



 CONTEMPLATION SAMADHI MOKSHA KAIVALYA LIBERATION Balanced Self-Conscious Awareness 	•
 2. MEDITATION Inward and Upward Effortless Holding to One Subtle Object Feeling State Aware of What Exists Beyond Mind There is Only You, the Object of Meditation, and the Interaction Between the Two 	• • • •
 3. DHARANA • Concentration — Effort • Turning Inward 	F THE MIND
 PRATYAHARA Sense Withdrawal — Outer and Inner Detachment 	0
 5. PRANAYAMA • Control of Life Force — Conscious Movement • Recognize Prana 	FLUCTUATIONS
 6. ASANA Postures — Poses Total Body(ies) Awareness — Body Consciousness 	 • • • • • • CALMING THE
 7. NIYAMAS Observances Balance Outer, Inner Life 	CALM•
 8. YAMAS Pestraints Balance Outer, Inner Life 	•
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WHAT IS MEDITATION?

A PROCESS YOGA CHITTA VRITTI NIRODHA



Introduction to Patanjali's Eight Limbs or Yoga

I. YOGA CHITTA VRITTI NIRODHA

- A. Chitta = "Mind Stuff"
- B. MEDITATION: Using Senses to Become Present
- C. Yoga is the calming / stilling of the fluctuations of the mind.

II. EIGHT LIMBS:

- A. YOGA = YOKING OF INNER WITH OUTER, UNION OF SUN AND MOON
- **B. NATURAL PROGRESSION**
 - 1. Meditation on cushion affects meditation off cushion.
 - 2. Meditation off cushion affects meditation on the cushion.

A. YAMA

- 1. AHIMSA-removing harm from the mind.
- 2. SATYA truthfulness, removing falsehood from the mind.
- 3. ASTEYA removing expropriation from the mind
- 4. BRAHMACHARYA removing sexual/creative abuse and from the mind
- 5. APARIGRAHA removing obsessions from the mind

B. NIYAMA

- 1. TAPAS mental discipline, concentration, and purification
- 2. SVADHYAYA-study, introspection, self-examination
- 3. ISHVARA PRANIDHANA surrendering to our higher Self
- 4. SHAUCHA purification of body, prana, senses, mind
- 5. SANTOSHA holding to a state of contentment, mot seeking happiness externally



C. ASANA

- 1. PURPOSE OF ASANA: To sit in meditation. STABLE.
- 2. MEDITATION ASANAS:
 - a) Prosperous Pose, *Tailor Pose, Auspicious Pose.*
 - b) Easy Pose
 - c) Lightening Bolt Pose, Frog Pose
 - d) Chair
- 3. MEDITATION: ATTENTION WITHOUT TENSION

D. PRANAYAMA

- 1. PRANA = LIFE FORCE
- 2. TECHNIQUES
 - a) THREE PART BREATH / RELAX ON EXHALE
 - b) UJJAYI BREATH
 - c) ALTERNATE NASAL BREATHING
 - d) PATTERNING TO ADVANCE TECHNIQUES
- 3. MEDITATION: AWARENESS AND CONTROL OF FLOW OF PRANA

E. PRATYAHARA

- 1. INTURNING DETACHMENT
- 2. OM TICK
- 3. LABELING / NOTING
- 4. NETI TECHNIQUE
- 5. MEDITATION: LOVING KINDNESS

F. DHARANA

- 1. CONCENTRATION IS HOLDING EFFORTLY TO A SUBTLE OBJECT
- 2. GET TO MEDITATION THROUGH CONCENTRATION
- 3. CONCENTRATION GENTLY BRING MIND BACK
- 4. **MEDITATION:** USE SENSES, COUNTING, GAZING, VISUALIZATION...



G. DHYANA

- 1. MEDITATION IS HOLDING EFFORTLESSLY TO A SUBTLE OBJECT
- 2. MEDITATION IS TURNING AROUND IN CONSCIOUSNESS AND BECOMING AWARE OF OUR TRUE SELF.
- 3. PROCESS OF BRINGING MIND BACK AGAIN AND AGAIN TO TECHNIQUE
- 4. MEDITATION IS PRACTICING TECHNIQUE, RELEASING TECHNIQUE, AND EXPERIENCING FEEING STATE
- 5. MEDITATION:
 - a) PRESENCE: IN BODY, SENSATION
 - b) BREATH:
 - HONG-SAU TRANSCEND BODY
 - CENTRAL CHANNEL BREATHING
 - c) REST IN "AFTER-EFFECT"... FIELD OF AWARENESS. WHO IS AWARE OF THESE SENSATIONS?
 - d) MANTRA: OM SHANTI SHANTI SHANTIHI, OM NAMAH SHIVAYA
 - e) VISUALIZATION: OBJECT OF BEAUTY, MOUNTAIN MEADOW WATERFALL

H. SAMADHI