> .	Ata Tālamm	???				

10. Vaguppu: The supreme who adorns the starts, moon, ganges in his matted locks dances with KāLi with his 1000 soldiers (bhuta gana-s) as the audience.

Sollukattu	Macro counts :	Macro counts : 40 mātra		
I	${f S}$	0	Ŏ	Ŏ
Kitathaka	theyatha, - theya-theya	tha,	thathari	thathari
	Ŝ		$\mathbf{S}$	
Kukuthari –	kukuthari – rararara		dhithathath	u - thattena



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0	0	I	0		I	I	0	
That	thatha	rikukutha		thari	kutl	ia-thari	kutha-dheet	t thari
0	O	I		I		$\mathbf{S}$		
Kutha	ı thari	tha,thadii	dh	irikutha	dhit-a	lhit, tha,d	ena	
	I	I	O	Ι		0	I	
Tha,t-	-thari	kutha-tha	ri	kutha	tharik	cutha d	heet tharik	xutha
	S		0	Ι	I		O	
Thari	-kutha –	tharitha,	thaka	dhiri	thaka	tharikut	ha thatha	
	S		O	O	O	Ι	O	
Ritha	-thaku –	tharikutha		dhee	tha,	dhika	thattena	thaku
		Ŝ		0	O	Ι		
Dhit-	thatha –	dena-kutho	a – gudl	hi-dhit	that	dheem	thatha-thōm	ı

Name of the Tālam	Anga-s	Counts	Macro counts	Micro counts				
1. Vilokitam (Viloki	i) ISOOŚ	1 2 ½ ½ 3	7	28				
2. Sīrangam	IISIŚ	<b>1</b> 1 2 1 3	8	32				
3. Madhana	SOO	2 1/2 1/2	3	12				
4. Thriyaicchiram	IOOIIS	1 ½ ½ 1 1 2	6	24				
(thiriyaichhiravannam)								

11. **Vāķkiyam**: Shiva dances holding thudi, fire, deer and mazhu in his four hands. This is witnessed by Brahma and Vishnu who had failed on their search to find out the beginning and end of Siva.

Vāķkiyam	Macro	counts: 64	6 tāla-s	the beginning and end of Siva.
v uņkiyum	Macro	courus. 04	o iaia-s	
S	1	1	S	1
Kitathat – the	yatha, tha,-thak	kuthatha, t	heyatha – dhiķkut	t – thōnga, tha, tha
I O	0	S	$\mathbf{S}$	I I
Ţḥtha, theya	tha, dhingil	NaNan-Nanginna	am thakitadhi	i – kitathaki 🏻 thōkiNa thaamthōm
I	$\mathbf{S}$	I	$\mathbf{S}$	0 0 I
Dhit-thōm	giNathaam – dhitt	haam giNatha	ıam thōkiNa – th	oōkiNi thak kita thōkiNa
I	S	I	I	$\mathbf{\hat{S}}$
Thakakita	thōkiNa – dekida	ki thaķkitī	a kiNathaka (	dekiNaam – thōmthōm - thonga
I	Ŝ		I	$\hat{\mathbf{S}}$
Thonga the	othinga – thatthaa	– thōnga,	thathathōm	thothō – deķkun - thōmthōm
$\mathbf{S}$	$\mathbf{S}$		S	I I
Dhitthaa – ril	Vathōm kitadh	eem – dhittha,	riNathōm – kita	adheet thattha, ritthaam
I			I	I I
Thonga – tho	tḥthin – gathatha,	thonga,t – th	othodekun thaar	riNa thodekun thadhithatha
I	0 0 0	0 I	I	$\mathbf{S}$
tharikaNa	thaki Nata kii	a dheet thode	ekun dhiku-dhia	dhi dhittengun dhitdhittha, denathōm

Na	me of the Tālam	Anga-s	Counts	Macro counts	Micro counts	
1.	Seenandhanam	SIIŚ	2 1 1 3	7	28	
	(Sambai Mattam)					
2.	Piridhi	ISISII	121211	8	32	
	(Pradhi Mattam)					







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<b>3.</b>	Singa	nandhar	ı	SSIŚIS (	100	ŚIŚSII+		32		128
			2213	1 2 ½ ½ 1 3	131	1 4				
4.	Āroki	maţtam	IIS O	000	<b>1</b> 1	2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2	6		<mark>24</mark>	
<b>5.</b>	<i>Pariķ</i> ,	kiramam	ı	00	IIS	1/2 1/2 1 1 2		5		20
<i>6</i> .	Satpit	hā-putth	rigam	ŚISSIŚ	2 1	2 2 1 3	12		<mark>48</mark>	
	(Satpithā-	-puthhira	ınjam)							
<i>12</i> .	Kavuti	ham :								
Kav	uttham		Macro	counts: (3 ½		3 tāla-s				
	I	Ι		Ĭ						
thek	xakita	dakakiN	<b>V</b> a	Nangithonga						

Name of the Tālam	Anga-s	Counts	Macro counts	Micro counts	
1. MuķkOl					
2. Ōrotru					
3. Sembadai					
Semporkattitam	SSS	222	6	24	

13. **ThuNuķķu:** This recalls the incident of Shiva was dancing, where he adeptly put back the earring that had fell down while he was dancing. This Thāndava is accompanied by music in different pans (raga-s) like sādhāri, sākkāri, kānthārī and seekāmaram

				rī and se		_					
ThuNuk	ku	Macro d	counts: 7	2	7	tāla-s					
0	0 0	O	I	Ι	O	O	0	0	0		I
	I										
Kita tha	ka theya tha	, tha,theya i	hokaNaka	thoka No	aka thok	a Naka	thōm	dhit th	aam-dh	it haam	e-dhit
I		S		O	O	Ι		S		O	O
Dhit-dhi	t dhithaam -	dhithaam - d	lhithaam	thaam t	thaam a	lhit-dh	it dhit	-dhit -	teku-tl	iida de	ku thida
0	S		[		S		]		O	O	I
Dekuthi	deku-keta	kuku-jrka	dekukū	jekade	eku kuje	gaNa	dekukı	ı-jega	deku	kuje l	kadekuku
I	0 0	I	0 I	O	I		•	<b>O</b>	I	I	
	u kuku jeka	<b>~</b>	jeka jeg	anaca j	jeNa ku	takuku	i jega <sub>s</sub>	jena k	citatath	a gath	a-thatha
0	0 0	O	I	I	0	O	I			S	O
Nathan g	itha thang the	anathang tha	ngitha kita	athaka th	hon thon	thoka-t	hakathE	n thath	a-kita k	ikiNath	a thaam
m1 .1 =	<b>S</b>	1 1 1	S		1		S				
Thontho	m thonga, go	athathaka g	athithadh A	ı - rıNak	aNa tha			la - kiti	akıta -	ra,kita	
1	1 0	) ( •	8			0 (		1	.7 7	11	<b>O</b>
kiNakith	a kitakuta l	Kita kiNang	ika - raangil	ka - thōm-	thaka l	kita th	aka 1	Natha-i	tnaka	thatth	om taka
				7				A			
thoya thath	S a thoya dhithi ki	<b>S</b> ta taka thōm: _t	akatakathām:	s kitathaka	thatthat tl	aām kita		Ŝ			
theya-thath	<b>S</b> a theya-dhithi ki	<b>S</b> ta-taka thōm; t	akatakathōm;	<b>S</b> kitathaka	ı-thatthat-tl	nōm - kita		Ŝ			
	S a theya-dhithi ki of the Tālan		akatakathōm;		t-thatthat-th	nōm - kitc	ithaka-the	<b>Ŝ</b> utthat-thō	m - kitatl		nat-thōm
Name o				C			ithaka-the	<b>Ŝ</b> utthat-thō	m - kitatl	iaka-thatti	hat-thōm Dunts
Name of 1.Sange	of the Tālan āpiriyam	n An		C	Counts		ithaka-the	Ŝ atthat-thō o cour	m - kitatl	aka-thatti Iicro co	hat-thōm Dunts
Name of 1.Sango (sankar	f the Tālan	n An		1	Counts 1 2 2 ½	4	ithaka-the	Ŝ atthat-thō o cour	m - kitatl	aka-thatti Iicro co	hat-thōm Dunts
Name of 1.Sango (sankar 2.Kama	of the Tālan āpiriyam appiriyam)	n An IIS \$ n OOI	ga-s	5 III	Counts 1224 1 S I I	4	ithaka-the	Ŝ atthat-thō o cour	m - kitatl	aka-thatti Iicro co	nat-thōm Dunts
Name of 1.Sanga (sankar 2.Kama Pārvath	of the Tālan āpiriyam appiriyam) ala lōchana ai-lōsanam	n An IIS \$ n OOI 1/2 1/2 1	ga-s I OOS	S III 2 1 1 1 1	Counts 1 2 2 1/ 1 S I I 1 2 1 1	4	ithaka-the	\$ atthat-thō  o cour  6 1/4	m - kitatl	licro co 25	punts
Name of 1.Sangu (sankar 2.Kama Pārvath 3.Nērtti	of the Tālan āpiriyam appiriyam) ala lōchana	n An IIS \$ n OOI	ga-s I OOS	S III 2 1 1 1 1	Counts 1224 1 S I I	4	ithaka-the	Ŝ atthat-thō 0 cour 6 1/4	m - kitatl	aaka-thatti Licro co 25	punts





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4. Kannan	???				
5.DeivasigāmaNi	???				
6.Padi mattam	IIISII	111211	7	28	
7.SemporkOttam	ŚSSSŚ	3 2 2 2 3	12	48	

**Dhāndapādham:** This tells about the story where Shiva lifted one leg above his head and KāLi conceded defeat.

Sollukattu Ma	cro counts : 24	1 tāla		
I I	S	ĭ o	o ŏ	I
Kitathaka theyath	a theyathōm-thasen	a senasenatha	a thaki dhit	dhittha dhitthaNa
ŎŎ	I	Ŝ	I	O I
Dhittha dhittha	Natathaka senasen	a - thathakitha - tha,	denaō th	eyttheya thōm tha,
dena				
S	I O	0 0 I	O Ŏ	O Ŏ
Theyatheya - thathōm	tha senasena thatha	kitha tha, denathat	thōm thasena	thadhin giNathōm
Name of the Tāla	m Anga-s	Counts	Macro count	ts Micro counts
1. Sembai	OOUI	½ ½ ¼ I	2 1/4	9

**Conclusion:** The names and the Angaa-s of the *Tālam* have different connotations in different texts. So, the researcher opines that these changes might be subjective to context and content. The first edition of the text Panchamarabu which was published in 1975 by Deivasigamani Gownder and the second edition published by Vi.Pa.Ka. Sundaram in 1991 are the primary resources for this research article.

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