

4th Edition

Yoga



Discover the healing power of your breath

Learn how ancient practices offer modern benefits

Make Yoga accessible for all stages of your life

Larry Payne, PhD

Internationally renowned Yoga therapy pioneer, teacher, and author

Brenda Feuerstein

Internationally renowned Yoga teacher and author





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4th Edition

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Introduction

ore than 35 million Americans practice Yoga of some kind, and many more millions of Yoga practitioners live in other parts of the world. Yoga isn't a fad. It has a history of approximately five millennia and has been around in the West for much more than a hundred years. Though ancient, it's especially relevant to today's hectic and stressful way of life.

By its very nature, Yoga leads you toward greater balance and relaxation. It's the ultimate mind-body practice. A Yoga practice brings a balanced mixture of alertness and relaxation with each pose. The physical movements coordinated with the breath bring bodily and mental relaxation, and the serene mind brings further relaxation to stressed and tight muscles. What results is a welcome dose of enhanced well-being. These benefits draw millions to the practice of this ancient tradition. And indeed, Yoga has never been more important. In our hectic 24/7 way of life, loaded with opportunities for constant stimulation and accumulation of stress, Yoga brings balance to all who take the time to welcome it into their lives.

Yoga has brought health and peace of mind to millions of people, and it can do the same for you. We invite you to explore Yoga in depth with *Yoga For Dummies*, 4th Edition as your guide. The yogic postures are an excellent starting point, but they're merely the outermost shell of a multilayered tradition. At its core, Yoga is a timeless answer for anyone seeking deeper meaning in life and the elusive treasures of peace and contentment.

About This Book

Perhaps Yoga For Dummies, 4th Edition, is the first book on Yoga you've ever held in your hands. In this case, we can definitely say that you're starting at the right place. More likely, however, you've leafed through quite a few other books, including some that are neither sound nor helpful. How, then, is this book different? We have a two-part answer for you.

First, the information you find in *Yoga For Dummies*, 4th Edition, is based on our extensive study and practice of Yoga. Between us, we have more than 100 years of experience with Yoga. One author (Larry Payne) directs a university-based Yoga

therapy training program for Yoga teachers at Loyola Marymount University; has a thriving practice as a Yoga therapist and Yoga teacher in Los Angeles, where he adapts Yoga to his clients' specific needs and health challenges (especially back problems); and has produced a popular series of Yoga DVDs. The other authors are the late Georg Feuerstein and Brenda Feuerstein. Georg was internationally recognized as a leading expert on the Yoga tradition, authored many seminal works on it, and created a teacher training manual on Yoga philosophy that Yoga teachers in 11 countries refer to. Brenda is an internationally recognized Yoga teacher who leads workshops, retreats, and trainings worldwide and is the director of Traditional Yoga Studies, which offers online Yoga programs. In this book, we merge our respective areas of expertise to create a reliable and user-friendly introductory book that can also serve you as a reference work on an ongoing basis.

Second, we're dedicated to motivating you to practice Yoga, a system that we've seen work both minor and major miracles. We've committed our lives to making Yoga available to anyone who cares about the health and wholeness of their body and mind. In short, we can say, with all modesty, that you're in the best of hands.

This book guides you slowly, step by step, into the treasure house of Yoga. And what a treasure house it is! You find out how to strengthen your mind and enlist it to unlock your body's extraordinary potential. A sound body requires a sound mind, and we show you how to improve or regain the health and wholeness of both.

We know you're busy, so we've organized this book in the easy-access way the Dummies series is known for. You may choose to read the book from cover to cover, or you may read any section or chapter as it calls to you. Feel free to skip over the Technical Stuff, which we indicate with an icon, and the sidebars (although we think you'll find these interesting). But please, when you see a Warning icon, take note — we want your practice to be a safe one.

Whether you're interested in becoming more flexible, more fit, less stressed, or more peaceful and joyful, this book contains all the good counsel and practical exercises you need to get started.

Above all, we've endeavored to make this book relevant to busy people like you. And if, after reading this guide, you become more serious about studying and practicing Yoga, consider taking a Yoga class with a qualified instructor. This book is a great guide, but nothing compares to hands-on instruction and guidance.

Foolish Assumptions

We know you're no dummy! But if you're a newbie to Yoga, we know you appreciate starting with the basics. No prior exposure to the many aspects of Yoga is necessary for you to benefit from this book. In fact, this book is the perfect first step in your exploration, and we invite you to continue to explore further when you have this under your belt. Additional Yoga resources can be found at samata. com and traditionalyogastudies.com.

We also know that some of our readers may already have some experience with Yoga and want to understand the fundamentals more deeply. For you, we provide detail and a fair amount of depth across the Yoga spectrum, but always in a clear and direct manner. We assume that you're looking for sound information with a no-nonsense presentation. Let other books speak to you in an esoteric manner. For us, let's just talk Yoga!

Icons Used in This Book

Throughout the book, you'll notice little pictures in the margins. These icons point you to information that you may not want to forget or, in some cases, you may decide to skip over.



Our tips point you toward helpful information that can make your yogic journey a little smoother.

TIF



REMEMBER

When we point to information for you to remember, we think it's worthwhile for you to pause and make a mental note of the information; it can help you down the road in your understanding and practice.



Please take note of all warnings. Yoga is safe, but Yoga injuries can and do happen, and we don't want that to be your experience.

WARNING



ECHNICAL

Consider this material "nice to know" information. We think it's interesting and can add to your experience. But feel free to skip it if you want to breeze through.

Beyond the Book

In addition to the book content, you can find valuable free material online. We provide you with a Cheat Sheet that addresses questions that may be first and foremost in your mind: We separate Yoga facts from myths, help you find the right Yoga teacher for you, and offer tips for a successful Yoga practice. Check out this book's online Cheat Sheet by searching www.dummies.com for Yoga for Dummies Cheat Sheet.

You can also check out video clips online of many of the poses you learn in this book at www.dummies.com/go/yoga.

Where to Go from Here

We've designed *Yoga For Dummies*, 4th Edition, to be both an introduction and a beginner's reference work. You can read the chapters one after the other and practice along with us, or you can dip into the book here and there, reading up on the subjects that currently interest you, such as relaxation techniques or helpful props for your practice.

If you're a newcomer to Yoga, we recommend that you spend some time with the table of contents and leaf through the book to get a general sense of how we've structured and approached the material. You probably want to begin your reading with the first two chapters, which give you a picture of the Yoga landscape.

If you aren't new to Yoga and you want a refresher course, you can also use this book as a reliable guide in answering your questions. Perusing the table of contents is a good starting point for you as well. You may find yourself gravitating to later chapters that zero in on specific categories of postures, or postures and routines for specific age groups or needs, or ways to custom-design a personal practice. And of course, the index is always useful to locate specific information on any topic of interest.

Okay, then, are you ready to Yoga?

Getting Started with Yoga

IN THIS PART . . .

Explore the primary branches, styles, and approaches to Yoga and learn how to take control of your mind, body, health, and life with Yoga.

Discover a Yoga class and instructor that meet your individual needs.

Learn to approach Yoga with a healthy attitude and leave competition and regret behind.

Understand stress and learn to use Yoga to manage it.

Practice traditional methods of breath control, conscious breathing, relaxation techniques, and breath and movement.

- » Debunking Yoga myths
- » Deciphering the word Yoga
- Exploring the primary branches, styles, and approaches to Yoga
- yy Understanding the yogic principles of being
- Taking control of your mind, body, health, and life with Yoga

Chapter **1**

Yoga 101: Building a Foundation

Ithough *Yoga* is now a household word, many people don't know exactly what it is. Far more than just physical exercise, Yoga can transform you, even if it's not your intention when you first step onto the mat. In this chapter, we clear up the confusion and explain what Yoga is and how it relates to your health and happiness. We also help you see the richness of Yoga, with its many different branches and approaches. Yoga really does offer something for everyone.

Whatever your age, weight, flexibility, or beliefs may be, you can practice and benefit from some version of Yoga. Yoga may have originated in India, but it's for all of humanity.

Understanding the True Character of Yoga

Whenever you hear that Yoga is *just* this or *just* that, your nonsense alert should kick into action. Yoga is too comprehensive to reduce to any one aspect — it's like a skyscraper with many floors and numerous rooms at each level. Yoga isn't *just*

gymnastics, fitness training, a way to manage your weight, stress reduction, meditation, or a spiritual path — it's *all* these tools and a great deal more.

The Yoga we enjoy today comes from a 5,000-year-old Indian tradition. Some of the exercises look like gymnastics and so, not surprisingly, have made their way into Western gymnastics. These exercises, or postures, help you become (and stay) fit, manage your weight, and reduce your stress level. Yoga also offers a whole range of meditation practices, including breathing techniques that exercise your lungs and calm your nervous system, or that charge your brain and the rest of your body with delicious energy.

You can also use Yoga as an efficient system of healthcare that has proven its usefulness in both restoring and maintaining health. Yoga continues to gain acceptance within the medical establishment; more physicians are recommending Yoga to their patients not only for stress reduction, but also as a safe and beneficial method of exercise and reconditioning (notably, for the back, neck, knees, and hips).

Still, Yoga is far more than a system of preventative or restorative healthcare. Yoga looks at health from a broad, holistic perspective that integrative medicine is continuing to rediscover. This perspective appreciates the enormous influence of the mind — your psychological attitudes — on physical health.

Finding unity

The word *Yoga* comes from the ancient Sanskrit language spoken by the traditional religious elite of India, the *Brahmins*. *Yoga* means "union" or "integration" and also "discipline." The system of Yoga, then, is a *unitive* or *integrating discipline*. Yoga seeks unity at various levels. First, it seeks to unite body and mind, which people all too often separate. Some people are chronically "out of their body." They can't feel their feet or the ground beneath them, as if they hover like ghosts just above their bodies. They're unable to cope with the ordinary pressures of daily life, so they collapse under stress. They don't understand their own emotions. Afraid of life, they're easily hurt emotionally.

Yoga also seeks to unite the rational mind and the emotions. People frequently bottle up their emotions and don't express their real feelings. Instead, they choose to rationalize away these feelings. Chronic avoidance can become a serious health hazard; if people aren't aware that they're suppressing feelings such as anger, the anger consumes them from the inside out.



Here's how Yoga can help you with your personal growth:

>> It can put you in touch with your real feelings and balance your emotional life.

- >> It can help you understand and accept yourself so that you feel comfortable with who you are. You don't have to "fake it" or reduce your life to constant role playing.
- >> It can help you become more able to empathize and communicate with others.

Yoga is a powerful means of psychological integration. It makes you aware that you're part of a larger whole, not merely an island unto yourself. People can't thrive in isolation. Even the most independent individual is greatly indebted to others. When your mind and body are happily reunited, this union with others comes about naturally. The moral principles of Yoga are all-embracing, encouraging you to seek kinship with everyone and everything. We say more about this topic in Chapter 22.

Finding yourself: Are you a Yoga practitioner?

Someone who's practicing the discipline of balancing mind and body through Yoga is traditionally called a *yogi*. Alternatively, we also use the English term Yoga practitioner. Becoming a *yogi* or Yoga practitioner means you do more than practice Yoga postures. Yogis embrace Yoga as a self-transforming spiritual discipline. A yogi who has really mastered Yoga is called an *adept*. If such an adept also teaches (and not all of them do), this person is traditionally called a *guru*. The Sanskrit word *guru* literally means "weighty one." According to traditional esoteric sources, the syllable *gu* signifies spiritual darkness, and *ru* signifies the act of removing. Thus, a guru is a teacher who leads the student from darkness to light.



WARNIN

Very few Westerners have achieved complete mastery of Yoga, mainly because Yoga is still a relatively young movement in the West. So please be careful about anyone who claims to be enlightened or to have been given the title of guru! However, at the level at which Yoga is generally taught outside its Indian homeland, many competent Yoga teachers or instructors can lend a helping hand to beginners. In this book, we hope to do just that for you.

Considering Your Options: The Seven Main Branches of Yoga

When you take a bird's-eye view of the Yoga tradition, you see a dozen major strands of development, each with its own subdivisions. Picture Yoga as a giant tree with seven branches; each branch has its own unique character, but each is

also part of the same tree. With so many different paths, you're sure to find one that's right for your personality, lifestyle, and goals. In this book, we focus on Hatha Yoga, the most popular branch of Yoga, but we avoid the common mistake of reducing it to mere physical fitness training. Therefore, we also talk about meditation and breathing exercises, and the spiritual aspects of Yoga.

Here are the seven principal branches of Yoga

- >> Bhakti (bhuk-tee) Yoga, the Yoga of devotion: Bhakti Yoga practitioners believe that a supreme being (the Divine) transcends their lives, and they feel moved to connect or even completely merge with that supreme being through acts of devotion. Bhakti Yoga includes such practices as making flower offerings, singing hymns of praise, and thinking about the Divine.
- >> Hatha (haht-ha) Yoga, the Yoga of physical discipline: All branches of Yoga seek to achieve the same final goal, enlightenment (see Chapter 23), but Hatha Yoga approaches this goal through the body instead of through the mind or the emotions. Hatha Yoga practitioners believe that unless they properly purify and prepare their bodies, the higher stages of meditation and beyond are virtually impossible to achieve — such an attempt is like trying to climb Mt. Everest without the necessary gear. We focus on this particular branch of Yoga in this book.



Hatha Yoga is much more than posture practice, which is so popular today. Like every form of authentic Yoga, it's a spiritual path.

- >> Jnana (gyah-nah) Yoga, the Yoga of wisdom: Jnana Yoga teaches the ideal of *nondualism* — that reality is singular and your perception of countless distinct phenomena is a basic misconception. What about the chair or sofa you're sitting on? Isn't that real? What about the light that strikes your retina? Isn't that real? Jnana Yoga masters answer these questions by saying that all these things are real at your present level of consciousness, but they aren't ultimately real as separate or distinct things. Upon enlightenment, everything melts into one, and you become one with the immortal spirit.
- >> Karma (kahr-mah) Yoga, the Yoga of self-transcending action: Karma Yoga's most important principle is to act unselfishly, without attachment, and with integrity. Karma Yoga practitioners believe that all actions, whether bodily, vocal, or mental, have far-reaching consequences for which they must assume full responsibility.
- >> Mantra (mahn-trah) Yoga, the Yoga of potent sound: Mantra Yoga uses sound to harmonize the body and focus the mind. It works with mantras, which can be a syllable, word, or phrase. Traditionally, practitioners receive a mantra from their teacher in the context of a formal initiation. They're asked

- to repeat it as often as possible and to keep it secret. Many Western teachers feel that initiation isn't necessary and that any sound works. You can even pick a word from the dictionary, such as *love*, *peace*, or *happiness*. From a traditional perspective, such words aren't really mantras, but they can be useful, nonetheless.
- >> Raja (rah-jah) Yoga, the Royal Yoga: Raja Yoga means literally "Royal Yoga" and is also known as classical Yoga. When you mingle with Yoga students long enough, you can expect to hear them refer to the eightfold path laid down in the Yoga-Sutra of Patanjali, the standard work of Raja Yoga. Another name for this yogic tradition is Ashtanga Yoga (pronounced ahsh-tahng-gah), the "eight-limbed Yoga" from ashta (eight) and anga (limb). (Don't confuse this tradition with the Yoga style known as Ashtanga Yoga, which we discuss in "Taking a Closer Look at Hatha Yoga," later in this chapter.)

THE EIGHT LIMBS OF YOGA

In traditional Raja Yoga, students move toward enlightenment, or liberation, through an eight-limb approach:

- Yama (yah-mah): Moral discipline, consisting of the practices of nonharming, truthfulness, nonstealing, chastity, and greedlessness. (For an explanation of these five virtues, head to Chapter 22.)
- **Niyama (nee-yah-mah):** Self-restraint, consisting of the five practices of purity, contentment, austerity, self-study, and devotion to a higher principle.
- Asana (ah-sah-nah): Posture, which serves two basic purposes: meditation and health.
- Pranayama (prah-nah-yah-mah): Breath control, which raises and balances your mental energy, thus boosting your health and mental concentration.
- Pratyahara (prah-tyah-hah-rah): Sensory inhibition, which internalizes your consciousness to prepare your mind for the various stages of meditation.
- Dharana (dhah-rah-nah): Concentration, or extended mental focusing, which is fundamental to yogic meditation.
- Dhyana (dhee-yah-nah): Meditation, the principal practice of higher Yoga.
 (Chapter 23 explains this practice and the next.)
- Samadhi (sah-mah-dhee): Ecstasy, or the experience in which you become inwardly
 one with the object of your contemplation. This state is surpassed by actual enlightenment, or spiritual liberation.

GOOD KARMA, BAD KARMA, NO KARMA

The Sanskrit term *karma* literally means "action." It stands for activity in general, but also for the "invisible action" of destiny. According to Yoga, every action of body, speech, and mind produces visible and also hidden consequences. Sometimes the hidden consequences — destiny — are far more significant than the obvious repercussions. Don't think of karma as blind destiny. You're always free to make choices. The purpose of Karma Yoga is to regulate how you act in the world so that you cease to be bound by karma. The practitioners of all types of Yoga seek to not only prevent bad karma, but also go beyond good karma, to no karma at all.

>> Tantra (tahn-trah) Yoga (including Laya Yoga and Kundalini Yoga), the Yoga of continuity: Tantra Yoga is the most complex and most widely misunderstood branch of Yoga. In the West and India, Tantra Yoga is often confused with "spiritualized" sex; although some (so-called left-hand) schools of Tantra Yoga use sexual rituals, they aren't a regular practice in the majority of (so-called right-hand) schools. Tantra Yoga is actually a strict spiritual discipline involving fairly complex rituals and detailed visualizations of deities. These deities are visions of the divine and are invoked to aid the yogic process of contemplation.

Another common name for Tantra Yoga is Kundalini Yoga (pronounced *koon-dah-lee-nee*). The latter name, which means "she who is coiled," hints at the secret "serpent power" that Tantra Yoga seeks to activate: the latent spiritual energy stored in the human body. If you're curious about this aspect of Yoga, you may want to read the autobiographical account by Gopi Krishna or Georg Feuerstein's *Tantra: The Path of Ecstasy* (Shambhala). *Note:* Kundalini Yoga is also the name of a Hatha Yoga style; we discuss it in "Taking a Closer Look at Hatha Yoga," later in the chapter.

Taking a Closer Look at Hatha Yoga

In its voyage to modernity, Yoga has undergone many transformations. One of them was Hatha Yoga, which emerged around 1100 AD. (We focus on this branch of Yoga throughout this book.) The most significant adaptations, however, occurred during the past several decades, particularly to serve the needs or wants of Western students. Of the many styles of Hatha Yoga available today, the following are the best known:

- >> Iyengar Yoga is the most widely recognized approach to Hatha Yoga.

 Characteristics of this style include precision performance and the aid of numerous props. B.K.S. lyengar, the brother in-law of the famous

 T.S. Krishnamacharya (1888–1989) and uncle of T.K.V. Desikachar, developed this approach. lyengar has trained thousands of teachers, including many in the United States. His Ramamani lyengar Memorial Yoga Institute, founded in 1974 and dedicated to his late wife, Ramamani, is located in Pune, India.
- >> Viniyoga (pronounced *vee-nee yoh-gah*) focuses on the breath and emphasizes practicing Yoga according to your individual needs and capacities. Shri Krishnamacharya first developed this approach, and his son T.K.V. Desikachar continued it. In the United States, Viniyoga is now associated with Gary Kraftsow and the American Viniyoga Institute (AVI); Desikachar expanded his approach in conjunction with his son Kausthub under the new umbrella of The Krishnamacharya Healing and Yoga Foundation (KHYF) and Sannidhi of Krishnamacharya Yoga (SKY), headquartered in Chennai (formerly Madras), India. As the teacher of well-known Yoga masters B.K.S. Iyengar, K. Pattabhi Jois, and Indra Devi, Professor T.S. Krishnamacharya can be said to have launched a veritable Hatha Yoga renaissance in modern times that's still sweeping the world.
- >> Ashtanga Yoga is by far the most athletic of the three versions of Hatha Yoga. This version combines postures with breathing. Ashtanga Yoga differs from Patanjali's eightfold path (also called Ashtanga Yoga), although it's theoretically grounded in it. (We discuss the Ashtanga Yoga tradition in "Considering Your Options: The Seven Main Branches of Yoga," earlier in this chapter.) This approach originated with Shri Krishnamacharya but grew in popularity thanks to K. Pattabhi Jois. Jois was born in 1915 but had such a modern outlook that he draw eager Western students to his Ashtanga Yoga Institute in Mysore, India, until his death in 2009. He was a principal disciple of T.S. Krishnamacharya, who apparently instructed him to teach the sequences known as Ashtanga Yoga or Power Yoga.



Power Yoga is a generic term for any style that closely follows Ashtanga Yoga but doesn't have a set series of postures. It emphasizes flexibility and strength and was mainly responsible for introducing Yoga postures into gyms. Beryl Bender Birch, Bryan Kest, Baron Baptiste, and Sherri Baptiste Freeman are all closely associated with Power Yoga. In a similar manner, *Vinyasa Yoga* and *Flow Yoga*, developed by Ganga White and Tracey Rich, are variations of Ashtanga Yoga.

Kripalu Yoga is a three-stage Yoga approach tailored to the needs of Western students. The first stage emphasizes postural alignment and coordination of breath and movement; you hold the postures for a short time only. The second stage adds meditation and prolongs the postures. In the final stage, practicing the postures becomes a spontaneous meditation in motion. Swami Kripalvananda (1913–1981) created Kripalu Yoga, and his disciple, Yogi Amrit Desai, further developed it and later went on to create his own school of Yoga.

THE SACRED SYLLABLE OM

The best-known traditional mantra, used by Hindus and Buddhists alike, is the sacred syllable om (pronounced ommm, with a long o sound). It's the symbol of the absolute reality — the Self or spirit. It consists of the letters a, u, and m, joined by the nasal humming of the letter m. The a corresponds to the waking state, u to the dream state, and m to the state of deep sleep; the nasal humming sound represents the ultimate reality. We introduce several other traditional mantras in Chapter 23 in our coverage of meditation.



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- >> Integral Yoga aims to integrate the various aspects of the body-mind using a combination of postures, breathing techniques, deep relaxation, and meditation. Swami Satchidananda (1914-2002), a student of the famous Swami Sivananda of Rishikesh, India, introduced this type of Yoga at the Woodstock festival in 1969, where he taught the baby boomers to chant om. Over the years, Integral Yoga has attracted thousands of students.
- >> Sivananda Yoga includes a series of 12 postures, the Sun Salutation sequence, breathing exercises, relaxation, and mantra chanting. It's the creation of the late Swami Vishnudevananda (1927–1993), also a disciple of Swami Sivananda of Rishikesh, India, who established his Sivananda Yoga Vedanta Center in Montreal in 1959. He trained more than 6,000 teachers, and you can find numerous Sivananda centers around the world.
- >> Ananda Yoga is a gentle style that prepares students for meditation. Its distinguishing features are the silent affirmations associated with holding the postures. Ananda Yoga is anchored in the teachings of Paramahansa Yogananda