

Guru Nanak Glossary

*The first edition of ELL (1993, Ron Asher, Editor) was hailed as "the field's standard reference work for a generation". Now the all-new second edition matches ELL's comprehensiveness and high quality, expanded for a new generation, while being the first encyclopedia to really exploit the multimedia potential of linguistics. **
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& computer science. The most authoritative, up-to-date, comprehensive, and international reference source in its field Comprehensive survey of Indo-Aryan languages for theoretical linguists and students of the relevant languages. The Aga Khans have long played a prominent part on the international stage, but much less tends to be understood about the most important group of their followers, the Khoja

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Ismailis of South Asia, who are now also settled in many other parts of the world. Even less is generally known about the hymns, called ginans, which have historically formed so central an element in the religious life and rituals of the Ismaili community. The principal aim of this anthology is to fill this gap by providing a sympathetic introduction to this still largely unexplored tradition of South Asian devotional literature, and to

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draw attention to the many features of remarkable interest which it contains. This book brings together new approaches to the study of Sikh religion, culture and ethnicity being pursued in the diaspora by Sikh academics in western universities in Britain and North America. An important aspect of the volume is the diversity of topics that are engaged - including film and gender theory, theology, hermeneutics, deconstruction, semiotics

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and race theory - and brought to bear on the individual contributors' specialism within Sikh studies, thereby helping to explode previously static dichotomies such as insider vs. outsider or history vs. tradition. The volume should have strong appeal both to an academic market including students of politics, religious studies and South Asian studies, and to a more general English-speaking Sikh readership.

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Religion Health & Suffering

A Dictionary of Sikh Studies

Sikh Art and Literature

Essays in Honour of Geoffrey Parrinder

Hearing Vocation Differently

The Life and Works of Raid?s

This comprehensive guide offers an unrivalled introduction to recent work in the study of religion, from the religious traditions of Asia and the West, to new forms of religion and spirituality such as New Age. With an historical introduction to each religion and

*detailed analysis of its place in the modern world, Religions in the Modern World is ideal for newcomers to the study of religion. It incorporates case-studies and anecdotes, text extracts, chapter menus and end-of-chapter summaries, glossaries and annotated further reading sections. Topics covered include: * religion, colonialism and postcolonialism * religious nationalism * women and religion * religion and globalization * religion and authority * the rise of new spiritualities. Bhai Gurdas Bhalla (d. 1636 CE) is widely*

considered the most important non-canonical poet in Sikh history, having shaped the theology and ethics of the tradition for centuries. His beautiful poems, which offer an authoritative illustration of Sikh life in the early seventeenth century, defined Sikh identity during a tumultuous period of upheaval. In Drinking from Love's Cup Rahuldeep Gill brings together for the first time a collection of the revered poet's early work, masterfully translated into English, along with the original Punjabi text. The magic

of Gurdas's poetry, says Gill, lies in its fusion of Islamicate narrative traditions with the heroic literature of India to speak about death, martyrdom, and the spirit's absolution in love. Rhythmic, elegant, and lucid, the poems weave Sikh scripture into the lyrical fabric of Sikh spirituality. Challenging traditional scholarship surrounding the dates of Gurdas's writing, Gill suggests that Gurdas wrote his poetry to console the Sikh community, which was in mourning over the execution of the fifth of the Sikh founders, Guru Arjan (d.

1606), by agents of the Mughal Empire. Ranking among the best of the Punjabi language troubadours, Gurdas in his verses immortalized the fifth Guru's role as a martyr. His poems were written to encourage the faithful to stay involved in the community, resist hegemony, and reinforce Sikh beliefs during sectarian upheaval. This book brings a contemporary flair to Gurdas's moving stanzas, and also unearths fresh insights about his life and context. This handbook innovatively combines the

ways in which scholars diverse fields (including philosophy, psychology, literary studies, history, sociology, anthropology, political science, and economics) have integrated the study of Sikhism within critical and postcolonial perspectives on the nature of religion.

The eclectic mix of personal essays, poems and scholarly articles and the teachings of Guru Nanak that form this volume have come from contributors of not only the Sikh community in India, Pakistan and the

diaspora, but also from people belonging to other faiths who have been touched by the mystique of the faith of Baba Nanak. By placing the personal records alongside with the scholarly insights into His teachings, what we have understood is that there is a Nanak for each one of us – a Nanak within each one of us – and it is this Nanak which abides in our consciousness and whom we need to seek out and discover. This book is, therefore, meant both for the initiated as well as the uninitiated. The lay readers will get a glimpse

into the richness of thought and experience that an acquaintance with Guru Nanak brings with it. For the scholarly, the insights by the contributors who have dedicated their lives to an understanding of Sikhi will help in opening newer vistas of the Gurbani. The plurality of views expressed mirrors the free thinking and the respect for human beings and the upholding of human dignity that Nanakji propagated, practiced and stood for.

Studying the Sikhs

Studies in Sikhism and Comparative Religion

Year 3

The Guru's Family

Nanak

New Steps in Religious Education

Sikh Art and Literature traverses the 500-year history of a religion that dawned with the modern age in a land that was a thoroughfare of invading armies, ideas and religions and arts of the East and West. Essays by art curators, historians and collectors and religion and literary scholars are illustrated with some of the earliest and finest Sikh paintings. Sikh modernism and mysticism is explored in essays

on the holy Guru Granth Sahib; the translations and writings of the British Raj convert, M.A. Macauliffe; the fathers of modern Punjabi literature, Bhai Vir Singh and Puran Singh; and the 20th century fiction writers Bhai Mohan Vaid Singh and Khushwant Singh. Excerpts from journals of visitors to the court of the diminutive and new translations of early twentieth century poetry add depth and originality to this beautiful and accessible introduction to the art, literature, beliefs and history of the Sikhs. Illustrated throughout with 42 colour and 92 black and white images, Sikh Art and Literature is a colourful, heartfelt, and

informative introduction to the Sikh culture. First Published in 1999. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company. `He who regards all men as equals is religious.? Insightful, compassionate and benevolent, Guru Nanak Dev was a scholar, teacher, mentor and guide. Both a man of God as well as of the people, he believed that religion was a means of bringing everyone together and upheld the equality of all human beings, whatever their caste, beliefs or gender. Unusually spiritual even as a child, Guru Nanak stood up bravely against the social and religious rituals of the times. He travelled far and wide, in India and

beyond, for more than 20 years to spread the message of peace and humanity. His sermons, songs and stories are recorded as hymns in the Guru Granth Sahib, the holy book of Sikhism, the faith he founded. This book brings together the extraordinary life of Guru Nanak and his most important sayings and beliefs. From his steadfast pursuit of truth and equality, and his love for all, you too can learn to be a little bit like Guru Nanak. PLUS: ? Flipbook-action page corners ? Timeline: A chronology of Guru Nanak's life ? The Japji Sahib ? Bonus Quiz: How much do you know about Guru Nanak? The Republic of India is the second most

populous, the seventh largest by geographical area, and has the fourth largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity in the world. While it has always been an important country, it has often been neglected. Of late, however, there has been much talk of the 'new' India, one with greater economic dynamism, a more active foreign policy, and the emergence of a huge middle class. With over a hundred new cross-referenced dictionary entries-the majority of which pertain to the last decade-and updating others, the second edition of the Historical Dictionary of India illustrates the rapidly evolving situation without neglecting the

country's ancient past. The chronology has been brought up to date, the introduction expanded, and the bibliography includes numerous new titles.

The Great Guru Nanak Vol.2

Institutions and Ideologies

Turning Points in Religious Studies

Panjab Past and Present

Subject Guide

The Making of Sikh Scripture

Guru Nanak The Thinker and the

Poet Hachette India

Recognized masterpieces of Indian

literature, the Guru Granth Sahib and the Dasam Granth are fundamental to the Sikh religion, not only in the physical layout of temples and in ceremonies of worship, but as infallible reference texts offering counsel and instruction. Teachings of the Sikh Gurus presents a brand new selection of key passages from these sacred scriptures, translated into modern English by leading experts, Christopher Shackle and Arvind-pal Singh Mandair. Including

six longer compositions and many shorter hymns thematically organised by topics such as Time and Impermanence, Self and Mind, Authority, and Ethics, the book's accessible and carefully chosen extracts distil the essence of Sikhism's remarkable textual and intellectual legacy, depicting how its message of universal tolerance suits the contemporary world. The detailed introduction and notes to the translations aid readers' comprehension

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of the hymns' form and content, as well as providing some historical context, making it an ideal introduction to Sikh literature.

Informative, timely and accessible introduction to the study of South Asia by leading scholars in the field.

This book continues the short inspirational stories from the life and times of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Jee - the first Sikh Guru, continuing where volume 1 left off. This book tells a

selection of moral and spiritually uplifting lessons for Sikhs and non-Sikhs alike. Each chapter has revision questions and answers to make it an excellent educational tool.

Their Literature on Culture, History, Philosophy, Politics, Religion, and Traditions

Seeking Nanak

Historical Dictionary of Sikhism

The Guru Granth Sahib

Sikh Religion, Culture and Ethnicity

Historical Dictionary of India

This support pack provides a range of photocopiable worksheets which have been developed thematically to allow teaching and use alongside the topics in the pupil's book. Each topic comprises a cross-reference to pages in the pupil book; narrative background material; differentiated worksheets and information sheets and notes from the author.

The Impulse Behind The Study In Hand Was The Longing To Find Adequate Answers To Certain Vital Questions What Exactly Does Sikhism Stand For? Why Was It Originated And Developed By Guru Nanak And His Nine Successors? How Did It Strike Roots Among People? What Institutions And Structures The Gurus Evolved To Highlight And Escalate It?

What Type Of Praxis Of Man And Society Gurus Visualized? How Was It Different From Contemporary Religious Systems Islam, Hinduism, Sahajyana, Buddhism, Nathism, Bhakti System Etc.? Was It A Synthesis Of Different Traits Of Different Religions? Was It A Syncretism Of Hindu And Muslim Cultures Or Was It An Independent System? Did Sikhism Purport To Design To Raise Itself On Premises Different From The Ones Which Formed The Foundations Of Hindu Or Other Societies? Was It Merely Reformist Movement Aiming At Certain Targets Within Time And Space Or A Distinct Spirito-Social Process To Urge The People To March Towards Integrated Development Both At Micro And Macro Levels? What Was The True Nature Of Supreme Reality As

Conceived By The Gurus? How Is This Related With The Universe Including Man And How Does It Permeate, Pervade And Operate The Whole Universe? What Type Of Society Conforms To God S Will And How Was Its Consummation Possible? Which Models Of Polity And Social Edifice Were Recommended By The Gurus? Is Sikhism A Life-Affirming Dispensation Or Life-Negating Philosophy? Why Was Structural Bonding Of Religion And Politics Effected And Institutionalised? What Is The Place Of Sikhism In The Comity Of Religions And How It Is Relevant To Challenges Of The Present-Day World? Such Questions And A Lot More Being Vital And Crucial For The Understanding Of The Role Of Gurus And Their Dispensation, Have Been Fully Taken

Cognizance Of In The Present Study.

Contrary to popular opinion, there is more to Sikhism than the distinctive dress. First of all, there is the emergence of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, and the long line of his successors. There are the precepts, many related to liberation through the divine name or nam. There is a particularly turbulent history in which the Sikhs have fought to affirm their beliefs and resist external domination that continues to this day. There is also, more recently, the dispersion from the Punjab throughout the rest of India and on to Europe and the Americas. With this emigration Sikhism has become considerably less exotic, but hardly better known to outsiders. This reference is an excellent place to learn more about the

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religion. It provides a chronology of events, a brief introduction that gives a general overview of the religion, and a dictionary with several hundred entries, which present the gurus and other leaders, trace the rather complex history, expound some of the precepts and concepts, describe many of the rites and rituals, and explain the meaning of numerous related expressions. All this, along with a bibliography, provides readers with an informative and accessible guide toward understanding Sikhism.

Aiming to meet the key demands of the SCAA model syllabi and LEA agreed syllabi, this series covers the educational and legal requirements for RE teaching. The pupils' books contain information, discussion material and activities, and each

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double-page spread provides two half-hour lessons per week. Suggestions for further work are included in the photocopiable teacher's books, of which this is the first.

Traditions and Transformations

Edition and Analysis of One Hundred Kab?r v?n? Poems from R?jasth?n

The Indo-Aryan Languages

A Gur? N?nak Glossary

An Introduction to the Ginans

Teachings of the Sikh Gurus

This basic guide and resource book targets four fields--religious studies, history, world literature, and ethnic or migration

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studies--in which Sikhism is now receiving greater attention. The authors explain the problems of studying and interpreting Sikhism, and opportunities for integrating Sikh studies into a broader curriculum in each field. They also provide a sense of the Sikh community's own approach to education, and evaluate materials and approaches at the North American university level. Included are a sample syllabus with an explanatory essay, a bibliographical guide, a glossary, and a general bibliography. Gurinder Singh Mann's review of his course on Sikhism is an effective mini-guide to the field as a whole.

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A significant contribution to the understanding of Sikhism by young and old alike. This is one of a series of books on 'Indic' values, edited by Dr. Julius Lipner, former Head of the Department of Religion, Cambridge University, England."

Morphology and Syntax of Old Hindi offers a commented edition of one hundred poems of medieval mystic and thinker Kabir, a detailed treatment of morphological structure of the language and its main syntactic features, numerous textual examples, and a glossary. Critical study, with English translation, of the works of Ravidasa, 15th century poet.

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International Bibliography of Sikh Studies

Guru Nanak

Selections from the Sikh Scriptures

History of Sikh Gurus Retold: 1469-1606 C.E

Issues for North America

Religions in the Modern World

When Baljit visits the Panjab, he realises that his family is scattered around the world. When he returns home to Coventry he uses the internet to keep in touch with his cousin, Priti, in the Panjab. They discuss the different ways that they're going to celebrate Guru

Nanak's Birthday and form a plan to use the internet to bring the family together on this special day. Introductory text explains the significance of the festival in the Sikh religion and there is a full glossary of unfamiliar terms at the end of the story.

In India, religion continues to be an absolutely vital source for social as well as personal identity. All manner of groups--political, occupational, and social--remain grounded in specific

religious communities. This book analyzes the development of the modern Hindu and Sikh communities in North India starting from about the fifteenth century, when the dominant bhakti tradition of Hinduism became divided into two currents: the sagun and the nirgun. The sagun current, led mostly by Brahmins, has remained dominant in most of North India and has served as the ideological base of the development of modern Hindu nationalism. Several

chapters explore the rise of this religious and political movement, paying particular attention to the role played by devotion to Ram. Alternative trends do exist in sagun tradition, however, and are represented here by chapters on the low-caste saint Chokhamel and the tantric sect founded by Kina Ram. The nirgun current, led mostly by persons of Ksand artisan castes, formed the base of both the Sikh community, founded by Guru Nanak, and of various non-Brahmin

sectarian movements derived from such saints as Kabir, Raidas, Dadu, and Shiv Dayal Singh. Two chapters discuss the formation of a distinctive Sikh theology and a Sikh community identity separate from that of the Hindus. Other chapters discuss the validity of the sagun-nirgun distinction within Hindu tradition and the interplay of social and religious ideas in nirgun hagiographic texts and in sectarian movements such as the Adi Dharma Mission and the Radhasoami

Satsang.

In this translation of some of Guru Nanak s finest devotional poems, the fifteenth century founder of the Sikh religion points the way to self-realisation by love, devotion, and service to man and God. The hymns have as direct and strong a message today as they did when they were first composed. The elements of faith and passion are sensitively brought out in Arpita Singh s paintings which, in colour and inspired

drawing, heighten the aesthetic and spiritual dimensions of Guru Nanak's divine verse.

Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion, walked the earth to restore love and humanity lurking in the doldrums. His early communion with the Ultimate drew him to far-fetched places to inculcate the scent of unity and equality among people. He sang the divine praises along the way and persuaded people towards the spiritual essence of

the Lord. He made an intriguing manifestation that the Lord is One and there exists no other besides Him. Most of what Nanak professed was apparently derived from the Ultimate. As mentioned in the Janamsakhis, he often directed his companion Mardana to play on his rabab as he vividly sang the Bani or Divine Word descending upon him from the skies. With an unrelenting desire to spread enlightenment among the masses, he became an itinerant preacher

to eradicate the upsurge of erroneous beliefs and the moss of differences propelled by caste and creed. This exquisitely illustrated book explores the life of Guru Nanak at length and offers an insight into his timeless teachings which are marvelously ingrained in his divine hymns - the Japji, Asa di Var and Barah-maha.

**Hymns of Guru Nanak
Commemorating the 551st Birth
Anniversary of Guru Nanak Devji**

Teacher's support pack
Canon, Meaning and Authority
Drinking from Love's Cup
Morphology and Syntax of Old Hindī

This new dictionary provides over 350 accessible definitions of the terms that the growing number of students of Sikhism will encounter. It covers beliefs, practices, festivals, sacred sites, and principal languages, as well as the social and religious processes through which Sikhism has evolved. A major focus is the

teachings of the founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak, and doctrinal developments under subsequent Gurus. Incorporating the 500-year history of Sikhism, from its birth in northern India to its more recent spread around the world, it covers the interplay between the Sikh tradition and other religious traditions including Hindu and Sufi. It is an invaluable first reference for students and teachers of Sikhism, religious studies, South Asian studies, and philosophy, as well as the related disciplines of history, sociology,

and anthropology as well as for all practicing Sikhs and anyone with an interest in Sikh religion and culture. Many colleges and universities have begun using the language of vocation and calling to help undergraduates think about the future direction of their lives. This language is used in both secular and religious contexts, but it has deep roots in the Christian theological tradition. Given the increasingly multi-faith context of undergraduate life, many have asked whether this terminology can truly serve

as a new vocabulary for higher education. If vocation is to find a foothold in the contemporary context, it will need to be re-examined, re-thought, and re-written; in short, higher education will need to undertake the project of hearing vocation differently. In this third volume on vocation from editor David S. Cunningham, the thirteen contributing scholars identify with a wide variety of religious traditions, including Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, and Sikhism. Some contributors identify

with more than one of these; others would claim none of them. The authors met on multiple occasions to read common texts, to discuss agreements and differences, and to respond to one another's writing; some of these responses are included at the end of each chapter. Both individually and collectively, these contributors expand the range of vocational reflection and discernment well beyond its traditional Christian origins. The authors observe that all undergraduate students--regardless of their academic

field, religious background, or demographic identity-need to make space for reflection, to overcome obstacles to discernment, and to consider the significance of their own narratives, beliefs, and practices. This, in turn, will require college campuses to re-imagine their curricular and co-curricular programming in order to support their students's reflection on issues of meaning, purpose, and identity. The International Bibliography of Sikh Studies brings together all books,

composite works, journal articles, conference proceedings, theses, dissertations, project reports, and electronic resources produced in the field of Sikh Studies until June 2004, making it the most complete and up-to-date reference work in the field today. One of the youngest religions of the world, Sikhism has progressively attracted attention on a global scale in recent decades. An increasing number of scholars is exploring the culture, history, politics, and religion of the Sikhs. The growing

interest in Sikh Studies has resulted in an avalanche of literature, which is now for the first time brought together in the International Bibliography of Sikh Studies. This monumental work lists over 10,000 English-language publications under almost 30 subheadings, each representing a subfield in Sikh Studies. The Bibliography contains sections on a wide variety of subjects, such as Sikh gurus, Sikh philosophy, Sikh politics and Sikh religion. Furthermore, the encyclopedia presents an annotated survey of all major

scholarly work on Sikhism, and a selective listing of electronic and web-based resources in the field. Author and subject indices are appended for the reader's convenience.

The Adi Granth ("original book"), the primary scripture of the Sikhs, comprises approximately 3,000 hymns. Although the authorship of the hymns is well-recorded, the history of the compilation the Adi Granth - the creation of the Sikh "canon" - is the subject of considerable speculation and debate. In this book,

Gurinder Mann attempts to construct a comprehensive secondary literature on the topic. His findings on some key issues differ from the traditional Sikh position and from the hypotheses of other 20th-century scholars, as well as raising some entirely fresh questions. Mann's revised and expanded picture of the history of the text and institution of Sikh scripture will be of interest not only to scholars of Sikhism and Sikh religionists, but to scholars of comparative canon formation.

The Thinker and the Poet

**Surrender and Sacrifice in the Vars of
Bhai Gurdas Bhalla**

The Correspondent Of The Ultimate

The A to Z of Sikhism

Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics

**Meaning, Purpose, and Identity in the
Multi-Faith Academy**

Sikhism traces its beginnings to Guru Nanak, who was born in 1469 and died in 1538 or 1539. With the life of Guru Nanak the account of the Sikh faith begins, all Sikhs acknowledging him as their founder. Sikhism

has long been a little-understood religion and until recently they resided almost exclusively in northwest India. Today the total number of Sikhs is approximately twenty million worldwide. About a million live outside India, constituting a significant minority in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. Many of them are highly visible, particularly the men, who wear beards and turbans, and they naturally attract attention in their new countries of domicile. This third edition of Historical Dictionary of Sikhism

covers its history through a chronology, an introductory essay, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 1000 cross-referenced entries on key persons, organizations, the principles, precepts and practices of the religion as well as the history, culture and social arrangements. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Sikhism.

Religious Studies was first introduced as a new discipline in universities and colleges

around the world in the 1960s. This discipline brought about a reorientation of the study of religion, created new perspectives and influenced all sectors of education. The essays presented in this volume provide a clear and comprehensive overview of the history of Religious Studies as an academic discipline, the turning points it faces and the directions it might take in the future. The work is organised in three sections. The first presents a succinct case study of the historical development of Religious Studies in Britain.

The second considers the development of Religious Studies throughout the world in its major constituents, including Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, 'traditional' African religions, Christianity, Islam and new religious movements in Africa, the study of truth and dialogue in religion, science and the rediscovery of religious experience, mysticism. The third section looks to developments in Religious Studies, in particular at religion in relation to the arts, gender, information technology and to

Religious Studies in a global perspective. This book examines three closely related questions in the process of canon formation in the Sikh tradition: how the text of the Adi Granth came into being, the meaning of gurbani, and how the Adi Granth became the Guru Granth Sahib. The censure of scholarly research on the Adi Granth was closely related to the complex political situation of Punjab and brought the whole issue of academic freedom into sharper focus. This book addresses some of these issues from an

academic perspective. The Adi Granth, the sacred scripture of the Sikhs, means 'first religious book' (from the word 'adi' which means 'first' and 'granth' which means 'religious book'). Sikhs normally refer to the Adi Granth as the Guru Granth Sahib to indicate a confession of faith in the scripture as Guru. The contents of the Adi Granth are commonly known as bani (utterance) or gurbani (the utterance of the Guru). The transcendental origin (or ontological status) of the hymns of the Adi Granth is termed dhur ki

bani (utterance from the beginning). This particular understanding of revelation is based upon the doctrine of the sabad, or divine word, defined by Guru Nanak and the succeeding Gurus. This book also explores the revelation of the bani and its verbal expression, devotional music in the Sikh tradition, the role of the scripture in Sikh ceremonies, and the hymns of Guru Nanak and Guru Arjan.

This text contains a complete list of the words, with Gurmukhi spellings, romanized

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transcriptions, English definitions, frequency counts and etymologies, in the hymns of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism.

Community Identity and Political Action

Junior Steps in RE.

The Oxford Handbook of Sikh Studies

The Sikhs

Bhakti Religion in North India

A SOAS South Asia Reader