bhadram te and bhadanta

H. C. Bhayani

(1)

In Vālmīkis Ramāyaṇa the expression bhadram te occurs as a formula of blessing, of sverting evil or of formal greeting inserted in the midst of a sentence in the speech of a character, breaking the syntactical order—without any connection with the preceding or succeeding portion of the sentence—i.e. as an asyndoton.

The following few occurrences from the first and the second Kāṇḍa would illustrate this peculiar usage:

ताटका नाम भद्रं ते भार्या सुन्दस्य धीमतः । (1 23 25a) एवं भवतु भद्रं ते इक्ष्मकु-कुल-वर्धन । (1 41 21) इमौ कुमारी भद्रं ते देव-तुल्य-पराक्रमौ । कथं पद्भ्यामिह प्राप्तो किमर्थं कस्य वा मुने ॥ (1 47 2) इमौ कुमारी भद्रं ते देव-तुल्य-पराक्रमौ । गज-सिंह-गती वीरी शार्दूल-वृषभोपमौ ॥ (1 49 17) सौपाध्यायो महाराज पुरेहित-पुरस्कृतः । शीघ्रमागच्छ भद्रं ते दृष्टुमहींस राघवौ ॥ (1 67 11) लक्ष्मणागच्छ भद्रं ते उर्मिलामुद्यतां मया । प्रतीच्छ पाणि गृह्णेष्व मा भूत् कालस्य पर्ययः ॥ (1 71 18) स त्वा पश्यतु भद्रं ते रामः सत्य-पराक्रमः । सर्वान् सुहद आपृछ्य त्वामिदानीं दिदृक्षते (11 31 4) शत्रुष्ट्योतिष्ठ कि शेषे निषादाधिपति गृहम् । शीघ्रमानय भद्रं ते तारियध्यति वाहिनीम् ॥ (11 83 2)

It is to be noted that the formula is used in a fixed metrical position—as the last two words in the first or the third of the Anuştubh.

(2)

bhadamta is quite well-known in Pali as a term of respectable address or adjective with respect to Buddhist mendicant, monk etc.

Its contracted form bhamte (for bhadamte) is frequently used similarly in the Jain Agamas. (Pischel §§ 165, 349, 366 o, 417, 463, 465).

The root bhand is given in the Dhātupāṭha (2, 11) with the meanings kalyāṇa, sukha-, bhadanta- derived from it is noted in the Uṇādi-sūtra-vṛṭti (3, 130) according to Monier Williams dictionary.

Semantically, bhadanta can be possibly explained as meaning kalyāṇakāraka. But its very frequent use in speeches as a respectful term of address leads me to suspect that it may have been also influenced by the MIA. form of the traditional blessing formula bhadram te (> bhaddam te > bhadarnte).

The addresser thereby expresses his or her reverence and good wishes 'Bless you!' 'Let no evil visit you'.

This is comparable to the utterances jaya, jīva, nanda, vardhasva shouted as blessing for a great person on a festive occasion.

A paralled case is that of Sk. *jiva* 'long live', Ap. *jīu*, *jīu*, occuring in various NIA. languages as *jīu! jyu*, *jī* etc. as a particle of assent or respect and also as an honorific particle added to names (Turner, 5240).

From the respectful term of address *bhadamte* was created the address *bhadamta* which later became specialized as applying to the Buddhest monks and mendicants.