#### **Discussion Draft**

# Basics of Veda Swaras and Vedic Recital-09

**Consonant Sandhi** 

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#### 1 Veda Basics - Consonant Sandhi

#### 1.1 Introduction:

This article deals with the concept of how Consonants combine and produce a Sandhi. The Sandhi rules in Sanskrit Grammar are devised to make the sounds /words smoother, easier for rendering and aid the flow of the language.

Readers must note that almost all Consonant Sandhis are generally incorporated in the respective words and printed in the Veda books. Sometimes, some areas the Consonant Sandhis are not incorporated when the source document/ granta/samhita do not include them or **there are two methods of effecting/treating** the Sandhi. Please note that **some Sandhi rules are Optional.** The Student relies more on the pronunciation/ rendering of the Guru. However, understanding of the Consonant Sandhi rules helps the student to understand Pada Paatam, Krama Paatam and its rendering and how the Padams are taken together or split in Ghana Paatam. This helps improving the quality of the recital under the guidance of the Guru.

#### 2 Consonant Letters

#### 2.1 Consonant Examples with their Classification:

Let us first recapture what we have seen in the first article on Sanskrit Letters.

Reader are requested to understand the classifications as Hard Consonant (HC),

Soft Consonant (SC), Alpa PraNa(AP) Aspirate/ Maha PraNa(MP) Nasal varga,

Semi-vowel, etc. since the rules are based on some of these classifications.

Please note the classification of Semi-Vowel and Ushman into

Ka, Cha, Ta, ta, pa grouping as they combine based on their sound.

Alternate names used by Western Authors or Indian authors are given for reference

Hard Consonant - खर व्यञ्जनानि (khara vyanjjanAni), aGoSha, svAsa, Surd,

Soft Consonant - मृदु व्यञ्जनानि (mRudu vyanjjanAni), Gosha, nAda,

Sonant

MahaprAna – aspirate;

Alpa prAna – non aspirate

Varga or Class Consonants					Varga	Si	bilants &
					Nasal	Sei	mi-vowels
Groups with Names	HC AP	HC MP	SC AP	SC MP	Nasal Letters	НС	SC

Gutturals	ka क	kha ख	ga ग	gha घ*	~nga ङ		ha ह
(कण्ठा)	க க						-
Ka		*க2 വ	*കു ഗ	க4 ഘ	ங ങ		<b>ഇന</b> ഹ
Varga							
Palatals: (तालु)	ca च	cha छ	ja ज	jha झ	gya ञ	Sa হা	ya य
Cha varga	<b>윤</b> 기	*ச₂ ഛ	*89	<b>*ഇ</b> ₂ ഝ	്ര ഞ	w <b>%</b>	ш Ф
Cerebral s: (मूर्धन्)	Ta ट	Tha ਰ	Da ड	Dha ਫ	Na ण	sha ष	ra र
Ta Varga	∟ S	*L_2 O	*ഥ₃ ഡ	*L4 (W	ഞ്ഞ ണ	ഷം ഷ	σο
Dentals (दन्त)	ta त	tha थ	da द	dha ध	na न	sa स	la ल
ʻta' varga	ള ത	*த2 ப	*தз В	*த₄ W	ந ന	ബ സ	ல ப
Labials (ओष्ठौ)	pa प ப പ	pha फ	ba ब	bha भ	ma म		va व
Pa varga		*⊔2 ഫ	*ப3 ബ	*U4 B	ம മ		ഖ വ

Semi- Vowels	ya य	ra र	la ल	va व	ha ह	
(अन्तस्था)	ш ©	<b>ј</b> ј о	ല ല	ഖ വ		
(all SC)	(AP)				<b>ഇന</b> ഹ	
		(AP)	(AP)	(AP)	(MP)	
Sibilants	sa स	Sa হা	sha ष			
(ऊष्मन्)	Ju VI	Du 41	Jiiu 4			
Sha	*ബ					
varga (all MP) (all HC)	m	*vv	*ഷ ഷ			

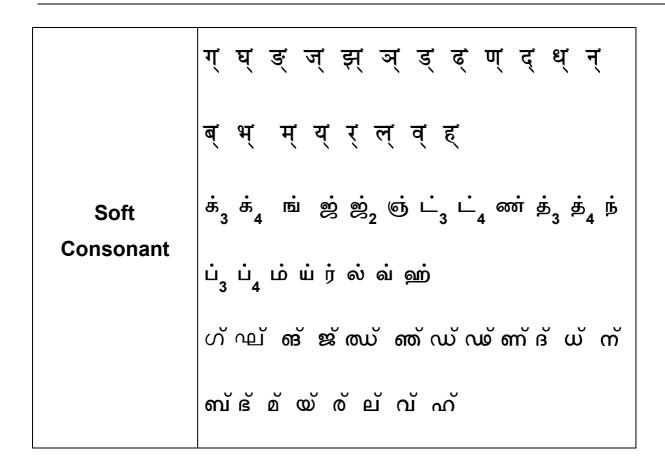
#### 2.2 <u>Summary of Classification (including Vowels)</u>

Type of Letter	Letter or the basic varga Letter			
	अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ए ऐ ओ औ अं,			
	अः ऋ ॠ			
Vowels	அ ஆ இ ஈ உ ஊ ஏ ஐ ஓ ஔ அம்			
	<b>அ</b> : <i>ரு ரூ</i>			
	അ ആ ഇ ഈ ഉ ഈ എ ഐ ഓ ഔ അം			
	<b>അඃ පු සු</b>			

	क ख च छ ट ठ त थ प फ
	श स ष
Hard	க க ச ச ட ட த த ப ப 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Consonant	υυ, ബ ஷ
	ക ഖ ച ഛ ട ഠ ത ഥ പ ഫ
	സ ശ ഷ
	ग घ ङ ज झ ञ ड ढ ण द ध न
	ब भ मयरल व ह
Soft	க <sub>3</sub> க ங ஜஜ <sub>2</sub> ஞட <sub>3</sub> ட <sub>4</sub> ண த <sub>3</sub> த <sub>4</sub> ந
Consonant	ப ப மயரலவஹ 3 4
	ഗഘങജഝഌഡഢണദധന
	ബഭമയ രലവഹ

#### 2.3 Roots( Halants) of Consonant Letters

श् स् ष्	
Hard க்க்ழ ச்ச்ழட்ட்ழ த்த்ழப்ப் பிற Consonant சிற முர், ஸ் ஷ் கீ வீ	



#### 2.4 Important Notes:

- 1. The examples, given in this Article, focus on the current Consonant Rule that is being taken up in the respective Section/Para/Table. The example may ignore or not highlight the other Rule that has been applied in another word or padam in that same example to keep focus.
- Please note that some swaram markings may be missing or not copied.
   The focus is on the specific Sandhi rule only. Please ignore the Swaram for the purpose understanding Sandhi rule.
- 3. We have tried to give examples from the Vedic Vakhyams/mantraas that we recite and are not interested in giving theoretical examples as given in many internet sites. The purpose is that the student is able to relate it to what is being learnt in the Class.

- 4. The Examples given are adequate but we find that certain Sandhi rules do not occur often and we have given lesser examples. Readers are requested to contribute more if they find relevant examples in these areas of fewer occurrences. We shall increase the number of examples after reference to Samhita Pada Paatam in future.
- Some Sandhi rules as per Sanskirt Grammar are taken care through
   Visarga Sandhi or Vedic representation of letters. A note has been added
   in those sections.
- 6. This Article will be modified, new subject added, as we keep learning and is not exhaustive.

#### 3 **Basic Rules and Explanations**

#### 3.1 Rules relating to Letters in Words

1. A word in Sanskrit may start with any Vowel or Consonant except the

or their consonants, an Anuswaram or a Visargam.

Please note that this rule is not applicable to single-letter words, particles, words of address like tvam, tam, prefixes like sam which together with other words make a complete meaning. Words build with two padams of which the first one gets an Anuswaram as per rules. Normally the Visarga gets converted as per

Visarga Sandhi Rules.

2. A Word can **end with any** of the **Vowel sounds** like **a,aa, e,ee, u,uu, ae, ai, O, au** Anuswaram and Visargam with any of the Consonants.

- ഋ, ൠ and ലൂ.
- 3. A complete word can end with the following Consonant Halants -

- 4. Please note that the second letter (Aspirate, Mahaprana Hard letter) of the class gets converted to the first letter for class consonants/respective varga.
- 5. It is important to note that words Hard Consonant Halant, ch च्, ச், வ் cannot come in the end of a word that is inserted into a statement nor at the end of a sentence.

Soft Consonants of the Cha varga, that is, 可, 剪, ജ, झ, 剪, ឈ do not come in the end of the sentence.

6. At the end of the sentence, the halants of Soft Consonants like

are not used/allowed as per rule and are substituted with the hard consonants, subject to some rules explained below.

7. Semi-vowel based halants like य्, र्, व्, ह्, ய், ர், வ், ஹ்,

യ്, ര്, വ് , ഹ് cannot appear in the end of the sentence. They may appear in the end of the words as part of the words through application of other rules.

Example, r coming for visarga. If 'h' comes then it gets transformed from the original word to 't' or 'k'. Note , is allowed but is found very rarely. Our analysis shows that it does not appear in any of the texts in Shanti Japam, Udaga Shanti or Upanishad books.

- 8. Sibilant halants स्, श्ष्, ஸ், ம் ஷ், ஸ், ம் ஷ், ஸ், வ் also do not appear in the end of a sentence. They tend to become visarga letters or substituted with other hard consonant halants at the end of the sentence.
- 9. When a letter, which is not allowed as per above generic rules, appear at the end of the sentence there will be substitution of letters with suitable letter.(read sound)

#### 3.2 Rules on the types of Letters:

- 1. A Hard Consonant halant like ず, さ, त्, प्, க், ட், த், ப் , க், ぢ, ത്,
  - വ് remain unchanged at the end of the sentence. This is not applicable to Sibilants.
- 2. If the Final letter in a word is a Hard Consonant and is **followed by a word** with first letter Hard Consonant, they are not generally affected unless we need to use some other specific Sandhi rule(s).
- The following Table gives examples of how the end Soft Consonant
   Halants or other halant letters are transformed into Hard Consonants or
   alternate halant letters.

	with ending le as per rules s		What they transform to at the end of the Sentence
ग्, घ्	க்₃, க்₄	ഗ്, ഘ്	कு, க், கூ,

च्, छ्	ச், ச் <sub>2</sub>	ച് ഛ്	कு, க், க்,
ज्,झ्	ஓ், ஓ்₂	ജ്,ഝ്	क्, க், கூ,
ड् , ढ्	<b>∟</b> 3, <b>∟</b> 4	ഡ്, ഢ്	र ட s,
ज्, झ्	တ္တံ, တံ့2	ജ്,ഝ്	ਟ੍ਰ டਂ ਤੱ, (based on roots of the
			word)
द्,ध्			त् த், ത്,
ब् ,भ्			प् ப், പ്,
ञ्			ण् ணं ണ
ष् ,ह्			ਟ ட் ട്, (or rarely क्, க், ക്,
			based on the word)
হা, ০০	ശ		ਟ ட் or क्, க், கூ, (based on
			the word)

#### 3.3 Some Examples:

Words with end letter not allowed	What they transform to at the end
as per rules stated above	of the Sentence
इत्युपनिष <mark>द्</mark>	इत्युपनिष <mark>त्</mark>
—	—
व्यथिरा दधर्षी <mark>द्</mark>	व्यथिरा दधर्षी <mark>त्</mark>
—	—
प्रथमो दैव्यो भिष <mark>ज्</mark>	प्रथमो दैव्यो भिष <mark>क्</mark>
—	—
म <u>नो</u> वाक् त्व <mark>ग्</mark>	म <u>नो</u> वाक् त्व <mark>क्</mark> 
सममृतत्व मानस्	सममृतत्व मान <mark>ट्</mark>
—	—
प्रभुः प्रीणाति विश्वभु <mark>ग</mark> ्	प्रभुः प्रीणाति विश्वभु <mark>क्</mark>
इन्द्रायाहि सहस्रयु <mark>ग्</mark>	इन्द्रायाहि सहस्रयु <mark>क्</mark>
—	—
सोऽक्षरः परमः स्वरा <mark>ज्</mark>	सोऽक्षरः परमः स्वरा <mark>ट्</mark>
— —	— —

#### 4 Change from Soft to Hard Consonant

### 4.1 <u>Soft Consonant of a Class (except Nasal) followed by a Hard</u> <u>Consonant Changes to the first hard consonant of its Varga</u>

**Rule: The Soft Consonant of a** Varga/class (normally the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> letters) changes to

(1st letter of that varga/class) when followed by a Hard Consonant except Nasal letters.

Sub Rule: Such first letter becomes second letter of the class Consonant when followed by the Sibilants (स, ஸ, സ), (रा, ம, ശ), (ष् ஷ் வ்)

द्, <mark>த்<sub>3,</sub> ß</mark> is a soft consonant. It is followed by <mark>च, क, ച</mark>, which is a hard consonant. The <mark>द, த்<sub>3,</sub> ß</mark> changes to <mark>त्, த</mark>ं, ത which is the first letter in its

varga/class.

#### **Table of Examples:**

Source padam/Word before Sandhi V	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
-	दिवः ककु <mark>त्प</mark> तिः – – தி <sub>3</sub> வ: ககு <mark>த்ப</mark> தி:
-   -	ച്ചു ചെയ്യമാട്ടു ചിവഃ കകുത്പതിഃ — —
ച് <sub>3</sub> ഖിവ <mark>നള്<sub>3</sub>ബ്</mark> വഗ്യാഷ്ട് കളുഷ്വ <mark>നള്<sub>3</sub>ബ</mark> ് ദ്വിപ <mark>ാദ്സു</mark> പശുഷു,	द्विप <mark>ाथ्स्</mark> पशुषु चतुष्पा <mark>थ्स्</mark> த് <sub>3</sub> விபா <mark>த்</mark> 2 <mark>ஸு</mark> பഗ്യാஷ <u>ு</u> சதுஷ்ப <mark>ாத்2</mark> ஸு ദ്വിപ <mark>ാഥ്സു</mark> പശുഷു, ചതുഷ് <mark>പാഥ്സു</mark>

#### 4.2 Exception to 4.1

Rule: When a Verbal base is followed by (terminations beginning with  $\overline{\eta}$  or थ्

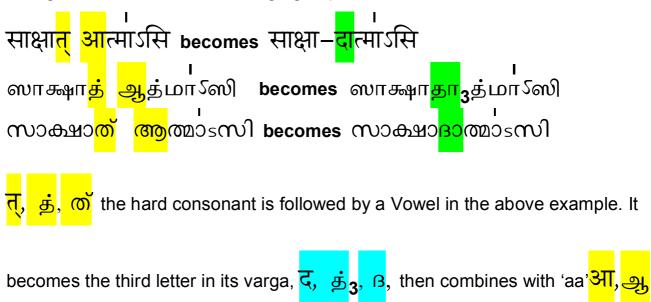
like ta, taa,te) the ta, becomes the fourth letter 'dha' and the verbal base last letter changes to the third (corresponding non-aspirate (alpha prana) third varga letter.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
र्विशो अस्या अद <mark>भ</mark> + <mark>तः</mark>	र्विशो अस्या अद <mark>ब</mark> ्धः — —
<u>എ</u> ഡ്யா அத் <sub>3</sub> ப <sub>4</sub> + <mark>த</mark> :	ഖിഗ്നേ அஸ்யா அத் <sub>3</sub> ப் <sub>3</sub> த₄:
വിശോ അസൃാ അദ <mark>്ദ</mark> + <mark>ത</mark> ഃ	വിശോ അസ്യാ അ <mark>ദ്ബ</mark> ്യഃ —
निधयेव ब <mark>ध्</mark> + <mark>ता</mark> न् — — — நித <sub>4</sub> யேவ ப <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>4 +</sub> <mark>த</mark> ான்	निधयेव ब <mark>द्धा</mark> न् — ப நித <sub>4</sub> யேவ ப <mark>3த்3</mark> தா <sub>4</sub> ன்
<u></u>	

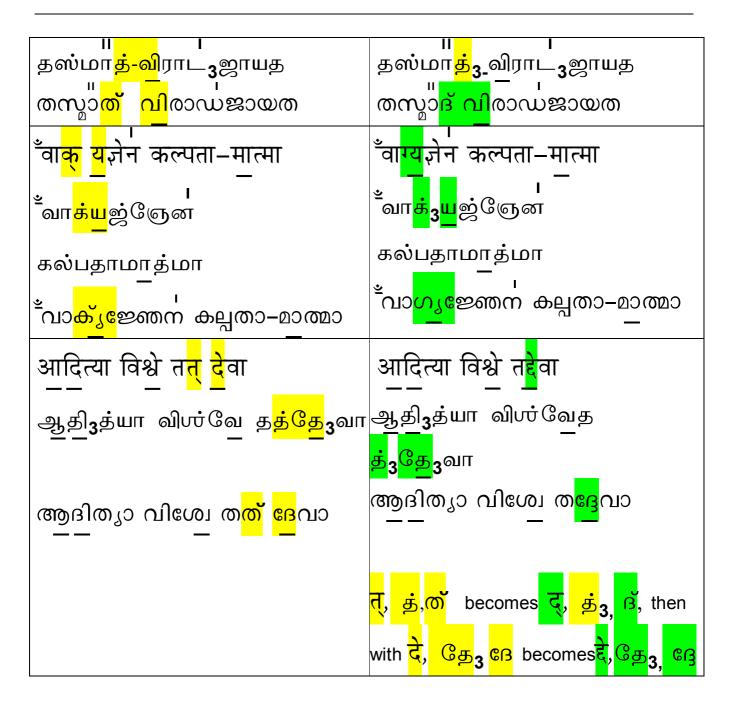
#### 5 Change from Hard to Soft Consonant

### 5.1 <u>Hard Consonant followed by a Vowel, Semi-vowel, Soft</u> <u>Consonant (except Nasal) changes to 3<sup>rd</sup> letter of that varga</u>

When a Hard Consonant like ka,ca, are followed by a Vowel, Semi-Vowel or Soft Consonant (except the nasal like gna,gya,Na,na,ma), the Hard consonant changes to third letter of that varga/group.



Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
एत <mark>त् अ</mark> थर्वशीर्षं ँयोऽधीते ।	एत <mark>द</mark> थर्वशीर्षं ँयोऽधीते ।
ஏத <mark>த்</mark> <mark>அ</mark> த₂ர்வஶீர்ஷ்ம்	ஏத <mark>த</mark> ₃த₂ர்வஶீர்ஷ <mark>ம்</mark>
<b>ீ</b> யோ5தீ <b>4</b> தே	<b>ஂ</b> யோ5தீ₄தே
ഏത <mark>ത് അ</mark> ഥർവ ശീർഷം	— ഏത <mark>ദ</mark> ഥർവ ശീർഷം ്യോടധീ
≃്യോടധീതേ ।	തേ ।
अष्टौ ब्राह्मणान् सम्य <mark>क्</mark> ग्राहयित्वा	अष्टौ ब्राह्मणान् सम्य <mark>ग्ग</mark> ्राहयित्वा
அஷ்டௌ ப்ரா <sub>2</sub> ஹ்மணான்	அஷ்டௌ ப்ரா <sub>2</sub> ஹ்மணான்
லம்ய <mark>க்</mark> - <mark>க்</mark> 3 <mark>ராஹயி</mark> த்வா	ஸம்ய <mark>க்<sub>3</sub> - க்<sub>3</sub>ரா</mark> ஹயித்வா
അഷ്ടൗ ബ്രാഹ്മണാൻ	അഷ്ട്രൗ ബ്രാഹ്മണാൻ സമ്യ-
സമ <mark>ൃക്</mark> – <mark>ഗ്രാ</mark> ഹയിത്വാ	<mark>ഗ്ര</mark> ോഹയിത്വാ
यः साज्य समि <mark>त्</mark> – भिर्यजति	यः साज्य समि <mark>द्धि</mark> –र्यजति
யஸ் ஸாஜ்ய ஸமி <mark>த்பி<sub>4</sub>ர் ய</mark> ஜதி	யஸ் സாஜ்ய സഥി <mark>த்</mark> 3 <mark>ப</mark> ி4ர்
യഃ സാജൃസമി <mark>ത്</mark> ഭിർ യജതി	யஜதி
	യഃ സാജൃസമി <mark>ദ്ഭി</mark> ർ യജതി
तस्मा <mark>त् वि</mark> राड जायत	तस्मा <mark>द्</mark> विराड जायत



This is a general rule it has exception based on the sound the varga which are given below.

#### 5.2 Exceptions to 5.1

### 5.2.1 <u>Ta varga HC (त, थ, க,க, ത,ഥ) when followed by Cha Varga SC</u>

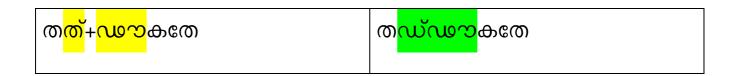
#### (except nasal gya), the ta varga changes to 3<sup>rd</sup> letter of the Cha varga

Please note that in the following examples, the 't' र्, த், ത് does not become 'd' र, த்<sub>3</sub>, ம் but becomes 'j' र्, ஜ், யே.(third letter of Ca varga)

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
यथा नस्सर्वमि <mark>त्</mark> – जगद	यथा नस्सर्वमि— <mark>ज्</mark> ञगद
। — — ।	————
шதп <sub>2</sub> நஸ்-ஸர்வமி <mark>த்-ஜ</mark> க <sub>3</sub> த <sub>3</sub>	யதா <sub>2</sub> நஸ்-ஸர்வமி <mark>ஜ்-ஜ</mark> க <sub>3</sub> த <sub>3</sub>
യഥാ നസ്സർവമി <mark>ത്</mark> – <mark>ജ</mark> ഗദ	യഥാ നസ്സർവമി— <mark>ஜ</mark> ஜഗദ
तस्मा <mark>त् - ज</mark> ाता अजावयः	तस्मा <mark>ज्</mark> चाता अजावयः
ய	ा
यच्च किञ्चि <mark>त् - ज</mark> गथ्सर्वं ॥ - जगथ्सर्वं ॥ के कीஞंச <mark>ித்-ஜ</mark> க <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>2</sub> உர்வம் യച്ച കിഞ്ചി <mark>ത്</mark> - ജഗഥ് സർവം	यच्च किञ्चि— <mark>ज्</mark> चगध्सर्वं ப — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

#### 5.2.2 <u>'ta' Varga HC followed by Ta varga Soft Consonant,</u> <u>it changes to 3<sup>rd</sup> letter of Ta varga</u>

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
त <mark>त्</mark> + <mark>ड</mark> म्पति (verb meaning collect)	तत् <mark>ड्ड</mark> म्पति
த <mark>த்</mark> + <mark>ட</mark> 3ம்பதி	த <mark>ட்<sub>3</sub>ட</mark> 3ம்பதி
ത <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>ഡ</mark> മ്പതി	ത <mark>ഡ്ഡ</mark> മ്പതി
त <mark>त्</mark> + <mark>ड</mark> मरु	तत् <mark>ड्ड</mark> मरु
த <mark>த</mark> ்+ <mark>ட</mark> 3மரு	த <mark>ட்<sub>3</sub>ட<sub>3</sub>மர</mark> ு
ത <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>ഡ</mark> മരു	ത <mark>ഡ്ഡ</mark> മരു
त <mark>त्</mark> +ढौकते (go near/approach)	तत् <mark>ड्ढ</mark> ौकते
த <mark>த்</mark> + <mark>டௌ<sub>4</sub></mark> கதே	த <mark>ட்<sub>3</sub>டௌ<sub>4</sub>கதே</mark>



### 5.2.3 <u>Verbal base donot change when followed by Vowel and semi vowel</u> termination/case ending

Rule: Hard Consonat as a Verbal base or Nominal stem is followed by (vowel or semivowel termination or case ending), then the Hard Consonant does not change to the 3rd of class. It retains its class number.

Note: The rule is applicable to words with Vowel and Semi-vowel termination.

The words are build to indicate the verb from a base to indicate the gender, singular/ plural, tense to complete the verb. The Hard Consonants retains its class and does not change to third letter of the varga.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
प <mark>ठ्</mark> + <mark>य</mark> +ते	प <mark>द्य</mark> ते
ப <mark>ட்<sub>2</sub>+ய</mark> +தே	ப <mark>ட்<sub>2</sub>ய</mark> தே
പഠ്+യ+തേ	പ <mark>ഠ</mark> ൃതേ
प <mark>त्</mark> + <mark>अ</mark> न्ति	प <mark>तन्ति</mark>
ப <mark>த்</mark> + <mark>அ</mark> ந்தி	ப <mark>தந்தி</mark>
പ <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>അ</mark> ന്തി	പ <mark>തന്തി</mark>

### 5.3 When HC is followed by a nasal, the HC can change to 3<sup>rd</sup> letter of the varga or the nasal of that varga

Class hard consonant (क् ख् च् छ् ट् ठ् त् थ् प् फ्)

followed by a (nasal ङ्ञं ण् न् म्)

either changes to (3rd letter of that Varga/class)

or more commonly changes to the nasal of that varga letter

Note: This is not applicable to letters 'r' or 'h'



is a hard consonant followed by a nasal varga letter 'm', म, ம, മ

so 'त्, த், ത' changes to the nasal letter 'n' (न् , ந், ന്) of 'ta' varga.

In examples seen in vedic texts, it changes to **nasal** to enable smooth rendering. Change to 3<sup>rd</sup> letter is to be traced/noticed in normal Suktams.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
य <mark>त् मुखं तदाहवनीयो വ</mark> ധ <mark>ക്ഗ്ര</mark> ക <sub>2</sub> ம் ക്കട്ന <sub>3</sub> ഞ്ചഖ് ച്രേന്ന യ <mark>ത് മു</mark> ഖം തദാഹവനീയോ	य <mark>न्मु</mark> खं तदाहवनीयो — T ധ <mark>ன்மு</mark> த2ம் ததா3ஹவனீயோ യ <mark>ന്മു</mark> ഖം തദാഹവനീയോ
एतथ्सत्रं ँय <mark>त्</mark> मरणं 	एतथ्सत्रं ँय <mark>न्म</mark> रणं  ஏதத் <sub>2</sub> ஸத்ரம் ँயந்மரணம் ഏതഥ് സത്രം ്യ <mark>ന്മ</mark> രണം
त <mark>त्</mark> मामावीत् । தத் மாமாவீத் ത <mark>ത് മ</mark> ാമാവീത് ।	त <mark>न्मा</mark> मावीत् । த <mark>ந்மா</mark> மாவீத் ത <mark>ന്മ</mark> ാമാവീത് ।

ष <mark>ट्</mark> + <mark>म</mark> ुख	ष <mark>णमु</mark> ख
ஷட்+முக	ஷண்முக
ഷട്+മുഖ	ഷഞ്ചുഖ
वा <mark>क्</mark> मनश्रक्षुः-श्रोत्र	वा <mark>ङ्</mark> मनश्रक्षुः-श्रोत्र
വ <mark>െക്</mark> ഥனஶൎ൛ക്കൌஶ്-	வ <mark>ாங்</mark> ഥனஶൎむ௧௸ுஶ்-
ஶ்ரோத்ர	ு பர்ரோத்ர
വാ <mark>ക്</mark> മനശ്ചക്ഷുഃ–ശ്രോത്ര	വാ <mark>ങ്</mark> മനശ്ചക്ഷുഃ–ശ്രോത്ര

#### 5.4 Change of 'ha' (ह, ஹ, ഹ) to 4<sup>th</sup> letter of that varga

When a Hard Consonant like ka,Ta,ta.pa is followed by 'ha' (ह, ஹ, ഹ)

the ka,ta changes to the third letter of its class and the 'ha'  $(\xi, \underline{m}, \underline{n})$  optionally changes to 4<sup>th</sup> letter of that Hard consonant like ka,Ta, ta.pa.

#### **Explanation:**



Note: Students must note this Paata Pedham which is acceptable grammatically. Veda books may print either way. Don't take this as a mistake.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
पुरातन-यिलो-रचित्तात् - हिरण्य । हिरण्य- रूपमवसे - । புரா-தனயி-த்நோர-சித்தா <mark>த்</mark> பூரா-தனயி-ந்நோர-சித்தா <mark>த்</mark> ஹிரண்ய-ரூபமவஸே - வூல തനയിതോരചിത്താ <mark>ത്</mark> ഹിരണ്യ-രൂപമവസേ	पुरातन-यिलो-रचिता-डि (दहि)रण्य-रूपमवसे புரா-தனயி-த்நோர-சித்தா <mark>த்</mark> 3- புரா-தனயி-றைம்வஸே வുരാ തനയിതോരചിത്താ <mark>ദ്</mark> யி(தீவி)രണ്യ-രൂപമവസേ
்	ப் பார் दक्षिणा—वा <mark>ग्धो</mark> ता प्राण <b>T</b> ॥ த <b>3</b> க்ஷிணா-வா <mark>க்</mark> தோ <sub>4</sub> தா
ച്യാണ്ടാത്ത് പ്യൂക്ക് ക്രോതാ പ്രമക്ഷിണാ–വാ <mark>ക്</mark> ഹോതാ	ച്യാണ് ചെയ് <mark>ടുച്ചു</mark> ച പ്വാത്ത പ്രവാഗ്ഘോതാ —
പ്രാണ 	(പാണ
प्राञ्च ् ष <mark>ट् हो</mark> तारं ப்ராஞ் <u>ச ्</u> ஷ <mark>ட் ஹோ</mark> 3தாரம்	प्राञ्च ् ष <mark>ड्</mark> डीतारं ப்ராஞ் <u>ச ्</u> ஷ <mark>ட்<sub>3</sub>டோ</mark> 3தாரம்

പ്രാഞ്ച <u>∀</u> ഷ <mark>ട് ഹോ</mark> താരം	പ്രാഞ്ച ്യ് ഷ <mark>ഡ്</mark> സോതാരം
चन्द्रमाः षट् होता	चन्द्रमाः षड्ढोता
சந்த் <sub>3</sub> ரமா: ஷ <mark>ட் ஹோ</mark> 3தா	சந்த் <sub>3</sub> ரமா: ஷ <mark>ட்</mark> 3 <mark>டோ</mark> 3தா
ചന്ദ്രമാഃ ഷ <mark>ട് ഹോ</mark> താ	ചന്ദ്രമാഃ ഷ <mark>ഡ്</mark> സോതാ
स षट् हू तोऽभवत्	स षड्ढू तोऽभवत्
ஸ் ஷ <mark>ட் ஹூ</mark> தோऽப்₄வத்	— ஸ ஷ <mark>ட்<sub>3</sub>டு</mark> 4தோऽப₄வத்
സ ഷ <mark>ട</mark> ഹൂതോടഭവത്	സ ഷ <mark>ഡ്</mark> ഡിതോടഭവത്

## 6 Change of First Hard Consonant to Second Hard Consonant

ക, ട, ത, പ is followed by Sibilants (स, സ, സ), (श, ഗ്ര, ശ),

(ष् ஷ் ഷ്) that Hard Consonant changes to the second hard consonant

ie. **ख, ठ,थ, फ,** க<sub>2</sub>, ட<sub>2</sub>, த<sub>2</sub>, ப<sub>2</sub>, வ, O, ம, ഫ respectively.

Many books do not print it with second letter of the varga.

But shall be pronounced/rectied as the second letter to enable smooth flow of sound. This rule is not found in some grammar books/Internet sites.

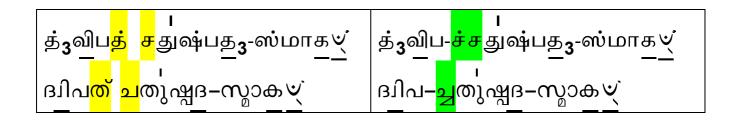
Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
कामान् <mark>त्</mark> – समद्ध्यन्तु नः	कामान <mark>्थ</mark> –समद्र्ध्यन्तु नः
காமாந்த் ஸமர்த் <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>4</sub> யந்து ந:	காமாந் <mark>த்</mark> 2 ஸமர்த் <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>4</sub> யந்து
കാമാൻ <mark>ത്</mark> സമർദ്ധ്യന്തു നഃ	ந:
	കാമാൻ <mark>ഥ്</mark> സമർദ്ധ്യന്തു നഃ
ण ण ण ओं त <mark>त्</mark> सत्यं ओं त <mark>त्</mark> सर्व	॥ ॥ ओंत <mark>थ</mark> ्सत्यं ओंत <mark>थ</mark> ्सर्वं
॥ ஓம் தத் ஸத்யம்	ு
்ப் பிறும் தத் ஸர்வம்	ு ப ஓம் த <mark>த்</mark> 2ஸர்வம்
<sup>॥</sup> ഓം ത <mark>ത്</mark> സത്യം I	<sup>ii</sup> ത <mark>ഥ്</mark> സതൃം I
ടാം ത <mark>ത്</mark> സർവം	ഓം ത <mark>ഥ്</mark> സർവം
गन्धर्व-स्तस्यापो उ <mark>प्स</mark> रसो	गन्धर्व-स्तस्यापो ऽ <mark>फ्</mark> सरसो —
க <sub>3</sub> ந் <u>த</u> 4ர்வஸ்-தஸ்யாபோ-	க <sub>3</sub> ந்த <sub>4</sub> ர்வஸ்-தஸ்யாபோ-
<mark>7ப்</mark> ரைஸோ 	<mark>5ப்</mark> 2ஸ்ரஸோ 
ഗന്ധർവ–സ്തസൃാപോ	ഗന്ധർവ–സ്തസ്യാപോ
ട <mark>പ്പ്</mark> രസോ	ട <mark>ഫ്</mark> രസോ
ररक्ष तान <mark>्त्</mark> सुकृतो	ररक्ष तान् <mark>य</mark> सुकृतो

 രരക്ഷ താൻ <mark>ത്</mark> സുകൃതോ	രരക്ഷ താൻ <mark>ഥ്</mark> സുകൃതോ
अग्निरायुष्मान् <mark>त्</mark> स वनस्पतिभि	अग्निरायुष्मान् <mark>थ्स</mark> वनस्पतिभि
— — — — — — — அக் <sub>3</sub> னி-ராயுஷ்மாந் <mark>த்</mark> ஸ	 அக் <sub>3</sub> னி-ராயுஷ்மாந் <mark>த்</mark> 2ஸ
 வனுஸ்பதிபி <sub>4</sub>	 வனுஸ்பதிபி <sub>4</sub>
അഗ്നിരായുഷ്മാൻ <mark>ത്</mark> സ വന	അഗ്നിരായുഷ്മാൻ <mark>ഥ്</mark> സ വന
സ്പതിഭി	സ്പതിഭി
— । संव <mark>ँत्</mark> सरीणा⊎ स्वस्तिं	— । संव <mark>ँथ्</mark> सरीणा⊎ं स्वस्तिं
	 ஸம் <sup>*</sup> ்வ <mark>த்</mark> ₂ஸரீணா⊌
	ஸ் <u>வ</u> ஸ்திம்
സംവ <mark>്ത്</mark> സമീണാ⊎് സ്വസ്തിം	ഹംവ <mark>ൂ്ന്</mark> ഹ്യൂലാക് ഹ്≀ശ്തീം
गन्धर्वस्तस्य <mark>क्</mark> सामान्य — -	गन्धर्वस्तस्य <mark>र्</mark> ष् सामान्य —
க <sub>3</sub> ந் <u>த<sub>4</sub></u> ர்வஸ்-தஸ்யர் <mark>க்</mark> -	க <sub>3</sub> ந் <u>த</u> 4ர்வஸ்-தஸ்யர் <mark>க்</mark> 2-
ஸாமான்ய	ஸாமான்ய
ഗന്നൂർവ–സ്തസൃർ <mark>ക്</mark>	ഗന്ധർവ–സ്തസൃർ <mark>ഖ്</mark>
സാമാനൃ	സാമാനൃ

### 7 Change from Dental(ta) to Palatal(cha)

### 7.1 <u>ta varga consonant when followed by 'cha' varga consonant,</u> <u>'ta' changes to corresponding 'cha' varga letter</u>

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
सत <mark>् चित् आ</mark> नन्दा	स <mark>च्चिदा</mark> नन्दा
സ <mark>த் சித் ஆ</mark> னந்தா <sub>3</sub>	സ <mark>ச்சிதா</mark> ვனந்தாვ
സ <mark>ത് ചിത ആ</mark> നന്ദാ	സ <mark>ച്ചിദാ</mark> നന്ദാ
त <mark>त् च</mark> क्षु-र्देवहितं	त <mark>च्च</mark> क्षु देवहितं 
த <mark>த்</mark> <mark>ச</mark> க்ஷுர்-தே <sub>3</sub> வஹிதம்	த <mark>ச்ச</mark> க்ஷுர்-தே <sub>3</sub> வஹிதம்
ത <mark>ത് ച</mark> ക്ഷുർ ദേവഹിതം	ത <mark>ച്ച</mark> ക്ഷുർ ദേവഹിതം
वषट्काराय यत् चतुर् गृहीतं	वषट्काराय य <mark>च</mark> ्चतुर् गृहीतं
	— — — — — வஷட்காராய ய <mark>ச்ச</mark> துர்
க் <sub>3</sub> <i>ரு</i> ஹீதம்	க் <sub>3</sub> <i>ரு</i> ஹீதம்
 വഷട്കാരായ യ <mark>ത് ച</mark> തുർ	 വഷട്കാരായ യ <mark>ച്ച</mark> തുർ
ഗൃഹീതം	ഗൃഹീതം
हिप <mark>त् च</mark> तुष्पद–स्माक <i>्</i>	द्विप− <mark>च्</mark> यतुष्पद−स्माक <i>्</i>



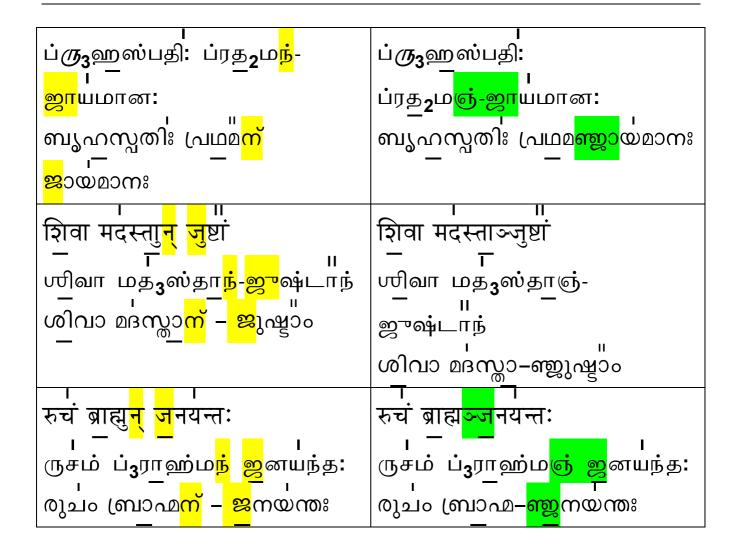
## 7.2 <u>ta varga nasal 'n' (子, ந், ന്) followed by Soft Consonant</u> <u>changes to nasal of class of the following letter</u>

Rule: When the ta varga nasal 'n'  $( \overline{4}, \dot{b}, \dot{m})$  (dental nasal) is followed by cha

varga soft Consonants 'ja, 可, 剪, 恕, or jha 昇 剪2 ഝ (palatal soft consonant),

the dental 'n' changes ( $\overline{\tau}$  ,  $\overline{\mathfrak{b}}$ ,  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{m}}$ ) to  $\overline{\mathfrak{A}}$ ,  $\overline{\mathfrak{b}}$ ,  $\overline{\mathfrak{m}}$  (palatal class nasal).

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
सायं प्रातः प्रयुन् जानो	सायं प्रातः प्रयु <mark>ञ्जा</mark> नो —
ப்ராத: ப்ரயுந <mark>் ஜ</mark> ானோ	ப்ராத: ப்ரயு <mark>ஞ்ஜா</mark> னோ 
പ്രാതഃ പ്രയു <mark>ന് ജാ</mark> നോ	പ്രാതഃ പ്രയു <mark>ഞ്</mark> ജാനോ
एवैका <mark>न् ज</mark> ुहुयात्	— ॥ एवैका <mark>ञ्ज</mark> ुहुयात्
ஏவை கா <mark>ந்</mark> ஜுஹுயாத் க	ஏவை கா <mark>ஞ்ஜு</mark> ஹுயாத் க
കസ്മാ ഏവൈകാ <mark>ന്</mark> –	കസ്മാ ഏവൈകാ-
— <mark>ജ</mark> ുഹുയാത്	— <mark>ഞ്</mark> ജുഹുയാത്
बृहस्पतिः प्रथमु <mark>न्</mark> जायमानः	बृहस्पतिः प्रथम <mark>ञ्जा</mark> यमानः



#### 7.3 Ta Varga Consonant followed by S (palatal sibilant)

Rule: 'ta' varga letter (dental class consonant) is followed by (হা, তে

(palatal sibilant), the 'ta' changes to the **corresponding** 'cha' varga letter (Palatal Consonant)

If the (えしいし) is followed by (Vowel, Semivowel, Nasal or 'ha)', then the

This option can create difference in the way books print the word. This should not be treated as a mistake; A grammatical paata pedham only.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
र्देवहितं पुरस्ता <mark>त् शु</mark> क्रमुच्चरत्	र्देवहितं पुरस्ता- <mark>च्छु</mark> (च्शु)क्रमुच्चरत्
தே <sub>3</sub> வஹிதம்	தே <sub>3</sub> வஹிதம்
	புரஸ்தா- <mark>ச்ச</mark> ூ2( <mark>ச்ஶு</mark> )க்ர-
	முச்சரத்
ദേവഹിതം പുരസ്ത <mark>ാത്</mark>	 ദേവഹിതം പുരസ്ത്രീ– <mark>ച്ഛു</mark>
<mark>ശു</mark> ക്രമുച്ചരത്	<mark>(ച്ശു)</mark> ക്രമുച്ചരത്
त <mark>त् श</mark> ुं योरा वृणीमहे	त <mark>च्छं</mark> योरा वृणीमहे
த <mark>த்</mark> <mark>ஶ</mark> ும் <sup>*</sup> யோரா	த <mark>ச்ச</mark> 2ம் <sup>*</sup> யோரா வ் <i>ரு</i> ணீமஹே
வ் <i>ரு</i> ணீமஹே	ത <mark>ച്ഛ</mark> ം യ്യോരാ വൃണീമഹേ
ത <mark>ത് ശ</mark> ം ്യോരാ വൃണീമഹേ	
। मघव <mark>न् –</mark> श्चिद्ध तव तन्न	। मघव( <mark>न्</mark> )- <mark>ञ</mark> ्छग्द्धि तव तन्न

ப மக <sub>3</sub> வ <mark>ன்</mark> - <mark>ஶ</mark> க் <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>3</sub> தி <sub>4</sub> தவ	ப மக <sub>3</sub> வ( <mark>ன</mark> ்)- <mark>ஞ்ச</mark> 2க் <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>3</sub> தி <sub>4</sub> தவ
தன்ன	தன்ன
മഘ്വ <mark>ൻ</mark> – <mark>ശ</mark> ഗ്ദ്ധി തവ തന്ന	മഘ്വ <mark>(ൻ)</mark> – <mark>ഞ</mark> ്ഛഗ്ദ്ധി തവ തന്ന
पौर्णमास्युदगा <mark>त् -शो</mark> भमाना	। पौर्णमास्युदगा— <mark>च्छो</mark> भमाना ———
பளர்ணமாஸ்-யுத <sub>3</sub> கா <sub>3</sub> த் -	பௌர்ணமாஸ்-யுத <sub>3</sub> கா <sub>3</sub> -
പൗർണമാസ്യുദഗാ <mark>ത്</mark> –	പൗർണമാസ്യുദഗാ–
<u></u>	<u>പോ</u> ഭമാനാ
तत् श्रोणैति	त <mark>च्छ्रो</mark> णैति
த <mark>த் <mark>ஶ</mark>்ரோணைதி</mark>	த <mark>ச்ச்<sub>2</sub>ரோ</mark> ணைதி
ത <mark>ത് ശ്രോ</mark> ണൈതി	ത <mark>ച്</mark> രോണെതി

#### 7.4 <u>Dental Class Sibilant 's' (स, w , m) is followed by</u>

### 'S' (মৃ. ০০ ০০) Palatal Sibilant

Rule: Dental class Sibilant 'sa' (स, எம் , ாம் ) followed by Palatal Class

Consonant

(Ca Varga) or palatal sibilant) (বা, তে ৩০),

the ' $(\overline{H}, \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n)$  ) changes to  $\overline{\Pi}$ ,  $\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^n$  (palatal sibilant).

Note: Normally these are represented through Visarga and treated in the same manner as Visarga Sandhi rules.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
नमस् + शिवाय	। नमिश्रावाय
ு ் — ப நமஸ் + ஶ்ரிவாய	ı — ப நமஶ்-ஶ்வாய
നമസ് + ശിവായ	പ — നമശ്ശിവായ

### 8 Dental to Cerebral

### 8.1 <u>ta (元, த, の)Varga followed by Ta(こ, ட, ら) varga</u>

Rule: A 'ta' (可, 贞, の ) varga letter (dental class consonant) is followed by a (己, 上, S) 'Ta' Varga letter (cerebral class consonant), the 'ta' changes to the corresponding letter from Ta varga. (cerebral)

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
त <mark>त्</mark> + <mark>टि</mark> कति (jump)	त <mark>ट्टि</mark> कति
த <mark>த்</mark> + <mark>டி</mark> கதி	த <mark>ட்ட</mark> ிகதி
ത <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>ടി</mark> കതി	ത <mark>ട്ട</mark> ികതി
त <mark>त्</mark> + <mark>टि</mark> का (note/commentary)	त <mark>ट्टि</mark> का
த <mark>த</mark> ்+ <mark>டி</mark> கா	த <mark>ட்ட</mark> ிகா
ത <mark>ത്</mark> +ടികാ	ത <mark>ട്ട</mark> ികാ

## 

Rule: ta varga nasal 'n' (न् , ந், ന്) is followed by Ta varga Soft Consonants

Da, Dha (통, ਫ,  $_{4},$   $_{4},$   $_{4},$   $_{4},$   $_{4})$  (cerebral is a soft consonant),

the dental nasal 'n' changes to nasal N" (ण्, ண்,ள்) (cerebral class nasal).

Table of Examples: (from reference books/sites)

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
ता <mark>न्</mark> + <mark>ड</mark> म्पते	ता <mark>ण्ड</mark> म्पते
தா <mark>ன்</mark> + <mark>ட</mark> ₃ம்பதே	தா <mark>ண்ட</mark> ₃ம்பதே
താ <mark>ന്</mark> + <mark>ഡ</mark> മ്പതേ	താ <mark>ഞ്ഡ</mark> മ്പതേ
त <mark>ान्</mark> + <mark>ढौ</mark> कते	ता <mark>ण्ढ</mark> ौकते
த <mark>ான</mark> ் + <mark>டௌ</mark> ₄கதே	தா <mark>ண்டௌ</mark> ₄கதே
താ <mark>ന്</mark> + <mark>ഢൗ</mark> കതേ	താ <mark>ഞ്ഢൗ</mark> കതേ

### 8.3 Ta Varga is followed by Sh (cerebral Sibilant)

Rule: A 'ta' varga (可, த, の ) letter (dental class consonant) is followed by '

Sh' (ष् ஷ் வ்) (cerebral sibilant), the 'ta' changes to the 'Ta' varga letter (corresponding cerebral).

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
त <mark>त्</mark> + <mark>ष</mark> ट् (six,sixth)	त <mark>ट्ष</mark> ट्
த <mark>த</mark> ்+ <mark>ஷ</mark> ட்	த <mark>ட்ஷ</mark> ட்
ത <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>ഷ</mark> ട്	ത <mark>ട്ഷ</mark> ട്
त <mark>त्</mark> + <mark>षा</mark> डव (confectionary)	त <mark>ट्षा</mark> डव
த <mark>த</mark> ்+ <mark>ஷ</mark> ாட₃வ	த <mark>ட்ஷ</mark> ா∟₃ഖ
ത <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>ഷാ</mark> ഡവ	ത <mark>ട്ഷാ</mark> ഡവ
त <mark>त्</mark> + <mark>षो</mark> डश (sixteen,sixteenth)	त <mark>ट्षो</mark> डश
த <mark>த</mark> ்+ <mark>ஷோ</mark> ட₃ஶஶ	த <mark>ட்ஷோ</mark> ட₃ஶ൛
ത <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>ഷോ</mark> ഡശ	ത <mark>ട്ഷോ</mark> ഡശ

### 8.4 <u>Dental Sibilant 's' (स, ஸ், സ്) followed by Cerebral Class</u>

### change to Cerebral Sibilant 'Sh' (ष् ചെം ഷ്)

Rule: 's' (स्, ஸ் , സ് ) (dental class sibilant) followed by **Ta varga letter** (cerebral class consonant) or Sh' (ष् ஷ் வ்) cerebral sibilant) changes to Sh' (ष् ஷ் வ்).

#### **Table of Examples:**

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'	
तन्न <mark>स् ष</mark> ण्मुखः प्रचोदयात्	तन्न <mark>ष्</mark> रणमुखः प्रचोदयात् —	
தந்நஸ <mark>் ஷ</mark> ண்முக <sub>2</sub> ்	ı தந்ந <mark>ஷ்ஷ</mark> ண்முக <sub>2</sub> ்	
॥ ப்ரசோத <sub>3</sub> யாத் —	ய ப்ரசோத <sub>3</sub> யாத் —	
തന് <mark>സ് ഷ</mark> ഞുഖഃപ്രചോദയാത്	<u> </u>	
	പ്രചോദയാത്	

Please Note that the Sandhi of 's' +Ta varga letters becomes Shta, ShTa during internal sandhi of the words. Examples : Thistati, Ishta;

Please note that normally the 's' at the end of a padam or word is represented through a Visarga. We have leant the same in Visarga Sandhi rules. Normally books may not print a word with  $\overline{H}$ ,  $\overline{w}$ ,  $\overline{w}$  at its end. This could be a rare instances in vedic texts which need to be observed. But the rule should be noted that this is a corollary rule of the Visarga rule itself.

#### 8.5 Summary of relations of Sibilants to the respective Varga:

Colour Markings: Class Consonant Green, Class Nasal Yellow Class Semi-Vowel Blue

Varga/Letter	Letters	Class Sibilant	Rules and Notes
reference			
Ka Varga Gutturals (ক্র্যুঠা)	क खग घ ङ क क <sub>2</sub> क <sub>3</sub> क <sub>4</sub> । <u>व</u>	No Class Sibilant.	
	<mark>ഒ ച ഗ ഘ</mark> ഒ		
Cha Varga Palatals:	च छज झ <mark>ञ</mark>	श्, जं ७	Class Consonant and Nasal shall be
(तालु)	ச ச <sub>2</sub> ஜ ஜ <sub>2</sub> <mark>ஞ</mark>		preceded only by its Sibilant

Ta Varga Cerebrals (मूर्धन्)	ച ഛ ജ ഝ <mark>ഞ</mark> य ш യ ट ठ ड ढ ण 느 ㄴ ㅗ ㅗ ട ഠ ഡ ഢ ണ	(ষ্ ஷ் ഷ്)	Class Consonant and Nasal shall be preceded only by its Sibilant
ta varga Dentals (दन्त)	ന थद ध <mark>न</mark> த த <sub>2</sub> த <sub>3</sub> த <sub>4</sub> ந ത ഥദ ധ ന	स् , <b>ஸ்</b> , സ്	Class Consonant and Nasal shall be preceded only by its Sibilant
Pa varga Labials (ओष्ठौ)	प फ ब भ <mark>म</mark> ⊔ ⊔ <sub>2</sub> ⊔ <sub>3</sub> ⊔ <sub>4</sub> <mark>ம</mark> പ ഫ ബ ഭ മ	No Class Sibilant	

50	С	onsonant Sandhi
विഖവ		

### 9 Dental changes to Semi vowel I

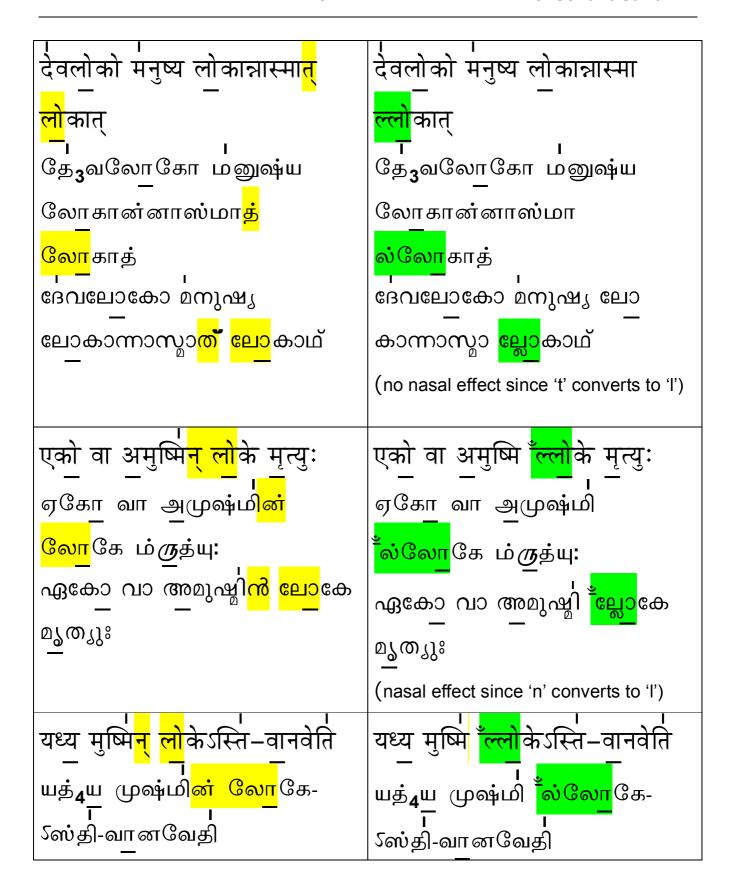
#### 9.1 Ta varga consonant changes to I when followed by I

Rule 1 : A 'ta' varga (त, த, ത) letter (dental class consonant ) is followed by

(ল্, ல், ല്) the 'ta' varga changes to ল্, ல், ല്

Rule 2: 'n' (न्, ந், ന്) (dental class nasal) followed by (ल्, ல், ല്) , the 'n' changes nasalized ँल् , ँல் , ँല്)

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
मध्यस्थाद् विद्य <mark>ुत् ले</mark> खेव भास्वरा	मध्यस्थाद् विद्य <mark>ुल्ले</mark> खेव भास्वरा — — —
மத் <sub>4</sub> யஸ்தா <sub>2</sub> த் <sub>3</sub> வித் <sub>3</sub> யு <mark>த்</mark> -	மத் <sub>4</sub> யஸ்தா <sub>2</sub> த் <sub>3</sub>
<del>T</del> லேகே <sub>2</sub> வ பா <sub>4</sub> ஸ்வரா	 வித் <sub>3</sub> யு <mark>ல்லே</mark> கே <sub>2</sub> வ பா <sub>4</sub> ஸ்வரா
മദ്ധൃസ്ഥാദ് വിദൃു <mark>ത്</mark> ലേ <mark>്</mark> ഖേവ	മദ്ധൃസ്ഥാദ് വിദ്യു <mark>ല്</mark> ലേഖേവ
COLUMCS	ഭാസ്വരാ
	(no nasal effect since 't' converts to 'l')



### 10 Consonant changes to Nasal

#### 10.1 Anuswara Changes to Nasal of the following Varga letter

Rule: (म्, ம், മ്) palatal nasal followed by class consonants) (this excludes

**Vowels,Semi-Vowels and Sibilants).** Please refer to 10.1 and 10.2) either changes to (**anusvara**) or less commonly to the (**nasal of class**). Books represent it both ways.

See the table below for examples.

**Rule:** Anuswaran at the middle of a word is followd by a Consonant (except Sibilants and r and ha), it changes to the corresponding Nasal letter of the varga of that following Consonant.

This Rule is applied to vedic recital to join Anuswaram with the first letter of the following word for continuous rendering.

This rule is not evident while printing in Tamil and Malayalam Languages, in the printing incorporates the Nasal like நம்பர்-ப்பட்பும்பு நம்பர்-

Please note that many Sanskrit books also print the words as it is "to be read" without anuswaram. Anuswaram is used only for the sound 'M' and

at the end of the word. A student must first get conversant with the conventions used in the book.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
नम <mark>्भां</mark> भवे	। । नमरश <mark>म्</mark> भवे
1 1	
नमञ <mark>्ज</mark> ाक राय	नमञ् <mark>ञाङ्क</mark> राय
दि <mark>शां</mark> च पतये	दिशा <mark>ञ्च</mark> पतये
आंडी भव	। आ <mark>प</mark> डी भव
नमो दुंदुभ्याय	नमो दु <mark>न</mark> ्दुभ्याय

### 11 M (म्) and n (न् )to anusvaram

### 11.1 'm' (共, ம், മ്) followed by Vowel, Sibilant ,h,r changes to

### Anuswara and then to gm,gg

Rule 1: 'm' followed by (Vowels, Sibilants, ₹, ₹) changes to anusvara and the

Anusvara becomes a (gm). ヅ

Rule 2: if the following letters is a Samykta Vyajyani (Conjunct Consonant) the

Anusvara becomes a (gg)- ⊌

This rule is specific to Krishna Yajur Vedic grammar for recital. As per Sanskrit Grammar rules, it remains an Anuswaram only.

Original words/padams	As represented in Veda	Rule
	books/Vakhyam	
गणानान्त्वा गणप <mark>तिं</mark>	गणानान्त्वा गणपति <mark>र</mark> ू	Anuswaram
		before हैं, ஹ, ഹ
हवामहे	हवामहे	
॥ க <sub>3</sub> ணாநாந்த்வா	॥ க <sub>3</sub> ணாநாந்த்வா	
ப த <sub>3</sub> ணபதி <mark>ம்</mark>	ு த₃ணபதி <mark>ல</mark> ்	
ஹவாமஹே	ஹவாமஹே	
ഗണാനാന്ത്വാ — പ ഗണപത <mark>ിം</mark> ഹവാമഹേ —	ഗണാനാന്ത്വാ ഗണപ് — — തി <mark>ഴ്</mark> ഹവാമഹേ	

सर्वां अग्नीं रफ्सुषदो	सर्वा <mark>र्</mark> अग्नी <mark>र्</mark> रफ्सुषदो	Anuswaram
		before vowel अ
സர்வ <mark>ாம்</mark> அக் <sub>3</sub> ன <mark>ீம்</mark>	ஸர்வா <mark>♥</mark> அக்₃னீ <mark>♥</mark>	
ı । ரப்ஸுஷதோ <sub>3</sub>	1. 0	and $\overline{t}$ ,
	ரப்ஸுஷதோ <sub>3</sub>	vowel அ & л
സർവ <mark>ാം</mark> അഗ്ന <mark>ീം</mark>	സർവ <mark>ാ</mark> യ് അഗ്നീ <mark>യ്</mark>	
। രഫ്സുഷദോ		vowel അ and o
(100	ര <u>സ</u> ുഷദോ	
राजे वाम <mark>वां</mark> इभे न	ा राजे वामवा <mark>ं</mark> इभे न।	Anuswaram
		before vowel इ,
ராஜே வாம் வா <mark>ம்</mark>	ராஜே வாம் வா <mark>⊻</mark>	© ~
ு இபே <sub>4</sub> ந		<b>(29)</b> , <u>en</u>
	இப் <sub>4</sub> ந	
രാജേ വാമവ <mark>ാം</mark> ഇഭേന	। രാജേ വാമവാ <mark>⊍</mark> ഇഭേന	

निंशब्द्यम विराजति —	न् <mark>रिथ्</mark> शब्हाम विराजति	Anuswaram before হা ০০ ০০
த் <mark>ரிம்</mark> ஶூத் <sub>3</sub> தா <sub>4</sub> ம	த் <mark>ரி</mark> ⊻் ஶூத் <sub>3</sub> தா₄ம	
ப விரா ஐ <u>தி</u> 	ப விராஜ <u>தி</u>	
ത്ര <mark>ിം</mark> ശദ്ധാമ	ത്ര <mark>ിഴ</mark> ്ശദ്ധാമ	
വിരാജതി —	വിരാജതി —	
यक्ष्मं सुमना असत् । 	यक्ष्म <mark>र्</mark> सुमना असत्	Anuswaram before
யக்ஷ்ம <mark>ம்</mark> ஸுமனா _	யக்ஷ்ம <mark>்</mark> ைமனா	स an m
ച്ചസ് <i>ട്ട്</i>	i அஸத்	
യക്ഷ് <mark>മം</mark> സുമനാ	യക്ഷ്മ <mark>ഗ്</mark> സുമനാ	
അസ്ത	അസത	

विशल्यो बाण <mark>वां</mark> उत	ा । विशल्यो बाणवा <mark>ए</mark> उत	Anuswaram
		before vowel उ
ப விருல்யோ	ப விருல்யோ	
_ ப பா <sub>3</sub> ணவா <mark>ம்</mark> உத		ഉ ഉ
	பா <sub>3</sub> ண்வா <mark>৺</mark> உத	
വിശ്ലേൃാ ബാണ്വ <mark>ാം</mark>	വിശ്ലേൃാ ബാണ്വ <mark>ാ</mark>	
<u> ව</u> ු	ഉത I _	

### Examples for (gg)

Original words/padams	As represented in Veda	Rule
	books/Vakhyam	
तपूंष्यग्ने जुह्वापतंगा — —	ा । तपू७ष्यग्ने जुह्वापतंगा —	Anuswaram before joint
ı தபூம் <mark>ஷ்யக்<sub>3</sub>னே</mark>	। தபூ ுஷ்யக் <sub>3</sub> னே	letter starting with
ı ஜுஹ்வா	ஜுஹ்வா	ष क्य न्य
	' തപൂ৺ഷൃഗ്നേ	
। തപൂംഷൃഗ്നേ		

<u>_</u> ജിസ്വാ	<u>ട</u> ുഹ്വാ	
आपञ्ञांस्योना भवन्तु — —	आपश्श्र स्योना भवन्तु — —	Anuswaram before a joint letter starting
ஆபுஶ்-ஶம்	ஆபுஶ்ஶை৺ ஸ்யோனோ	with 刊 m സ
ஸ்யோனா பவந்து 	ப பவந்து	
ആപശ്ശം സ്യോനാ _	ആപശ്ശയ സ്യോനാ _	
ഭവന്തു	ഭവന്തു	
मातरं श्रियं – –	। मातर⊌`श्रियं – – –	Anuswaram before a joint
ப மாதரம் ஶு்ரியம் ————————————————————————————————————	ப மாதரைு ஶூ்ரியம் ———	letter starting with হা তত
<b>മാതരം</b> ശ്രിയം — —	<b>മാതര</b> ⊌ ശ്രിയം — ——	

पुरुहूतमिन्द्रं स्वस्ति —	। पुरुहूतमिन्द⊎ स्वस्ति —	Anuswaram before a joint
। புருஹூத-மிந்த்₃ரம் 	ு புருஹூத-மிந்த் <sub>3</sub> ர⊎	letter starting with モ en か
ஸ்வஸ்தி 	ஸ்வஸ்தி —	
പുരുഹൂതമിന്ദ്രം 	പുരുഹൂതമിന്ദ്ര⊎ 	
സ്വസ്തി _	സ്വസ്തി _	

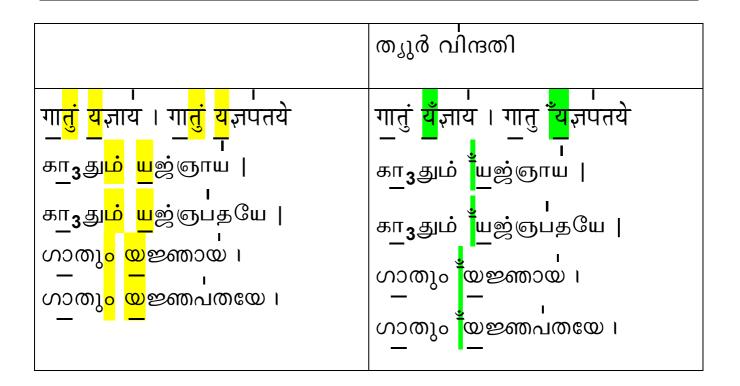
## 11.2 <u>Nasal 'm' (म्, ம், മ്) followed by 'ya,la,va, changes to</u> nasalised form

Rule: When 'm' (म्, ம், മ്) is followed by 'ya (य,ய,യ), la (ल്,ல, ല), va (व, ഖ,വ) , the 'm' changes to the nasalised form ( ്) of 'ya',la.va respectively.

Books may print the Nasal sign (ँ) before the ya,la,va based letters retaining the anuswaram or 'm' or print it as 'या, ंया, ंया, ंया, ंया, ंया,

the 'm'
The recital should be correctly nasalised.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
अग्निं <mark>या</mark> गर्भंदधिरे —	अग्नि <mark>ँया</mark> गर्भंदधिर —
அக் <sub>3</sub> னி <mark>ம்</mark> யா க <sub>3</sub> ர்பந்த <sub>3</sub> தி <sub>4</sub> ரே	ுக் <sub>3</sub> னி <mark>ய்யா</mark> க <sub>3</sub> ர்பந்த <u>3தி</u> 4ரே
അഗ്നിം യാ ഗർഭം ദധിരേ —	അഗ്നി്യ്യാ ഗർഭം ദധിരേ —
उदुत्त <mark>मं</mark> वरुण —	उदुत्तम <mark>ळ</mark> ्हण —
ு பார் உது <sub>3</sub> த்தம <mark>ம் வ</mark> ருண	ı <mark>து 1</mark> உது <sub>3</sub> த்தம் <mark>வ்வ</mark> ருண
ഉദുത്തമം വരുണ പാശ	ഉദുത്തമ്വ്വരുണ പാശ — —
नै <mark>नं लो</mark> के लोके मृत्यु र्विन्दति	नैन <mark>ल्लो</mark> के लोके मृत्यु र्विन्दति
நைன <mark>ம் லோ</mark> கே லோகே	நைன <mark>ல்லோ</mark> கே லோகே
ம் <u>ரு</u> த்யுர் விந்த3தி	ப ம் <i>ரு</i> த்யுர் விந்த <sub>3</sub> தி
നൈ <mark>നം</mark> <mark>ലോ</mark> കേ ലോകേ മ <u>ൃ</u> തൃൂർ വിന്ദതി	 നൈന <mark>ല്</mark> ലോകേ ലോകേ മ്യ
(3/36.0 (21(13(3)))	

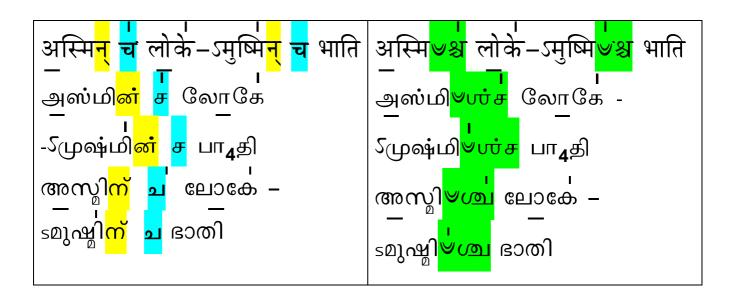


## 11.3 <u>'n' (ਜ੍ਰ ந், ന്) changes to anuswaram+'S'(ਨ੍ਰਾ, ਪਾਰ ශ්) followed</u> by ca and cha (hard cha varga consonant)

Rule: न्, ந், ന് at the end of a word changes to Anusvara + (र्, ம் ശ്)

when followed by च,छ , ச்,ச் , ച ഛ (hard consonants of Cha varga).

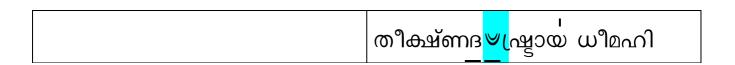
Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
अह <mark>ीन् च</mark> सर्वान्	अही <mark>॰श्च</mark> सर्वान्
ப் அஹீ <mark>ன்</mark> <mark>ச</mark> ஸர்வாஞ்	ய அஹீ <mark>⊌்ஶ</mark> ்சஸர்வாஞ்
അഹ <mark>ീന് ച</mark> സർവാൻ	അഹീ <mark>ഴ്ശ</mark> ്മ സർവാൻ
देवीरजीता <mark>न्</mark> च	देवीरजीता <mark>७श्</mark> च
தே <sub>3</sub> வீ ரஜீதா <mark>ன்</mark> ச	தே <sub>3</sub> வீ ரஜீதா <mark>⊌ஶர்ச</mark>
, I <u> </u>	ദേവീരജ¹താ <mark>⊌ശ്ച</mark>
ദേവീരജിതാ <mark>ന്</mark> ച —	
गन्धर्वा <mark>न् च</mark> पितृ ७% विश्वान्	गन्धर्वा <mark> अश्व</mark> पितृ <mark>अश्व</mark> विश्वान्
க <sub>3</sub> ந்த <sub>4</sub> ர்வா <mark>ன்</mark> சபித் <i>ரு</i> ன் ச	க <sub>3</sub> ந்த <sub>4</sub> ர்வா <mark>৺ஶ்ச</mark> பித் <i>ரு৺ஶ்ச</i>
விப <del>ப்</del> வான் —	விபுப்வான்
ഗന്ധർവാ <mark>ന് ച</mark> പിത്യ <mark>ന്</mark> ച	ഗന്ധർവാ <mark>৺ശ്ച</mark> പിതൃ <mark>৺ശ്ച</mark>
<u>പ</u> ിശ്വാൻ	വിശ്വാൻ
अमू <mark>न् च</mark> परिरक्षतः	ञमू <mark>৺श्च</mark> परिरक्षतः
അമൂ <mark>ന് ച</mark> പരിരക്ഷതഃ	അമൂ <mark>৺ശ്ച</mark> പരിരക്ഷതഃ



## 

Rule: (न्, ந், ന്) at the **end of a word** changes to A**nusvara Plus** (ष् ஷ் வ്) (cerebral sibilant)] when followed by **ट,ठ,** ட ட<sub>2</sub>, S O (Ta Varga hard consonants).

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
। तीक्ष्ण-द <mark>न्</mark> -ट्राय धीमहि	तीक्ष्ण-द <mark>⊎ष्ट्रा</mark> य धीमहि
	—— தீகூஷ்ணத <sub>3</sub> <mark>ுஷ்</mark> ட்ராய தீ₄மஹி
തീക്ഷ്ണദ <mark>ന്</mark> ട്രായ ധീമഹി	



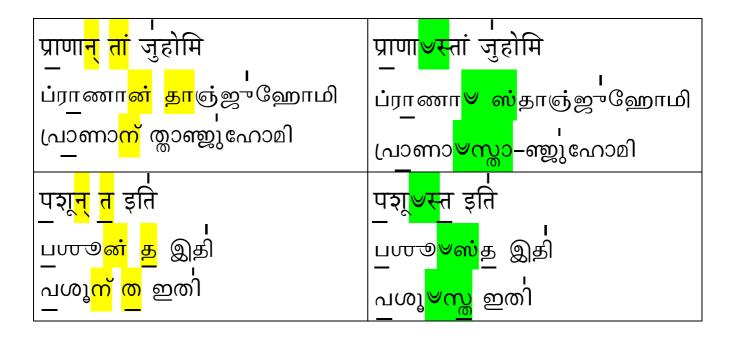
### 

### followed by ta and tha (hard ta varga hard consonant)

Rule: (न्, ந், ന്) at the end of a word changes to Anusvara plus (स् ஸ் സ്)

(dental sibilant)] when followed by तं,थ, த,த<sub>2</sub>, ரு,ம (ta Varga hard consonants).

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
पर् <mark>शून् ता ७ श्र</mark> ुक्रे वायव्यान्	पशू <mark>र्स्तारश्चिके वायव्यान्</mark>
	 பஶூ <mark>ை⊸ஸ்</mark> தா <mark>ைஶ</mark> ்சக்ரே
வாயவ்யான்	வாயவ்யான்
_ പശൂ <mark>ന് താ</mark> ⊌ശ്ചിക്രേ	_ പശൂ <mark>⊌സ്</mark> താ <mark>⊌ശ്ച</mark> ക്രേ
വായവൃാൻ	വായവൃാൻ
Current rule of N+ta Previous rule of N+cha	Current rule of N+ta Previous rule of N+cha



### 11.6 <u>'n' ( र , ந், の</u>) at the end of a word is followed by

### 's' (전ஸ்സ്) then a 't' is added after 'n'

If 'n' ( 寸, ந, ന) at the end of a wordpadam and is followed by a word/padam starting with

's' (ңஸ்സ്), then, a "t" त्, த், ത് is optionally inserted between them.

This 't' transforms to th  $\mathfrak{A}$ ,  $\dot{\mathfrak{B}}_{2}$ ,  $\ddot{\mathfrak{D}}$  as per rule stated in Section 6.1

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
कामा <mark>न्</mark> -समद्र्ध्यन्तु नः	कामान् <mark>थ</mark> – समद्र्ध्यन्तु नः —
காமா <mark>ந்</mark> ஸம்ர்த் <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>4</sub> யந்து ந:	காமாந் <mark>த்</mark> 2 ஸமர்த் <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>4</sub> யந்து ந:
കാമ <mark>ാൻ</mark> സമർദ്ധ്യന്തു നഃ	കാമാൻ <mark>ഥ്</mark> സമർദ്ധ്യന്തു നഃ
जंभय <mark>न्</mark> सर्वाश्च यातु धान्यः — — ॥ —	जंभय <mark>न् थ्</mark> सर्वाश्च यातु धान्यः — —
ഇഥ്ப₄ധ <mark>ந</mark> ் സെറ്വസെ∙്ச	ஐம்ப <sub>4</sub> ய <mark>ந்த்</mark> 2 ஸர்வாஶ்ச
யாது தா <sub>4</sub> ன்ய:	யாது தா <sub>4</sub> ன்ய:
ട്ടംഭത <mark>ൾ</mark> ഗൾവാത്മ	ട്രംഭയ <mark>ൻ ന്</mark> സർവാശ്ച
യാതു ധാന്യഃ	യാതു ധാന്യഃ
अग्निरायुष्मान् स वनस्पतिभि	अग्निरायुष्मा <mark>न्थ</mark> स वनस्पतिभि
அக் <sub>3</sub> னி-ராயுஷ்மா <mark>ந்</mark> ஸ	அக் <sub>3</sub> னி-ராயுஷ்மாந் <mark>த</mark> ் <sub>2</sub> ஸ
ഖ <u>ത</u> ് സ്பதிபி <sub>4</sub>	வனுஸ்பதிப <u>ி</u> 4
അഗ്നിരായുഷ്മാ <mark>ൻ</mark> സ	അഗ്നിരായുഷ്മാൻ <mark>ഥ്</mark> സ
വനസ്പതിഭി	വനസ്പതിഭി
भृगून्-सर्पा⊌श्चां-गिरसोऽथ ——	भृगू <mark>न्थ्</mark> -सर्पा ७ श्वां-गिरसो ५ थ
ப் <sub>4</sub> <i>ரு</i> கூ 3 <mark>ந்</mark> -ஸர்பா ৺ ∪ ர்சாங்-	ப் <sub>4</sub> <i>ரு</i> கூ 3 <mark>ந்த்</mark> 2-ஸர்பா <sup>⊌</sup> ஶ்சாங்-
கி <sub>3</sub> ரஸோ்5த <sub>2</sub>	கி <sub>3</sub> ரஸோ்5த <sub>2</sub>

### 11.7 ਟੂ டੂ sੱ at the end of a word is followed by

### 's' (सுஸ்ஸ்) then a 't' त्, த், ன is optionally added after 'n'

The 't' र्, த், ത് transforms to 'th' थ, த்<sub>2</sub>, ம் as per rule stated in **Section** 

6.1 Table of Examples:

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
देवो अप्यति <mark>ष्ठ-स</mark> ्यन्दमाना	देवो अप्यति <mark>ष्ठथ</mark> ्-स्यन्दमाना
	 தே <sub>3</sub> வோ அப்யதிஷ் <mark>ட</mark> 2 <mark>த்</mark> 2 -
<mark>ஸ்</mark> யந்த <sub>3</sub> மானா	ஸ்யந்த <sub>3</sub> மானா
ഭേവോ അപൃതി <mark>ഷ്</mark> ര <mark>സ</mark> ൃന്ദമാനാ	ഭേവോ അപൃതിഷ് <mark>ട്രഥ് സ</mark> ൃന്ദമാനാ
भविष्यद् वष <mark>ट् स</mark> ्वाहा	भविष्यद् वषट <mark>् थ</mark> स्वाहा
ப <sub>4</sub> விஷ்யத் <sub>3</sub> வஷ <mark>ட் ஸ்</mark> வாஹா	 ப <sub>4</sub> விஷ்யத் <sub>3</sub> வஷட்த் <sub>2</sub>
ഭവിഷൃദ് വഷ <mark>ട്</mark> സ്വാഹാ	 <mark>ஸ்</mark> வாஹா

	ഭവിഷൃദ് വഷട <mark>് ഥ്</mark> സ്വാഹാ
न्यती वष <mark>ट् स्</mark> वाहा ।———————————————————————————————————	जगती वषट् <mark>थ्स्</mark> वाहा പ— — ഇക <sub>3</sub> ള് ഖഘட <mark>்த</mark> ்2 ஸ്வாஹா ജഗതീ വഷട് <mark>ம</mark> ്സ്വാഹാ

### 12 Consonants doubling

# 12.1 Consonants ~ga, Na, na at the end of the word after a short vowel doubles when followed by a vowel

Rule: Consonants ङ्,ण्, न् ஙं, ळां,நं ങ്, ണ്, ന് doubles itself at the end of a word, when they are after a short/hrasva letter and followed by a Vowel.

यस्मिन् अस्य काले becomes यस्मिन्नस्य काले

ധബ്ഥിன് <mark>அ</mark>ബ്ധ காலே becomes ധബ്ഥിன്னബ്ധ காலே യസ്മ<mark>ിന് അ</mark>സ്യ കാലേ becomes യസ്മിന്നസൃ കാലേ

Normally Yasmin +asya =yasminasya, ie यस्मि<mark>न्</mark>स्य, யஸ்மி<mark>ன</mark>ஸ்ய, യസ്മ<mark>ിന</mark>സ്യ since (n+a =na).

The (न् , ந், ന്) doubles to becomes nna, হা, ഞ്ഞ, ന്ന through this rule.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'

लोका <mark>न्</mark> अस्मा	लोका <mark>न्न</mark> स्मा
 லோகா <mark>ன்</mark> <mark>அ</mark> ஸ்மா	 லோகா <mark>ன்ன</mark> ஸ்மா
ലോകാ <mark>ന് അ</mark> സ്മാ	ലോകാ <mark>ന്ന</mark> സ്മാ
ब्रह्म <mark>न् अ</mark> स्मिन्	ब्रह्म <mark>न</mark> स्मन्
ப் <sub>3</sub> ரஹ்ம <mark>ன்</mark> <mark>அ</mark> ஸ்மின்	ப ப் <sub>3</sub> ரஹ்ம <mark>ன்ன</mark> ஸ்மின்
ബ്രഹ് <mark>രന് അ</mark> സ്മിൻ	ബ്രഹ് <mark>രന്ന</mark> സ്മിൻ
प्रत्य <mark>ङ्</mark> + <mark>आ</mark> त्मा	प्रत्य <mark>ङ्</mark> धात्मा
ப்ரத்ய <mark>ங்</mark> + <mark>ஆ</mark> த்மா	ப்ரத்ய <mark>ங்க</mark> ாத்மா
പ്രതൃ <mark>ങ്</mark> + <mark>ആ</mark> ത്മാ	പ്രതൃ <mark>ങ്ങാ</mark> ത്മാ
सगु <mark>ण्</mark> + <mark>इ</mark> व	सगु <mark>ण्</mark> णिव
സെக <mark>ுண</mark> ் + <mark>இ</mark> வ	സக <mark>്രഞ്ഞി</mark> ഖ
സഗു <mark>ണ്</mark> + <mark>ഇ</mark> വ	സഗു <mark>ണ്ണ</mark> ിവ

# 12.2 <u>Class Consonants of the doubles Optionally when preceded</u> <u>by a Semi-vowel</u>

This **rule is not applicable** to nj, ച്ച്, ஞ், ഞ്. An analysis of word patterns in

Standard Suktams indicate it is optionally used. This rule seems to smoothen the sound effect of rendering and giving right halant letter of that varga.

Note: Students must take note of doubling of Consonants due to application other Sandhi rules. This optional rule shall be used/ has been applied selectively for right sound effect only. This rule would have been applied to the internal Sandhi of the word from its root word already.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
द्धिक्रा <mark>व्यण</mark> ो अकारिषं	णो, ணோ,ണോ is prefixed with
 த <u>3</u> தி <sub>3</sub> க்ரா <mark>வ்ண்ணோ</mark>	ण्, ண்,ണ് after semi-vowel 'va'.
அகாரிஷம்	
ദധിക്രാ <mark>വ്ണ്</mark> ണോ അകാരിഷം — —	
वि <mark>श्वेत्ता</mark> नि वरुणस्य	विश्वे + <mark>ता</mark> नि gets additional <mark>त्</mark>
ப விர <mark>்வேத்தா</mark> னி வருணஸ்ய	விஶ்வே <mark>+தா</mark> னி gets
	additional <mark>த</mark> ்,

വ <mark>ിശ്വേത്താ</mark> നി വരുണസൃ	വിശോ+ <mark>താ</mark> നി gets additional <mark>ത്</mark>
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# 12.3 <u>Consonants of the five major class doubles Optionally when</u> <u>preceding letter is a vowel and succeeding letter is not a</u> vowel

This rule is not applicable to ह, ஹ், ഹ്

The Consonant is followed by a Vowel, but that Vowel is not followed by another vowel, then this rule is applied optionally.

Note: The words must be understood carefully since there may be a Vowel Sandhi applied in that word or padam. This optional rule shall be used/ has been applied selectively for right sound effect only. This rule would have been applied to the internal Sandhi of the word from its root word already.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
अव <mark>ोत्त</mark> रात्तात्	अव+ उ <mark>त्त</mark> र
ு அவோ <mark>த்த</mark> ராத்தாத்	ய அவ +உ <mark>த்த</mark> ராத்தாத்
അവോ <mark>ത്ത</mark> രാത്താത്	അവ +ഉ <mark>ത്ത</mark> രാത്താത്
बिन्दु रु <mark>त्त</mark> र रूपं	बिन्दः उ <mark>त्त</mark> र रूपं
பி <sub>3</sub> ந்து <sub>3</sub> ரு <mark>த்த</mark> ர <u>ரூ</u> பம்	பி <sub>3</sub> ந்து <sub>3</sub> : உ <mark>த்த</mark> ர <u>ரூ</u> பம்

ബിന്ദുരു <mark>ത്ത</mark> ര രൂപം	ബിന്ദു: ഉ <mark>ത്ത</mark> ര രൂപം
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# 12.4 <u>Consonants of the five major class doubles Optionally when</u> <u>the when followed by r or h and the 'r' and 'h' is preceded by a</u> <u>vowel</u>

This rule is not applicable to ह, ബ്, ഹ്

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
त्वमेव केवलं कर्तां ऽसि ।	ता, த்தா, ത്താ follows 'r'
த்வமேவ கேவலம்	
 ക <mark>ர்த்தா</mark> ऽஸி	
ത്വമേവ കേവലം ക <mark>ർത്താ</mark> ടസി	
1.	
अभ्याव <mark>र्त्त</mark> द्ध्व-मुपमेत	त, த்த, ത്ത follows 'r'
அப் <sub>4</sub> யாவர் <mark>த்-த</mark> த் <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>4</sub> வ-	
முபமேத் ஸாக	
അഭൃാവർ <mark>ത്</mark> തദ്ധ്വ–മുപമേത	

#### Note:

### 13 Ca before cha

#### 13.1 'ca' inserted before Cha after short vowel with a word

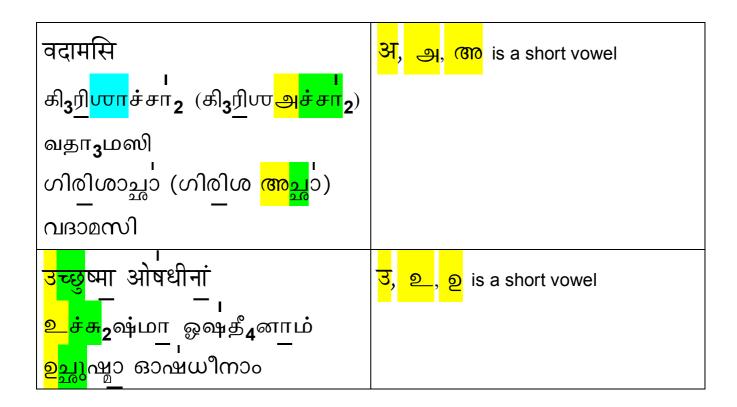
Rule : च्, , ச், வ് is inserted before  $\overline{\mathfrak{V}}$  , ச வ if this  $\overline{\mathfrak{V}}$  , ச வ is after a short/hrasva vowel within a word. This taken care during the internal sandhi of the word.

#### Please note that the above rule is for Short Vowels only.

The 😇, ச்ச வீமை combination occurs wherever it is as per Sandhi rules.

An example would be combination of 't' +S. Section 7.3.

Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'	Comments
। श्रव- <mark>इच</mark> ्छमाना	롱, இ, ഇ is a short Vowel.
ப் முர்வ- <mark>இச்ச</mark> 2மானா	A <b>ch</b> has been added before Cha.
ശ്രവ– <mark>ഇച്</mark> ചമാനാ	
भानुमतेज उच्छरत्	<mark>3</mark> , <mark>ഉ</mark> is a short vowel
பா <sub>4</sub> னுமத்தேஜ <mark>உச்ச</mark> 2ரத்	
ഭാനുമത്തേജ <mark>ഉ</mark> ച്ഛരത്	
गिरि <mark>शा</mark> च्छा (गिरिश <mark>अच्छा</mark> )	Note the word before vowel sandhi. It is <mark>a</mark> cchaa



#### 13.2 'ca' is optional before Cha after long vowel

Rule : च्, , ச், வ് is Optionally inserted before छ ,ச உள if this छ ,ச உள is after a long/Dheerga Vowels within a word.

Note: This optional application has not been found through an analysis of Mantras in Shanti Japam, Udaga Shanti, Shiva Stuti and Upanishad books compiled.

# 13.3 'ca' before Cha is mandatory for particles 'maa' or 'aa'

#### **Exception:**

Rule : च्, , ச், வ் is mandatory छ ,ச ஹ if this छ ,ச ஹ is

after Particles 'aa' आ,ஆ, ആ and 'maa' मा,மா,മാ

Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
मा <mark>च</mark> ्छिदो मृत्यो मावधीः
மாவதீ: <sub>4</sub>
മാ <mark>ച്ഛി</mark> ദോ മൃതേൃാ മാവധീഃ

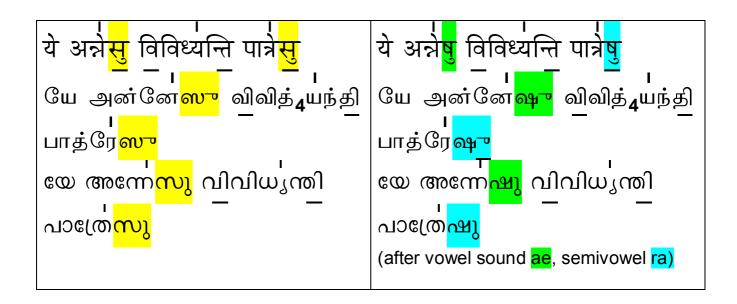
# 14 <u>Ushman(Sibilant) Change in termination</u>

## 14.1 's' changes to 'Sh' in termination

(स് സ്) belonging to a substitute or termination after (any vowel sound

except अ or आ, semivowel, guttural(ka varga) or ह्) changes to ष् कं व्य

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
उपनि + <mark>स</mark> द्	उपनि <mark>ष</mark> द्
உபநி + <mark>ஸ</mark> த் <sub>3</sub>	உபநி <mark>ஷ</mark> த் <sub>3</sub>
ഉപനി + <mark>സ</mark> ദ്	ഉപന <mark>ിഷ</mark> ദ് (after years)
	(after vowel sound e)
सर्वे <mark>स</mark> वा ए <mark>स</mark> लोके <mark>स</mark>	सर्वेषु वा एषु लोकेषु
ு வர்வே <mark>ஸ</mark> ு வா ஏ <mark>ஸ</mark> ு	ஸர்வே <mark>ஷ</mark> ு வா ஏ <mark>ஷ</mark> ு
லோகே <mark>ஸ</mark> ு	லோகே <mark>ஷ</mark> ு
സർവേ <mark>സു</mark> വാ ഏ <mark>സു</mark>	സർവേഷു വാ ഏഷു
ലോകേ <mark>സു</mark> —	ലോകേഷു —
	(after semivowel va,after guttural letter ka)



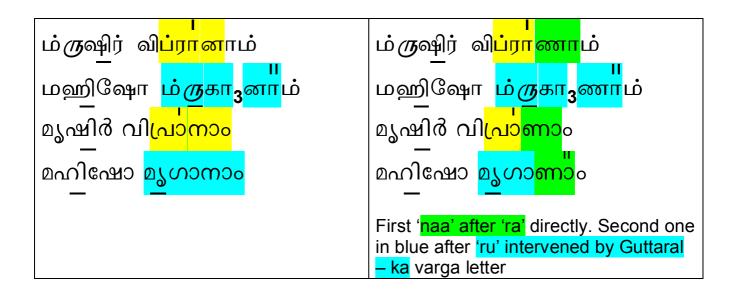
## 15 Change of n to N

# 15.1 <u>'n'(न, ந், ന്)</u> changes to N , (ण्, ண்,ள்)

1. ((元, ந், ന്) within a word after (天 ர், ര്), (ष ஷ் வ), (東 ரு ஜ), (溧 ரு ஜ) changes to (ण्, ண்,ள்) even if it is intervened by a (vowel, a semivowel except ल, a nasal, ka varga (guttural), pa varga (labial) or (ह, ஹ,

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
पुरु <mark>ष + इन</mark>	पुरु <mark>षेण</mark>
புரு <mark>ஷ + இ</mark> ன	புரு <mark>ஷே</mark> ண
പുരു <mark>ഷ + ഇന</mark>	പുരു <mark>ഷേണ</mark>
	( <mark>'n'</mark> after Sha intervened by vowel <mark>ই</mark> )
नि + स <mark>ङ्गिने</mark>	निषङ्गि <mark>णे</mark>
நி + ഇங <mark>்க</mark> ி <sub>3</sub> னே	நிஷங்கி <sub>3</sub> ணே

നി + സങ് <mark>ഗിനേ</mark>	നിഷങ്ഗി <mark>ണേ</mark> ( <mark>'n'</mark> after sa intervened by Guttaral- Ka varga letter ngi-
मेक <mark>्रान्</mark> मानुषी <mark>न</mark> ां மேத <mark>ரான்</mark> மானு <mark>ஷீன</mark> ாம் മേക <mark>രാന്</mark> മാനുഷ <mark>ീനാം</mark>	मेक राण्मानुषी <mark>णां</mark> மேக <mark>ராண்</mark> மானுஷீ <mark>ண</mark> ாம் മേക <mark>രാൺ</mark> മാനുഷ <mark>ീണാ</mark> ം N after <mark>'ra'</mark> becomes 'N' ; second one directly after <mark>'Sha'</mark> -
प्र + अ <mark>न</mark> ः ப்ர + அ <mark>ன</mark> ः പ്ര + അ <mark>ന</mark> ം	प्र <mark>ाण</mark> ः ப்ரா <mark>ண</mark> ः (പ <mark>ാണ</mark> ঃ ('n' after 'ra' sound intervened by vowel)
र <mark>क्षो + हर्नं</mark> ர <mark>க்ஷோ + ஹன</mark> ம் ര <mark>ക്ഷോ + ഹന</mark> ം	रक्षोह <mark>णं</mark> ரக்ஷோஹ <mark>ணம்</mark> രക്ഷോഹ <mark>ണ</mark> ം ('n' after 'sha' sound intervened by letter 'ha')
मृषिर्वि <mark>प्रानां</mark> महिषो <mark>मृगानां</mark>	मृषिर्वि <mark>प्राणां</mark> महिषो <mark>मृगाणां</mark>



Note that this transformation does not occur when "n" is at the end of a word, that is, the present Rule of Sandhi cannot be used with a final "n" which is halant.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Explanation of this exception
जामिमजामिं प्रमृणीहि श <mark>त्रून्</mark> — न । ஜாமிமஜாமிம் ப்ரம் <i>ரு</i> ணீஹி	The 'n' as a halant at the end is not converted to 'N'. Note that the 'n' follows a 'r' class letter.
ധ് <mark>ച് ന്ദ്രങ്</mark> ജാമിമജാമിം പ്രമൃണീഹി ശ <mark>്രൂൻ</mark>	
पवित्र मत्येति रेभन्न  பவித்ர மத்யேதி <mark>ரேப</mark> ுன்ன் പവിത്ര മതേൃതി <mark>രേഭന്ന്</mark>	The 'n' as a halant at the end is not converted to 'N'. Note that the 'n' follows a 'r' class letter intervened by a Labial –Pa varga letter.