# Basics of Veda Swaras and Vedic Recital-04

# **A**vagraha

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#### **Notes:**

1. We have started referring to Books like PrAtiSAkhyam, (English Translation and Comments by Mr. W.D Whitney), PAnini's AshtAdhyAyl published by Sindhu Charan Bose (originally by Indian Press Benaras in 1891), translated in English by Shri Chandra Vasu.

2. We are also trying to understand the works of VyAsa SlkshA and PAnini SlkshA with available English translation.

Our Articles will keep undergoing periodical changes with reference our learning and understanding. We request readers to check for new versions uploaded in the www.vedavms.in website.

We note that PrAtiSAkhyA in his work (period much earlier to PAnini) has recorded the difference in application of grammar rules or different opinions of other Saints/Sages before or during his time. Some great Rishis whose rules or differing opinions quoted in Taittriya PrathiSAkhya work are vAlmIki, ArtreyA, PauSkarasAdi, PlAkSi, KaundinyA, GautamA, SaityAyana, SamkRutya, UkhyA, KANDamAyanA, AgnivEShyA, PlAksAyanA, HaritA, SAnkhAyanA,MimAmSA and few other Rishis.

#### Abbreviations for reference will be used as below:

PrAtiSAkhyA - PS

PAnini's AshtAdhyAyI – PA

VyAsa SlkshA – VSI

PAnini SlkshA - PSI

#### **Version Notes: Version 0.3 dated February 18,2019**

- 1. In this version the Rules from PratiShakyam have been added (Section 4) and illustrative examples have been given for various rules.
- 2. Swaram acquisition has been explained in Section 5 and readers are requested to read Pada Paatam Sections on Swara Rules
- 3. We have added some examples (Section 6) of how varied representation, of Avagraha, is followed across books.
- 4. Minor typing errors have been corrected.

#### 1 Veda Basics - Avagraha

#### 1.1 Introduction:

Avagraha is a symbol used in Veda representing the sound of 'a' and 'aa' where a Sandhi rule has been applied. The Avagraha symbol used for sound 'a' (अ,அ,

The Avagraha is not an Akshara but a symbol representing the sound.

The Avagrah 5 has a maatra value of **half** and 55 has a maatra value of **one**.

Avagraha does not acquire any swara during Veda recital.

When the vowel sound 'a' or 'aa' becomes avagraha the term used in English texts is 'elision'.

When an Avagraha comes during recital, it needs to be taken together with the previous padam/word and cannot be recited separately.

PS 11-19 states "In the opinion of some (indicating Scholars/Rishis), it becomes half-similar with its predecessor"

This article discusses some rules pertaining to Avagraha and how the Veda recital is handled.

Please note that in Poetry and Veda the usage of Avagraha is Optional, due to the sound, swaram applications and the need to stress certain words or padams effectively to convey either the meaning or sound vibrations. Rules have also been defined in classic text like PratiSAkhyam and Panini's AshtAdhyAyl.

These texts seem have taken the rules as per the practices adopted/followed in Vedic recitals in those times. A reader conversant with Slokas/Sahasranamams might have observed extensive usage of Avagraha in these.

Vishnu and Lalitha Sahasranamams have extensive examples of usage of Avagrahas. Readers are requested to observe/read and understand the same for enhancing their knowledge on this subject.

#### 2 Avagraha Rules

#### **Important Notes:**

- 1. The examples, given in this Article, focus on the current Avagrha Rule that is being taken **to keep focus**.
- 2. The Rules for Avagraha is always incorporated and printed in books but readers must note that sometimes Avagraha may be omitted out due to the sounding of the letters/padam or the style of representation or differences in representing Avagraha.
- 3. Books follow different styles of marking Avagraha and a detailed explanation is given at the respective Section. We find that the varied schools have taken different approach to represent the sound.
- 4. PS 11-1 states that 'a' is elided when preceded by 'ae' or 'O' sounds as a general rule and provides exceptions and definite inclusions.
  - PA details the rules of Vriddhi, Guna Sandhis and rules of Avagraha are found as a part of Book 6 Chapter 1. It lays down various other rules in great details.

# 2.1 <u>Avagraha from Visarga Sandhi Rule for Visarga with 'a' sound</u>

This has been discussed in our Article on Visarga Sandhi rules and they are reproduced below again.

#### 2.1.1 <u>Visarga Vowel sound is 'a'(哥,அ, അ) representing 's' (स,ஸ்,സ് )</u>

#### and the following letter is 'a'(哥, அ, അ):

Let us take Nama: + astute

The Visarga "na**ma**ha" has vowel sound '**a**'(哥,എ, അ). The Visarga stands for 's'. (स्,ஸ்,സ്).

The first letter of the word/padam following visargam is also 'a' (哥, அ, അ).

Rule: The Visarga letter gets converted to 'O' sound of that letter, that is म to मो and the 'a' becomes the symbol <sup>5</sup> (Avagraha) representing half 'a' (अ, அ, അ) sound which is blended with 'O'. नमः has become नमोः The Sandhi has produced the word नमोऽस्तुते.

Rule in Vowel Sandhi is "Letter with sound 'O' (ओ, ஓ, 63) remains unchanged when followed by (哥, அ, അ) but (哥, அ, അ) changes to S (avagraha).

This is found in a number of places across various Vedic texts, Slokas etc.

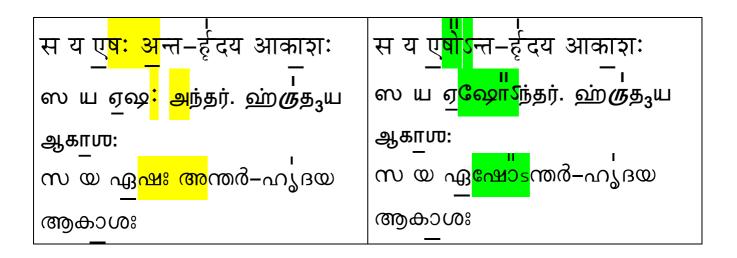
This rule is already incorporated and printed in the Books.

**Table of Examples:** 

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
न <mark>र्मः</mark> असिमद्भ्यो	न <mark>मोऽ</mark> सिमद्भ्यो
ந <mark>ம்:</mark> அஹிமத் <sub>3</sub> ப் <sub>4</sub> யோ	ந <mark>மோ</mark> ்5ைமத்₃ப்₄யோ
ന <mark>മ</mark> ഃ <mark>അ</mark> സിമദ്ഭേൃാ	ന <mark>മോട</mark> സിമദ്ഭേൃാ
न <mark>र्मः</mark> अस्यद्भ्यो	न <mark>मो</mark> ऽस्यद्भ्यो
നമം അസുദ്ഭേൃാ	ന <mark>മോട</mark> സൃദ്ഭേൃാ
न <mark>र्मः अ</mark> पगुरमाणाय	न <mark>मो</mark> ऽप <u>ग</u> ुरमाणाय
ந <mark>ம்: அ</mark> பகு <sub>3</sub> ரமாணாய	நமோ <i>2</i> பகு <sub>3</sub> ரமாணாய
ന <mark>മ</mark> ഃ അപഗുരമാണായ	ന <mark>മോട</mark> പഗുരമാണായ

यः अस्मान् द्वेष्टि	योऽस्मान् द्वेष्टि
	<mark>யோ</mark> 5ஸ்மான் த் <sub>3</sub> வேஷ்டி
<mark>തഃ അ</mark> ധ്മാശ്യ ഭോഷ്ട്വ	<mark>യോട</mark> സ്മാൻ ദ്വേഷ്ട്വ
यः अह-मस्मि ब्रह्माह-मस्मि	योऽह-मस्मि ब्रह्माह-मस्मि
<mark>ய: அ</mark> ஹ-ம்ஸ்மி ப் <sub>3</sub> ரஹ்மாஹ-	
ம்ஸ் <b>மி</b>	மஸ்மி
യ <mark>ഃ അ</mark> ഹ–മസ്മി ബ്രഹ്മാഹമസ്മി	<mark>യോട</mark> ഹ–മസ്മി ബ്രഹ്മാഹ–മസ്മി
<mark>सः अ</mark> स्मितां	सो <mark>ऽस्मितां</mark>
<mark>ை:</mark> அஸ்மிதாம்	<mark>ஸோ</mark> ் ஸ்மிதாம் '
<mark>സ</mark> ു <mark>അ</mark> സ്മിതാം	<mark>സോട</mark> സ്മിതാം
वृ <mark>क्षः अ</mark> थ बिल्वः	वृ <mark>क्षो</mark> ऽथ बिल्वः
വൃക്ഷ <mark>ഃ അ</mark> ഥ ബില്യഃ	വ <mark>ൃക്ഷോട</mark> ഥ ബില്യഃ
हे <mark>डः अ</mark> व	हे <mark>डो</mark> ऽव
മ <mark>്പ</mark> ്പു വ ഫ്രേ <mark>പ</mark> ്പു: <mark>அ</mark> வ	ஹோ <sub>3</sub> வ
ഹേ <mark>ഡ്: അ</mark> വ	ഹേ <mark>ഡോട</mark> വ

वरु <mark>णः अ</mark> धिराजः	वरु <mark>णो</mark> ऽधिराजः
வரு <mark>ண:</mark> <mark>அ</mark> தி₄ராஜ:	ப <mark>ணோऽ</mark> தி₄ராஜ:
വരു <mark>ണഃ അ</mark> ധിരാജഃ —	വരു <mark>ണോട</mark> ധിരാജഃ
पूर्वे विश्व सृ <mark>जः अ</mark> मृताः	पूर्वे विश्व स <mark>ृजो</mark> ऽमृताः .—
ு பூர்வே விர்வஸ் <i>ரு<mark>ஜ∶அ</mark>ம்<i>ரு</i>தா:</i>	பூர்வே வி <u></u> ம்வ_
പൂർവേ വിശ്വ സൃജ <mark>ഃ</mark>	ஸ் <i>ரு<mark>ஜோ</mark>ऽ</i> ம் <i>ரு</i> தா:
<mark>അ</mark> മൃതാഃ	പൂർവേ വിശ്വ സ <mark>ൃജോ</mark> ടമൃതാഃ
ऋत <mark>वः अ</mark> भवन्न्	ऋत <mark>व</mark> ो – ऽभवन्न्
ு புது ப்பிர் பிர் பிர் பிர் பிர் பிர் பிர் பி	<b>ரு</b> தவோ 5ப <sub>4</sub> வன்ன்
ഋതവ <mark>ം അ</mark> ഭവൻ	<u>ജ</u> തവോടഭവൻ
स <mark>हः अ</mark> भवत्	सहो – ऽभवत्
ப <mark>் அ</mark> ப₄வத்	ஸ <mark>ஹோ</mark> \$ப <sub>4</sub> வத்
സഹ <mark>ഃ അ</mark> ഭവത്	സ <mark>ഹോട</mark> ഭവത്

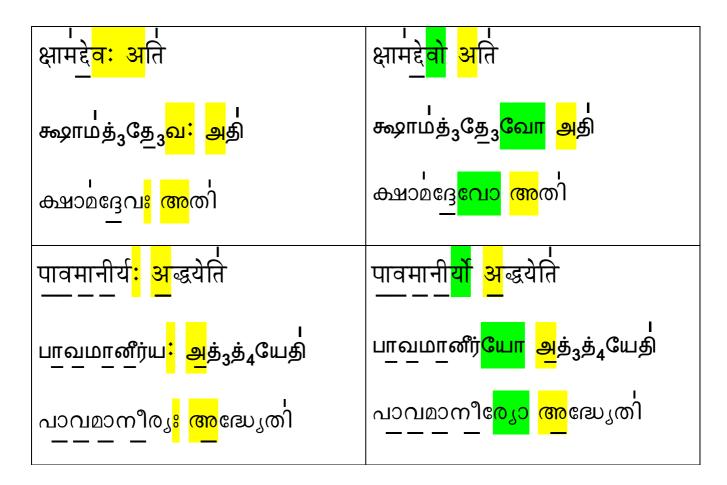


#### 2.1.2 Exceptions Observed to 2.1.1 Rule as an Option

There are exceptions observed, since "Use of Avagraha" is Optional in certain circumstances as per PAnini's work. We find that the rule is not followed/optional due the specific grammar rule, sound effect, swaram of the letter. The following table gives such examples from well known mantras/suktams:

Words/Padams before Sandhi	Word/Padam with Sandhi Rule
स जा <mark>तः अ</mark> त्यरिच्यत	स जा <mark>तो</mark> <mark>अ</mark> त्यरिच्यत
ஸ ஜ <mark>ாத:</mark> <mark>அ</mark> த்யரிச்யத	ல ஜ <mark>ாதோ</mark> <mark>அ</mark> த்யரிச்யத
സ ജാത <mark>ഃ അ</mark> തൃരിചൃത	സ ജ <mark>ാതോ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> തൃരിചൃത

आ <mark>पः अ</mark> मीव चातनीः	आ <mark>पो</mark> <mark>अ</mark> मीव चातनीः
ஆ <mark>ப்:</mark> அமீவ_ சாதனீ:	ஆ <mark>போ</mark> <mark>அ</mark> மீவ_ சாதனீ:
ആപ <mark>ഃ</mark> അമീവ ചാതനീഃ —	ആ <mark>പോ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> മീവ ചാതനീഃ
धुवासः अस्य कीरयो	धुवासो अस्य कीरयो
த் <sub>4</sub> ருவா <mark>ஸ</mark> ்: <mark>அ</mark> ஸ்ய <u>கீ</u> ரயோ	த் <sub>4</sub> ருவா <mark>ஸோ</mark> <mark>அ</mark> ஸ்ய தீரயோ
ധ്രുവാസ <mark>ം</mark> <mark>അ</mark> സൃ കീരയോ	ധ്രുവാ <mark>സോ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> സൃ കീരയോ
नः अभयङ्कणोतु 	न <mark>ो अ</mark> भयङ्कणोतु
ந <mark>் அ</mark> ப <sub>4</sub> யங்க் <i>ரு</i> ணோது	<mark>நோ</mark> அப <sub>4</sub> யங்க் <i>ரு</i> ணோது
ന <mark>ഃ അ</mark> ഭയ ങ്കൃണോതു	<mark>നോ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> ഭയ കൃണോതു



Note: We do not have Pada Paatam for all these areas. The reason for this exceptions will be analysed with inputs from Books and Scholars.

#### 2.2 Avagraha from Vowel Sandhi

Avagraha is also used when there is a Sandhi (combination) of a Vowel following sound of 'a' and 'aa'. The rules are explained in the following sections.

#### 2.3 <u>Vowel Sandhi- When Letter 'a' ( 37, அ, അ) follows the sound</u>

<u>'aa' (आ, अ, ल्रु)</u>

Rule 1: When Letter 'a' (अ, அ, അ) follows the sound 'aa' (आ, ஆ, ആ) ,

'a' that follows 'aa' is represented through an Avagraha.

Note: There is no visargam involved here

#### **Example:**

it is followed by 'a' (आ, அ, അ) hence a Avagraha is formed after sound of the letter with 'aa'.

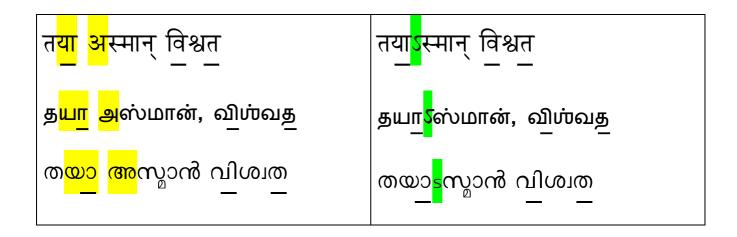
**Effect on Maatra:** 'a' has one maatra and 'aa' has two maatra value in terms of time. Due to the Sandhi, the rule results in a Maatra of 2.5. With Avagrah, the 'a' is truncated to '5' with only 0.5 maatra.

This helps correct extension of rendering Vedas or reading slokas with intended meaning and time scale.

#### **Table of Examples**

Basic Words/Padams before Sandhi	The Resultant Words/Padam after Sandhi
छा <mark>या</mark> अमृतं	छाय <mark>ाऽ</mark> मृतं —
சா <mark>2</mark> யா + <mark>அ</mark> ம் <i>ரு</i> தம்	சா <mark>2</mark> யா <b>5</b> ம் <i>ரு</i> தம் ்
ഛ <mark>ായാ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> മൃതം	യസൃ ഛ <mark>ായാ</mark> ടമൃതം
सुदिना— <mark>सा</mark> असदिष्टिः —	सुदिना— <mark>साऽ</mark> सदिष्टिः 

ஸ <u>ு</u> தி <sub>3</sub> னா- <mark>ஸ</mark> ா <mark>அ</mark> ஸ்தி <sub>3</sub> ஷ்டி:	ஸ <u>ு</u> தி <sub>3</sub> னா- <mark>ஸா</mark> 5ஸதி <sub>3</sub> ஷ்டி:
സുദിനാ– <mark>സാ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> സ്ദിഷ്ടിഃ	സുദിനാ– <mark>സാട</mark> സ്ദിഷ്ടിഃ
स <mark>ा अ</mark> ग्निना शान्ता —	मा <mark>ऽ</mark> ग्निना शान्ता —
<mark>ா அ</mark> க் <sub>3</sub> னினா மாந்தா	ப ஸா <mark>ऽ</mark> க் <sub>3</sub> னினா ஶாந்தா
<mark>സാ അ</mark> ഗ്നിനാ ശാന്താ	സാ <mark>ട</mark> ഗ്നിനാ ശാന്താ
द्यौर्वरि <mark>णा</mark> - <mark>अ</mark> न्तरिक्षं	ग । द्यौर्वरिणा- <mark>ऽ</mark> न्तरिक्षं —
த் <sub>3</sub> யௌர் வ <u>ரி</u> ணா- <mark>அ</mark> ந்தரிக்ஷம்	த் <sub>3</sub> யௌர் வ <u>ரி</u> ணா- <mark>5</mark> ந்தரிக்ஷம்
വര <mark>ിണാ</mark> – <mark>അ</mark> ന്തരിക്ഷം	വരിണാ– <mark>ട</mark> ന്തരിക്ഷം —
तनूरघो <mark>रा</mark> <mark>अ</mark> पापकाशिनी — —	तनूरघोरा <mark>ऽ</mark> पापकाशिनी — —
தனூரகோ <sub>4</sub> ரா <mark>அ</mark> பாபகாமினீ	தனூரகோ <sub>4</sub> ரா <mark>S</mark> பாபகாமினீ
തനൂരഘോ <mark>രാ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> പാകാശിനീ	തനൂരഘോരാ <mark>ട</mark> പാപകാശിനീ — —



# 2.3.1 Exceptions when 'a' does not become an avagraha when it follows the sound 'aa':

This is due to the grammar rule, Swarm and sound effect that is desired by the Rishi who composed or propounded that Mantra. Exceptions for non-elision must be referred to in Classical texts like prAtiSakyam (Section 4)

#### **Some Examples from Standard Krishna Yajur Veda Mantras:**

Avagraha not used	Explanation/Notes
तस् <mark>मा</mark> अरङ्गमामवा	तस् <mark>मै</mark> । अरम् । गमाम । वः ——
தஸ் <mark>மா</mark> <mark>அ</mark> ரங்கமாமவோ	The Padam is 'tasmai'; this becomes tasmA before vowel 'a'.
ത <mark>സ്മാ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> രങ്ഗമാമവോ	Since a grammar operation can be performed only once, use of
	avagraha is not permitted here.
भक <mark>्षाँया</mark> अन्तरिक्षे	भक्षम् । <mark>याः</mark> । अन्तरिक्षे । –
	As per Vowel Sandhi, yAH has

பக்ஷம் <sup>*</sup> யா அந்தரிக்ஷே	become yA before vowel 'a'. So the Sandhi is already effected. So Avagraha cannot be formed or
ഭക്ഷം <mark>്കാ അ</mark> ന്തരിക്ഷേ	permitted.
उप <mark>मा अ</mark> स्य विष्ठाः	बुध्नियाः । उप <mark>माः</mark> । अस्य ।
உப <mark>மா அ</mark> ஸ்ய வி்்டிடா	upamAH visargam gets dropped and becomes upamA, so avagraha
ഉപ <mark>മാ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> സൃ വിഷ്ഠാഃ	cannot be applied.
प्रास् <mark>मा</mark> आशा अशृण्वन्न्	Input received is that it is pra+ asmai has become prAsmai which
ப்ராஸ் <mark>மா</mark> ஆ <mark>ஶ</mark> ா	becomes prAsmA before vowel.  Avagraha not permitted.
அம் <i>ரு</i> ண்வன்ன்	
പ്രാസ്മാ ആ <mark>ശാ</mark>	
<mark>അ</mark> ശൃണ്വന്ന്	
न ह्य <mark>स्या अ</mark> परंचन	न । हि । अस <mark>्याः</mark> —
ந ஹ்ய <mark>ஸ்யா</mark> <mark>அ</mark> பரஞ்சன	The visargam in asyAH drops and becomes yA and since a Sandhi
	rule is applied, avagraha rule

ஜரஸா	cannot be applied/permitted.
ന ഹൃസ <mark>്യാ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> പരംചന	
ജരസാ 	
अफ <mark>ला</mark> अपुष्पायाश्च	अफ <mark>लाः</mark> । अपुष्पाः । याः । च
ப அப் <mark>அ</mark> ப்ன்பாயார்க்	aPalAH drops visargam before 'a' and becomes aPalA, hence
യാ അഫ <mark>ലാ അ</mark> പു	avagraha not permitted.
ഷ്ഠാതാശ്ച	
ओषधीर <mark>स्मा</mark> <mark>अ</mark> रिष्ट तातये	ा ओषधीः । अ <mark>स्मै</mark> । अरिष्टतातये । ————————————————————————————————————
। ஓஷதீ₄ <u>ர</u> ஸ் <mark>மா அ</mark> ரி்்்ட்	'asmai' becomes 'asmA' as per vowel sandhi before 'a', hence
। தாதயே	avagraha not permitted.
ഓഷ്ധീര <mark>സ്മാ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> രിഷ്ട	
താതയേ	

शि <mark>खा अ</mark> णीयोद्ध्वा णी <mark>डा 2</mark> <mark>அ</mark> ண்யோர்த் <sub>4</sub> வா ശ <mark>ிவ</mark> ാ <mark>അ</mark> ണീയോർദ്ധാ	Here the mantra is from Aranyam which has no Pada Paatam. Here avagraha might not have got formed due to presence of visargam.
तदषा <mark>ढा अ</mark> भिसंयन्तु यज्ञ	Here AShAdAH has become AshAdA as per an advice received based on noun usage. Avagraha cannot be applied.
<u>യ</u> ജ്ഞം 	
भूरि <mark>दा</mark> अस्तु मह्यं	'a' of the Word 'astu' does not elide as per PS Rule 11.17.
பூ <sub>4</sub> ரி <mark>தா<sub>3</sub> அ</mark> ஸ்து மஹ்யம்	
ഭൂരി <mark>ദാ അ</mark> സ്തു മഹ്യം	
मुहूर्ताः प्रेष् <mark>या</mark> अभवन्	Mantra is from brAhamaNam with no pada paatam. Rule could not be confirmed till now.
முஹூர்தா: ப்ரேஷ் <mark>யா</mark>	Sommined un now.

#### 2.4 Vowel Sandhi-Basic Rule when letter 'aa' (आ, എ, ആ)

#### follows the sound 'aa'(आ, ച, ആ)

Rule 1: When Letter 'a' आ, ஆ, ആ follows the sound 'aa' आ, ஆ, ആ, 'aa' that follows 'aa' sound becomes or is represented through an Avagraha as 55.

#### **Example:**

<mark>ना</mark> has 'aa' आ, ஆ, ആ vowel sound. This is followed by 'aa' (आ, ஆ, ആ) resulting in the Sandhi with avagraha.

Effect on Maatra: 'aa' has two maatra and 'aa' has two maatra value in terms of time. Due to the Sandhi, the rule results in a Maatra of 3.0. With Avagrah, the 'aa' is truncated to '55' with only 1 maatra.

#### **Table of Examples**

Basic Words/Padams before	The Resultant Words/Padam
Sandhi	after Sandhi
ब्र <mark>ह्मा</mark> आगतश्री रुतत्वया	ब्रह्मा <mark>ऽऽ</mark> गतश्री रुतत्वया
ப் <sub>3</sub> ரஹ் <mark>மா</mark> <mark>ஆ</mark> க <sub>3</sub> தளு ருத த்வயா	ப் <sub>3</sub> ரஹ்மா <mark>ண</mark> த்தநி ருத் த்வயா
ബ്ര <mark>ഹ</mark> ് <mark>ആ</mark> ഗതശ്രി	ബ്രഹ്മാ <mark>ടട</mark> ഗതശ്രീ
<u>പ</u> ചെതാ	<u>_</u> യിയ യാതാ
सा आदित्येन	सा <mark>ऽऽ</mark> दित्येन
லா <mark>ஆ</mark> தி <sub>3</sub> த்யேன் மாந்தா	। ஸ <mark>ா</mark> 55தி <sub>3</sub> த்யேன
<mark>സാ</mark> <mark>ആ</mark> ദിതൃേന ശാന്താ	

	സാ <mark>ടട</mark> ദിതൃന ശാന്താ
वितस्त <mark>या</mark> आर्जीकीय — —	वितस्तया <mark>ऽऽ</mark> र्जीकीय, — —
ഖിதஸ்த <mark>யா</mark> <mark>ஆ</mark> ர்ஜீகீயே	ചിதஸ்தயா <mark>ട</mark> ്ടന്ജ്ജ്ഡേ
വിതസ് <mark>തയാ</mark> <mark>ആ</mark> ർജീകീയേ	വിതസ്തയാ <mark>ടട</mark> ർജികീയേ
सै <mark>षा आ</mark> नन्दस्य मीमार्	सैषा <mark>ऽऽ</mark> नन्दस्य मीमा॰्
ஸை <mark>ஷா</mark> -ஆனந்த₃ஸ்ய மீமா்⊍்	ஸைஷா- <mark>‱</mark> னந்த₃ஸ்ய மீமாஜ்
സൈ <mark>ഷാ</mark> <mark>ആ</mark> നന്ദസൃ മീമാ⊻്	സൈഷാ <mark>ട</mark> ്ടേനന്ദസൃ മീമാ ്്
स एक इन्द्रस् <mark>या आ</mark> नन्दः	स एक इन्द्रस्या <mark>ऽऽ</mark> नन्दः
ு ஏக இந்த் <sub>3</sub> ரஸ் <mark>யா</mark> -ஆனந்த <sub>3</sub> :	ு ஏக இந்த்₃ரஸ்யா- <mark>ऽऽ</mark> ன_ந்த₃:
സ ഏക ഇന്ദ്ര <mark>സ്യാ</mark> <mark>ആ</mark> നന്ദഃ	സ ഏക ഇന്ദ്രസൃാ <mark>ട</mark> ്ടനന്ദഃ
स्तेनत् <mark>वा आयुषा-आ</mark> युष्मन्तं	स्तेनत्वा <mark>ऽऽयुषाऽऽ</mark> युष्मन्तं

#### 2.5 Vowel Sandhi - When letter 'a' (ஆ, அ, അ) follows Sound

Rule: When the letter 'a' follows letters with sound 'ae', the 'ae' retains it form and the 'a' which follows becomes an avagraha 5. (PS 11-1)

#### **Example:**

This rule is observed in Chamakam at many places since 'me' in 'Cha me' combines with following 'a'.

### **Table of Examples**

Basic Words/Padams before	The Resultant Words/Padam
Sandhi	after Sandhi
दीर्घायुत्वं च <mark>मे, अ</mark> नमित्रं च <mark>मे</mark> ,	दीर्घायुत्वं च मे, <mark>उन</mark> मित्रं च मे, । – – – ऽभयं च मे
த <sub>ீ3</sub> ர்கா <sub>4</sub> ய <u></u> த்வஞ்ச <mark>மே</mark> அனமித்ரஞ்ச <mark>மே</mark> அப <sub>4</sub> யஞ்ச மே,	ு தீ <sub>3</sub> ர்கா <sub>4</sub> ய <u>ு</u> த்வஞ்ச மே ு தனமித்ரஞ்ச மே <mark>5</mark> ப் <sub>4</sub> யஞ்ச மே,,
ദീർഘായുത്വം ച <mark>മേ,</mark> അനമിത്രം ച മേ, <mark>അ</mark> ഭയം ച മേ,	ദീർഘായുതാം ച മേ,
प <mark>्रचे अ</mark> लक्ष्मीर्मे	प्रपद्ये <mark>ऽ</mark> लक्ष्मीर्मे
ப்ரபத் <sub>3</sub> யே <mark>அ</mark> ல கூ்தமீர்மே	ப்ரபத் <sub>3</sub> யே <mark>5</mark> உக்தமீர்மே

പ്രപ <mark>ദ്യേ അ</mark> ലക്ഷ്മീർമേ	പ്രപദ്യേ <mark>ട</mark> ലക്ഷ്മീർമേ
देव्यदि <mark>ते-अ</mark> ग्नि	देव्यदिते- <mark>ऽ</mark> ग्निमन्नाद —
தே <sub>3</sub> வ்யதி <sub>3</sub> <mark>த</mark> ே- <mark>அ</mark> க்னி	தே <sub>3</sub> வ்யதி <sub>3</sub> தே_ <mark>5</mark> க்னி
ദേവൃദി <mark>തേ–അ</mark> ഗ്നി	ദേവൃദിതേ— <mark>s</mark> ഗ്നി
विव्याधि <mark>ने-अ</mark> न्नानां —	विव्याधिने- <mark>ऽ</mark> न्नानां —
விவ்யாதி <sub>4</sub> னே- <mark>அ</mark> ன்னானாம்	விவ்யாதி <sub>4</sub> னே- <mark>5</mark> ன்னானாம்
വിവൃാധി <mark>നേ–അ</mark> ന്നാനാം	വിവൃാധിനേ– <mark>ട</mark> ന്നാനാം
सहस्रयोज <mark>ने अ</mark> वधन्वानि	सहस्रयोजने <mark>उ</mark> वधन्वानि
ஸஹஸ்ரயோஜ <mark>னே</mark>	ஸஹஸ்ரயோஜனே
। <mark>அ</mark> வத₄ன்வானி _	ı <mark>ऽ</mark> வத₄ன்வானி
സഹസ്രയോജ <mark>നേ</mark>	സഹസ്രയോജനേ —
<mark>അ</mark> വധന്വാനി	<mark>ട</mark> വധന്വാനി

विद्य <mark>ते अ</mark> यनाय	विद्यते <mark>ऽ</mark> यनाय —
வித் <sub>3</sub> ய <mark>தே அ</mark> ய்னாய	வித் <sub>3</sub> யதே5யனாய
വിദൃതേ <mark>അ</mark> യനായ	വിദ്യതേ <mark>ട</mark> യനായ
महत्यर्णव <mark>े अन्त</mark> रिक्षे — —	ग । ॥ महत्यर् <mark>णवे – ऽन्त</mark> रिक्षे – –
ı ı பாம் மஹத்யர்ண <mark>வே</mark> - <mark>அ</mark> ந்தரிக்ஷே	ı ı யூ மஹத்யர்ணவே- <mark>\$</mark> ந்தரிக்ஷே
മഹതൃർണ <mark>വേ–അന്</mark> തരിക്ഷേ	മഹതൃർണ <mark>വേ–ടന്ത</mark> രിക്ഷേ —
नमोऽग्न <mark>ये अफ्स</mark> ुमते	नमोऽग्न <mark>ये ऽ</mark> फ्सुमते
நமோऽக் <sub>3</sub> ன <mark>யே</mark> <mark>அ</mark> ப் <sub>2</sub> ஸுமதே	நமோ∑க் <sub>3</sub> னயே <mark>5</mark> ப் <sub>2</sub> ஸுமதே
നമോടഗ്ന <mark>യേ അഫ്</mark> സുമതേ	നമോടഗ്നയേ <mark>ട</mark> ഫ്പുമതേ
मिहायु <mark>षे अत</mark> ु देवः	मिहायु <mark>षेऽत्तु</mark> देवः
க் <sub>4</sub> <i>ரு</i> தமிஹாய <mark>ுஷே அ</mark> த்துதே <sub>3</sub> வ:	॥ க் <sub>4</sub> <i>ரு</i> த-மிஹாயுஷே <mark>ऽ</mark> த்து தே <sub>3</sub> வ:

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#### 3 **Swaram change for Dheerga Swaritam**

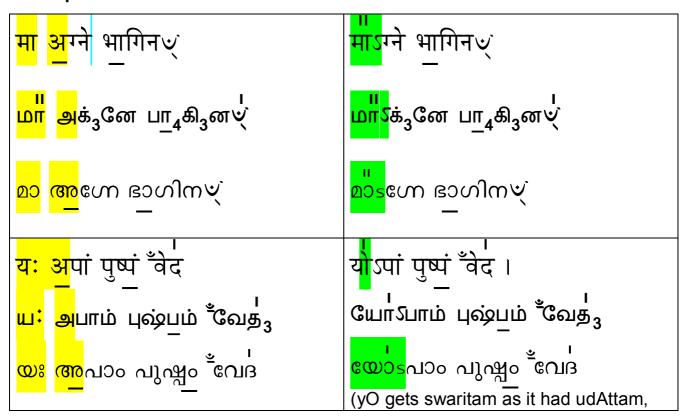
If the letter prior to Avagraham is a Dheerga letter (long) with a Swaritam and the aksharam after the Avagraha, is a Conjunct Consonant (joint letter), the Dheerga Swarita rule applies. The letter before avagraha becomes a Dheerga Swaritam as per rules of Dheerga Swaritam.

#### Rules from PS

12-9 When the elided 'a' is grave, the preceding diphthong (misra swara), if udAtta (acute), becomes Swarita (circumflex).

12-10 When it is udAtta (acute) the preceding diphthong/misra swara, if anudAtta (grave) becomes udAtta (acute).

#### **Example:**



	but does not become Dheega Swaritam
	since letter following'5' is a normal
	consonant 'pAm'
मा अमृतात्	मा <mark>ऽ</mark> मृतात्
பா <mark>அ</mark> ம் <i>ரு</i> தாத்	ப மா5ம் <i>ரு</i> தாத்
മാ <mark>അ</mark> മൃതാത്	മാടമൃതാത്
	(here 'mA' is not a Misra swaram
	retains it swaram does not acquire
	dheerga swaritam)

Please refer to the Article/Discussion note on Dheerga Swaritam.

Please analyse the other examples also which acquire Dheerga Swaritam from the Table under 2.5.

Note: The following two Sections are examples of the application of Avagraha Rules from PratiSakhyam. We have provided examples wherever it is easily found from regular Sukthams or common mantras. Where the rule applicability is found in mantras from Taittirlya Samhita, the reference is given as TS n.n.n.n. These examples are indicative and not every word or padam indicated in PratiSakhyam has been included.

(a reader may optionally skip the two sections if the reader does not want to get into too many details)

## 4 Rules from PS for Avagraha application(Elision)

PS 12-2 - The 'a' of asi, असि, அஸി, അസി is elided

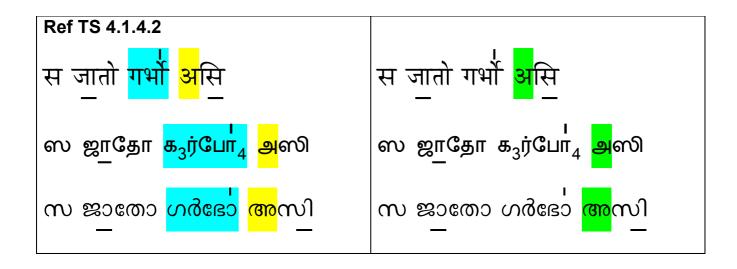
त्वमेव केवलं कर्ता <mark>अ</mark> सि – – –	त्वमेव केवलं कर्ता <mark>ऽ</mark> सि – – –
் த்வமேவ கேவலம் கர்த்தா ——————————————————————————————————	த்வமேவ தேவலம் கர்த்தா <mark>ऽ</mark> ஸி
<mark>அ</mark> സി	ത്വമേവ കേവലം
ത്വമേവ കേവലം	 കർത്താ <mark>ട</mark> സി
കർത്താ <mark>അ</mark> സി	
त्वं मूलाधार–स्थितो <mark>अ</mark> सि नित्यं —	त्वं मूलाधार–स्थितो <mark>ऽ</mark> सि नित्यं —
முலாதா <sub>4</sub> ர-ஸ்தி <sub>2</sub> தோ5ஸி	மலாதா <sub>4</sub> ர₋ஸ்தி₂தோ <i>ऽ</i> ஸி
நித்யம்	நித்யம்
ത്വം മൂലാധാര–സ്ഥിതോ	താം മൂലാധാര–സ്ഥിതോ <mark>ട</mark> സി
<mark>അ</mark> സിനിതൃം	നിത്യം _

PS 12-3 - But not when garbhaH, गर्भः, குர்ப:, ഗര്ഭം,

saMnaddhaH, संनद्धः, സந்நத்3த4ः, സംനദ്ധം,

yamaH, यमः, யம:, യമഃ,or bhadraH भद्रः, ப<sub>4</sub>த்ர: , ഭദ്രഃ

precedes the letter 'a'



PS 12-5 - Before j and gn, ज्, मन, ஐं, க் $_3$ ன, ജ്, ഗന, 'a' is elided <mark>if acute.</mark> (udAttam)

Note: Check examples available with 'agna' given below

PS - 12-6 Before gn,  $4\pi$ ,  $\dot{a}_3$  gam = 3 also when preceded by maH,  $\Pi$ :, u:,

മഃ, vacaH, वचः, ഖச:, വചഃ, <mark>dadhAnaH</mark> दधानः, த<sub>3</sub>தா<sub>4</sub>ன:, ദധാനഃ,

and *sthe*. स्थे. <mark>ஸ்தே</mark>2., സോ.

TS 4.1.3.1	
सध <mark>स्थे</mark> अग्निं	सधस्थे <mark>ऽ</mark> ग्निं — —
ஹத <sub>4</sub> <mark>ஸ்தே</mark> 2 <mark>அ</mark> க் <sub>3</sub> னிம்	ஹத <sub>4</sub> ஸ்தே <sub>2</sub> <mark>5</mark> க் <sub>3</sub> னிம்
സ് <mark>പസ്</mark> പേ <mark>അ</mark> ഗ്നിം	സധസ് <mark>പേട</mark> ഗ്നിം
TS 4.1.3.4	
दधानो अऽग्निर्.होता	वधानो <mark>ऽ</mark> ग्निर्.होता —
<mark>த<sub>3</sub>தா<sub>4</sub>னோ</mark> <mark>அ</mark> க் <sub>3</sub> னிர்.ஹோதா	ı த <sub>3</sub> தா <sub>4</sub> னோ <mark>5</mark> க் <sub>3</sub> னிர்.ஹோதா
<mark>ദധാനോ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> ഗ്നിർ ഹോതാ	ദധാനോ <mark>ട</mark> ഗ്നിർ ഹോതാ

**PS 12-7** - The 'a' is elided in abhyAvartin, apUpam, api dadhAmi, adyAnu, aditiH Sarma, agner jihvAm, agnayaH, paprayaH, asmAkam, asme dhatta, aSmA, aSvA aSyAma, amA, aryaman, asmatpASAn, asmin yaj~je, astA, avyathamAnA, abhidroham, adhAyi, adaH, atho, adugdhAH, ariShTAH, arathAH, arcanti, antar asyAm, atra stha, annAya, a~ggirasvat, and akaram. wherever found.

अभ्यावर्तिन्, अपूपम्, अपि दधामि, अद्यानु, अदितिः रार्म, अग्नेर् जिह्वाम्,

अग्नयः , पप्रयः, <mark>अस्माकम्</mark>, अस्मे धत्त, अञ्मा, अश्वा, अञ्चाम, अमा,

अर्यमन्, अस्मत्पाञ्चान्,अस्मिन् यज्ञे, अस्ता, अव्यथमाना, <mark>अभिद्रोहम्</mark>,

अधायि, अदः, <mark>अथो</mark>, अदुग्धाः, अरिष्टाः, अरथाः, अर्चन्ति,अन्तर् अस्याम्,

अत्र स्थ, अन्नाय, <mark>अङ्गिरस्वत्, अकरम्</mark>.

அப் $_4$ யாவர்தின், அபூபம், அபி த $_3$ தா $_4$ மி, அத் $_3$ யானு,

அதி $_3$ தி:  $\mathop{\mathrm{vv}}\nolimits$ ர்ம, அக் $_3$ னேர் ஜிஹ்வாம், அக் $_3$ னய: , பப்ரய:,

<mark>அஸ்மாகம்</mark>, அஸ்மே த $_{f 4}$ த்த, அஶ்மா, அஶ்வா, அஶ்யாம,

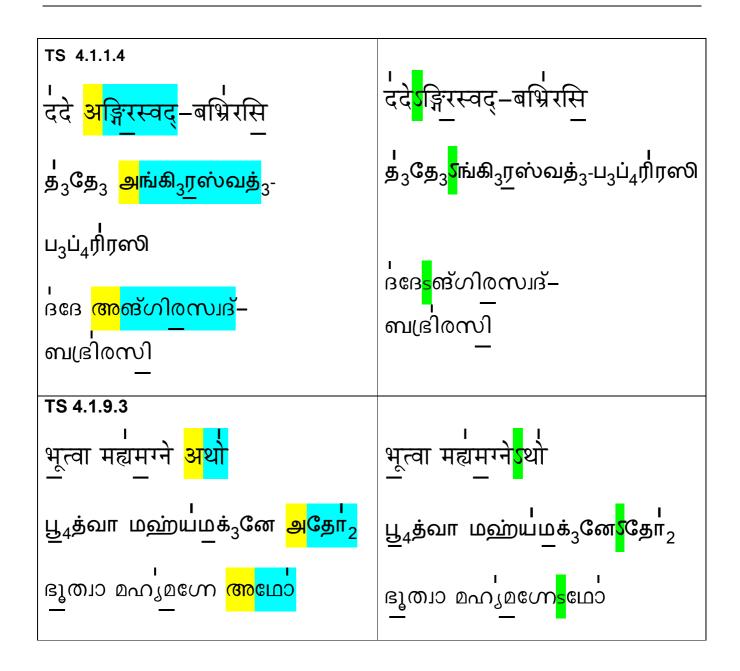
அமா, அர்யமன், அஸ்மத்பாஶான்,அஸ்மின் யஜ்ஞே,

அஸ்தா, அவ்யத $_2$ மானா, <mark>அபி $_4$ த்ரோ $_3$ ஹம்</mark>, அதா $_4$ யி, அத $_3$ :,

<mark>அதோ</mark>₂, அது₃க்₃தா₄:, அரிஷ்டா:, அரதா:, அர்சந்தி, அந்தர் அஸ்யாம், அத்ர ஸ்த, அன்னாய, <mark>அங்கி<sub>3</sub>ரஸ்வத்</mark>, <mark>அகரம</mark>். അഭ്യാവര്തിന്, അപൂപമ്, അപി ദധാമി, അദ്യാനു, അദിതിഃ ശര്മ, അഗ്നേര് ജിഹ്വാമ്, അഗ്നയഃ , പപ്രയഃ, <mark>അസ്മാകമ്</mark>, അസ്മേ ധത്ത, അശ്മാ, അശ്വാ വ്ഹെരെവെര് ഔന്ദ്, അശ്യാമ, അമാ, അരൃമന്, അസൂത്പാശാന്, അസ്തിന് യജ്ഞേ, അസ്താ, അവൃഥമാനാ, <mark>അഭിദ്രോഹമ്,</mark> അധായി, അദഃ, <mark>അഥ</mark>ോ, അദുഗ്ധാഃ, അരിഷ്ടാഃ, അരഥാഃ, അര്ചന്തി,അന്തര് അസ്യാമ്, അത്ര സ്ഥ, അന്നായ, <mark>അങ്ഗിരസ്വത്</mark>, <mark>അകരമ്.</mark> (Only indicative examples are given for few words)

| எக்று दैव्ये जने <mark>अभिद्रोहं</mark> | எக்று दैव्ये जने<mark>ऽ</mark>भिद्रोहं | எக்று दैव्ये जने<mark>ऽ</mark>भिद्रोहं | எக்று दैव्ये जने<mark>ऽ</mark>भिद्रोहं | தேவ்யே ஜனே <mark>ஃ</mark>பி<sub>4</sub>த்<sub>3</sub>ரோஹம் | அபி<sub>4</sub>த்<sub>3</sub>ரோஹம்

്വരുണ ദൈവ്യേ —	്വരുണ്ട ദൈവ്യേ —
ജനേ <mark>അ</mark> ഭി <u>ദ്രോ</u> ഹം	ജനേ <mark>ട</mark> ഭിദ്രോഹം —
गृणानो <mark>अस्माकं</mark> बोध्यविता तनूनां	गृणानो <mark>ऽस्माकं बोध्यविता तनूनां</mark> — — —
க் <sub>3</sub> <i>ரு</i> ணானோ <mark>அஸ்மாகம்</mark>	॥ । க் <sub>3</sub> <i>ரு</i> ணானோ <mark>5</mark> ஸ்மாகம்
போ <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>4</sub> யவிதா	போ <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>4</sub> யவிதா
ഗൃണ്വനോ <mark>അസ്മാകം</mark>	ഗൃണാനോ <mark>ട</mark> സ്മാകം
ബോധൃവിതാ തനൂനാം — —	ബോധൃവിതാ തനൂനാം — —
सत्वानोऽहं तेभ्यो <mark>अकरन्नमः</mark>	सत्वानोऽहं तेभ्यो <mark>ऽक</mark> ्रन्नमः
ı ஸத்வானோ∑ஹம் தேப்₄யோ₋	ı ஸத்வானோ∑ஹம் தேப்₄யோ₋
ு <mark>அ</mark> க <u>ர</u> ன் நம்:	ு <mark>S</mark> க <u>ர</u> ன் நம்:
് സത്വാനോടഹം തേഭ്യോ —	। സത്വാനോടഹം തേഭ്യോ —
<mark>അ</mark> കരന്നമഃ	<mark>sക</mark> രന്നമഃ



PS 12-8 - An 'a' is elided when preceded by gAhamAnaH, jAyamAnaH, hetayaH, manyamAnaH, vanaspatibhyaH, patE, sridhaH, tapasaH, svadhAvaH, bhAmitaH, agnayaH, Ayo, adhvaryo, and krato.

<mark>गाहमानः</mark>, <mark>जायमानः</mark>, <mark>हेतय</mark>ः, मन्यमानः, वनस्पतिभ्यः, <mark>पते</mark>, स्रिधः, तपसः,

स्वधावः, भामितः, अग्नयः, आयो, अध्वर्यो, क्रतो.

<mark>கா<sub>3</sub>ஹமான:</mark>, ஜாயமான:, <mark>ஹேதய</mark>:, மன்யமான:,

ഖങ്ങസ്பதிப் $_4$ ய:, பதே, ஸ்ரித $_4$ :, தபஸ:, ஸ்வதா $_4$ வ:, பா $_4$ மித:,

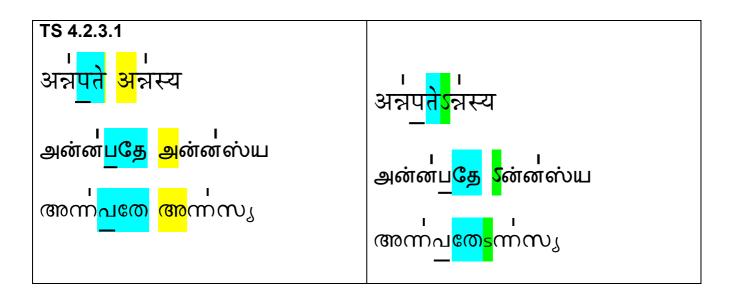
அக்<sub>3</sub>னய:, ஆயோ, அத்<sub>4</sub>வர்யோ, க்ரதோ

<mark>ഗാഹമാന</mark>ഃ, <mark>ജായമാന</mark>ഃ, <mark>ഹേതയ</mark>ഃ, മനൃമാനഃ, വനസ്പതിഭൃഃ, <mark>പതേ,</mark>

സ്രിധഃ, തപസഃ, സ്വധാവഃ, ഭാമിതഃ, അഗ്നയഃ, ആയോ,

അധാര്യോ, ക്രതോ.

<mark>അ</mark> നൃ–മസ്മന്നി —	മസ്മന്നി —
गाहमानः अदायो वीरञ्जातमन्युरिन्द्रः	गाहमा <mark>नोऽ</mark> दायो वीरञ्जातमन्युरिन्द्रः
ப கா <sub>3</sub> ஹமானோ₋ <mark>அ</mark> தா <sub>3</sub> யோ	, கா <sub>3</sub> ஹமானோ- <mark>5</mark> தா <sub>3</sub> யோ
। வீர்ஶ்-ஶ்தமன்யு ரிந்த் <sub>3</sub> ர: 	। வீரஶ்-ஶாதமன்யு ரிந்த் <sub>3</sub> ர:
<mark>ഗാഹമാന</mark> ഃ <mark>അ</mark> ദായോ വീരശ്ശതമന്യൂരിന്ദ്രഃ	ഗാഹമാ <mark>നോടദാ</mark> യോ വീരശ്ശതമനുൂരിന്ദ്രഃ
TS 2.4.14.1 <mark>जायमानो अ</mark> हां केतुरुषसा	। ॥ जायम <mark>ानोऽ</mark> ह्नां केतुरुषसा
<mark>ஜாய்மானோ</mark> அஹ்னாங்	ப ஜாயமா <mark>னோ</mark> <mark>5</mark> ஹ்னாங்
<u>தேதுரு</u> ஒஸா	<u>தேதுரு</u> ஷஸா
<mark>ജായമാനോ</mark> അഹ്നാം	ജായമ <mark>ാനോ</mark> ടഹ്നാം
കേതുരുഷസാ 	കേതുരുഷസാ 



## 4.1 PS Rules for Exclusions(Exceptions)-Non Elision

PS 11-3 - The 'a' is not elided in the following sections:

those beginning with dhAtA rAtiH and upa; juSHTa and SyenAya; dhruvakShitiH, iyam eva sA yA, and agnir mUrdhA;

धाता रातिः उपः जुष्ट ,श्येनायः ध्रुविक्षितिः, इयम् एव सा या,

अग्निर् मूर्धाः;

தா<sub>4</sub>தா ராதி: , உப; ஜுஷ்ட, ஶ்யேனாய, த்<sub>4</sub>ருவக்ஷிதி:, இயம்

ஏவ ஸா யா, அக் $_3$ னிர் மூர்தா $_4$ 

ധാതാ രാതിഃ ഉപ; ജുഷ്ട ,ശ്യേനായ; ധ്രുവക്ഷിതിഃ,,

ഇയമ് ഏവ സാ യാ, അഗ്നിര് മൂര്ധാ;

those styled *vAjapeya*; *ukhya*; *vikarSha*, *vihavya*, *hiraNyavarNIya*, *yAjyA*, and *mahApRuShThya*.

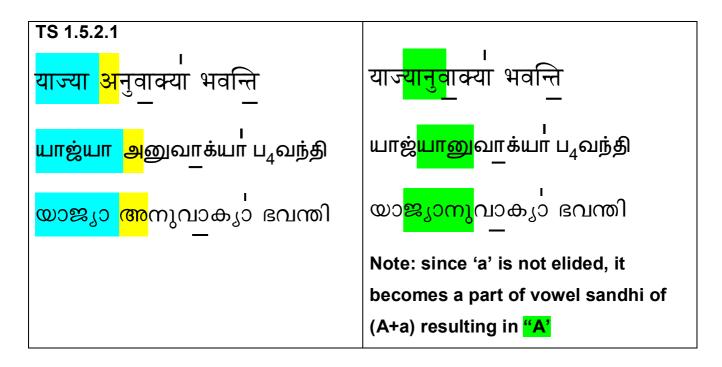
वाजपेय; उख्य; विकर्ष, विहव्य, हिरण्यवर्णीय, याज्या, महापृष्य.

வாஜபேய; உக் $_2$ ய; விகர்ஷ, விஹவ்ய, ஹிரண்யவர்ணீய,

யாஜ்யா, மஹாப்*ரு*ஷ்ட்ய

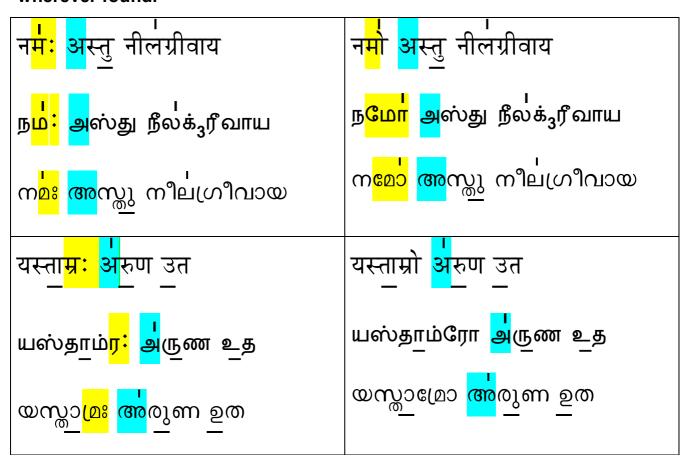
വാജപേയ; ഉഖ്യ; വികര്ഷ, വിഹവ്യ, ഹിരണൃവര്ണീയ,

യാജ്യാ, മഹാപൃഷ്പ്യ.



(PS 11-3) with the first and the next to the last (anuvakam 10) of the *rudra* chapter;

The rule highlighted in yellow above is a general exemption to elision in the Rudra Anuvakams (1 and 10) for all non-elision of letter 'a' to avagraha wherever found.



**PS 11-4** - Also in *a(gm)hasaH*, *a(gm)hatiH*, *aniShTRutaH*, *avantv asmAn*, *avadyAt*, and *ahani*.

அ(க்ம்)ஹஸ:, அ(க்ம்)ஹதி:, அனிஷ்ட்ருத:,

അ(ഗ്മ്)ഹസഃ, അ(ഗ്മ്)ഹതിഃ, അനിഷ്ടൃതഃ, <mark>അവന്താന്,</mark>

<mark>അവദ്യാത്,</mark> അഹനി. ।

मित्रम <mark>हो अवद्यात्</mark>	मित्रम <mark>हो अ</mark> वद्यात्
நிதோ <sub>3</sub> மித்ரம <mark>ஹோ அவுத்<sub>3</sub>யாத</mark> ்	நிதோ <sub>3</sub> மித்ரம <mark>ஹோ அ</mark> வத் <sub>3</sub> யாத்
മിത്രമ <mark>ഹോ അവദ്യാത്</mark>	മിത്രമ <mark>ഹോ അ</mark> വദൃാത്
TS 4.4.12.1	
शु <mark>क्रे अहन्यो</mark> जसीना	शुक्रे <mark>अ</mark> हन्योजसीना 
ஶൗக் <mark>ரே அஹன்யோ</mark> ஜஸீனா	ஶுக்ரே <mark>அ</mark> ஹன்யோஜஸீனா
ശ <mark>ുക്രേ അഹന്യോ</mark> ജസീനാ	ശുക്രേ <mark>അ</mark> ഹന്യോജസീനാ
(it is Sandhi of aha <mark>ni+Oja</mark> sInA)	
TS 2.6.12.3	
ब्रुवन्तु <mark>ते</mark> <mark>अवन्त्वस्मान्</mark>	ब्रुवन्तु ते <mark>अ</mark> वन्त्वस्मान्
ப் <sub>3</sub> ருவந்து <mark>தே அவந்த்வஸ்மான்</mark>	ப் <sub>3</sub> ருவந்து தே <mark>அ</mark> வந்த்வஸ்மான்

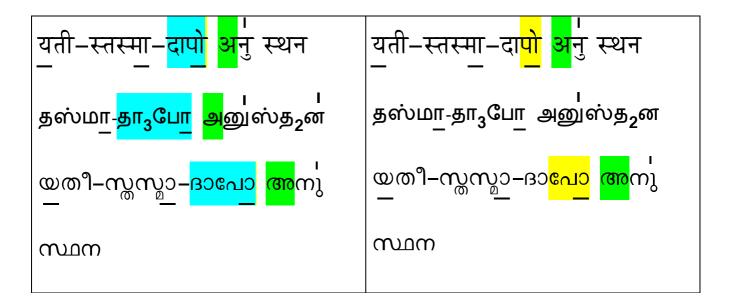
PS 11-5 Also in anu, अनु, എത്വ, അനു, when preceded by gharmAsaH,

ApaH, martaH, rathaH, tvaH, datte, and vAtaH. ||

घर्मासः, <mark>आपः</mark>, मर्तः, रथः, त्वः, दत्ते, वातः. ॥

க<sub>4</sub>ர்மாஸ:, ஆப:, மர்த:, ரத:, த்வ:, த $_3$ த்தே, வாத:.

ഘര്മാസഃ, ആപഃ, മര്തഃ, രഥഃ, താഃ, ദത്തെ, വാതഃ. ॥

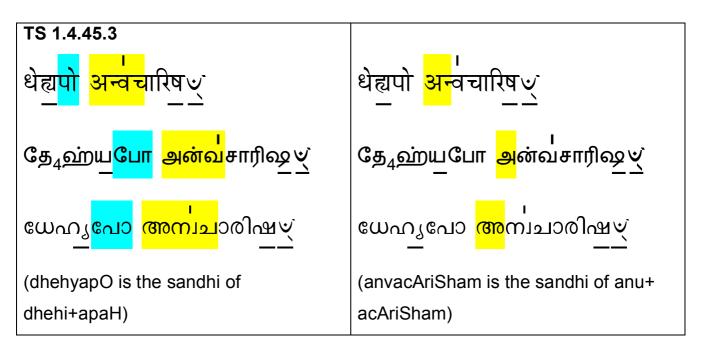


PS 11-6 Also (after vAtaH) in abhi, vAtu and apaH. ||

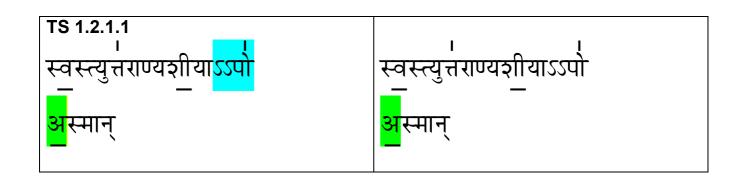
TS 7.4.20.1	
यद्- <mark>वातो</mark> <mark>अ</mark> पा	यद्-वातो <mark>अ</mark> पा
யத் <sub>3</sub> - <mark>வாதோ</mark> <mark>அ</mark> போ	பத் <sub>3</sub> -வாதோ <mark>அ</mark> போ
യദ്– <mark>വാതോ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> പോ	യദ്–വാതോ <mark>അ</mark> പോ
TS 7.4.17.1	
मयोभूर्वातो अभि वातूस्रा	मयोभूर्वातो <mark>अ</mark> भि वातूस्रा ––
மயோபூ₄ர் <mark>வாதோ</mark> <mark>அ</mark> பி₄	மயோபூ₄ர்வாதோ <mark>அ</mark> பி₄
। வாதூஸ்ரா —	। வாதூஸ்ரா 
മയോഭൂർ <mark>വാതോ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> ഭി	മയോഭൂർവാതോ <mark>അ</mark> ഭി
വാതൂസ്രാ —	വാതൂസാ 

**PS 11-7** - Also (after apaH) in anu and agamat.





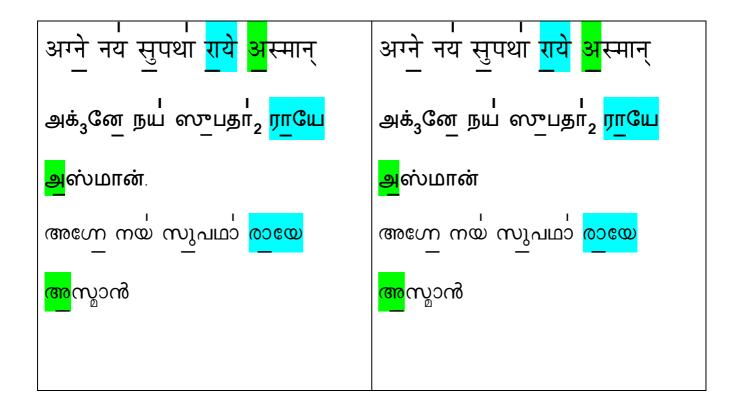
PS 11-8 - Also in *adbhiH*, *apAM napAt*, and *asmAn*, when preceded by *ApaH* आपः ஆப:, ആപഃ. ,अद्भिः, अपां नपात्, <mark>अस्मान्</mark>, அத்<sub>3</sub>பி<sub>4</sub>ः, அபாம் நபாத், அஸ்மான்,അദ്ഭിം, അപാം നപാത്, അസ്താന്, .

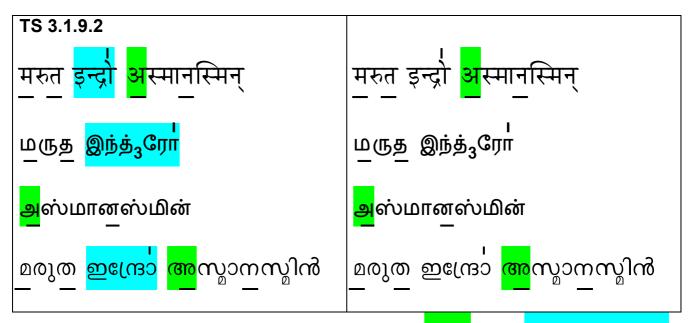




PS **11-9** In *asmAn*, अस्मान्, <mark>அஸ்மான</mark>ं, അസ്മാന്, also, if followed by *a*, when *rAye*, *saH*, and *indraH* precede.

राये, सः, इन्द्रः ராயே, ஸ:, இந்த்<sub>3</sub>ர: രായേ, സഃ, ഇന്ദ്രഃ



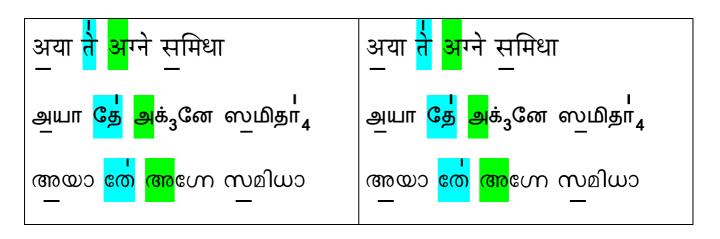


PS - 11-10 Also in *adya*, *andhaH*, *a(gm)SuH*, and <mark>agne,</mark> when tE, ते, தே, തേ

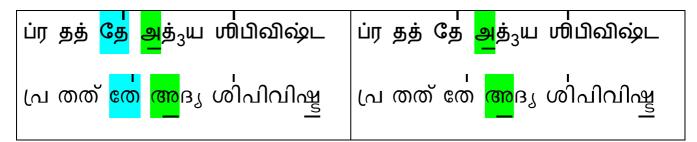
precedes अद्य, अन्धः, अ(गम्)शुः, अग्ने,

அத் $_3$ ய, அந்த $_4$ :, அ(க்ம்) $\cup$  $\cup$  $\cup$ :, அக் $_3$ னே,

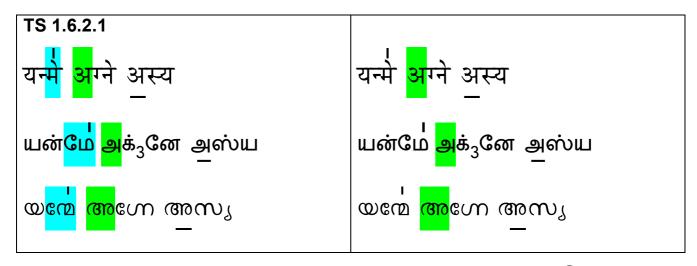
അന്ധഃ, അ(ഗ്മ്)ശുഃ, അഗ്നേ,



सप्त <mark>ते अ</mark> ग्ने समिधः —	सप्त <mark>ते अ</mark> ग्ने समिधः —
ஸ_ப்த <mark>தே</mark> <mark>அ</mark> க் <sub>3</sub> னே ஸ_மித்₄ஸ்	உப்த <mark>தே</mark> <mark>அ</mark> க் <sub>3</sub> னே உமித் <sub>4</sub> ஸ்
സപ് <mark>തത</mark> േ <mark>അ</mark> ഗ്നേ സമിധഃ	സപ്ത <mark>തേ അ</mark> ഗ്നേ സമിധഃ
TS 1.2.6.1	
अ⊍्शुना <mark>ते अ</mark> थ्शुः ——	अण्शुना ते <mark>अ</mark> ण्शुः ——
அல்முவு <mark>தே</mark> <mark>அ</mark> ல்மு:	ப அல்முவா தே <mark>அ</mark> ல்மு:
അ <u>~്</u> ശുനാ <mark>തേ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> ~്ശുഃ	അയ്ശുനാ തേ <mark>അ</mark> യ്ശുഃ
TS 1.4.4.1	
उपो ते अन्धो	उपो ते अन्धो
உப <mark>ோ தே அ</mark> ந்தோ <sub>4</sub>	ப உபோ தே <mark>அ</mark> ந்தோ <sub>4</sub>
ഉപോ <mark>തേ</mark> അസോ	ഉപോ തേ <mark>അ</mark> ന്ധോ
TS 2.2.12.5	
प्र तत् <mark>ते अ</mark> द्य शिपिविष्ट	प्र तत् ते <mark>अ</mark> द्य शिपिविष्ट —

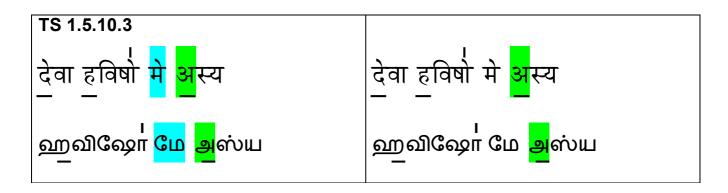


PS 11-11 In agne, அச்<sub>3</sub>னே, അഗ്നേ, also, when preceded by me मे, மே. മേ.



PS 11-12 As also, in asya, अस्य, அஸ்ய, അസ്യ, aSvinA, अश्विना,

அம்வினா, അശ്ചിനാ, and *aparA*,अपरा,அபரா,അപരാ.



ഹവിഷോ <mark>മേ അ</mark> സൃ	ഹവിഷോ മേ <mark>അ</mark> സൃ
TS 3.2.5.4	
पुन <mark>र्मे अ</mark> श्विना युवं	। पुनर्मे <mark>अ</mark> श्विना <u>य</u> ुवं
புனர் <mark>மே அ</mark> ஶ்வினா யுவஞ்	ப புனர்மே <mark>அ</mark> ஶ்வினா யுவஞ்
പുനർ <mark>മേ അ</mark> ശ്വിനാ യുവം	പുനർമേ <mark>അ</mark> ശിനാ യുവം
TS 6.6.7.2	
ँयद्वा <mark>में अ</mark> परागतं	ँयद्वा मे <mark>अ</mark> परागतं —
்யத் <sub>3</sub> வா <mark>மே</mark> <mark>அ</mark> பராக <sub>3</sub> தம்	்யத் <sub>3</sub> வா மே <mark>அ</mark> பராக <sub>3</sub> தம்
്യദ്വ <mark>ാ മേ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> പരാഗതം	യദ്വാ മേ <mark>അ</mark> പരാഗതം

PS -11-13 Also in *asat*, असत्, அஸத், അസത്, <mark>agniH, अग्निः,</mark>

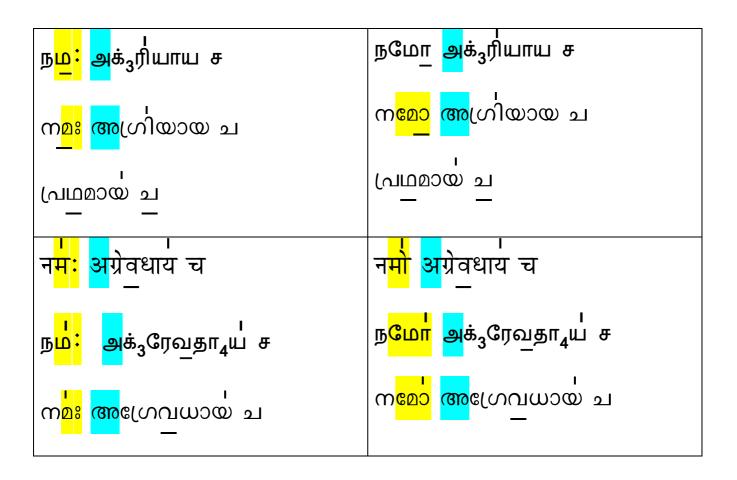
<mark>அக்<sub>3</sub>னி:,</mark> അഗ്നിഃ, agha, अघ, அக<sub>4</sub>, അഘ, antamaH, अन्तमः,

அந்தம:, അന്തമഃ, abhi, अभि, அபி $_{4}$ , അഭി, asmin, अस्मिन्,

அஸ்மின், അസ്മിന്, and *adya pathi*, अद्य पिथ, அத்<sub>3</sub>ய பதி,അദ്യ പഥി,when preceded by *naH*. नः, நः, നഃ

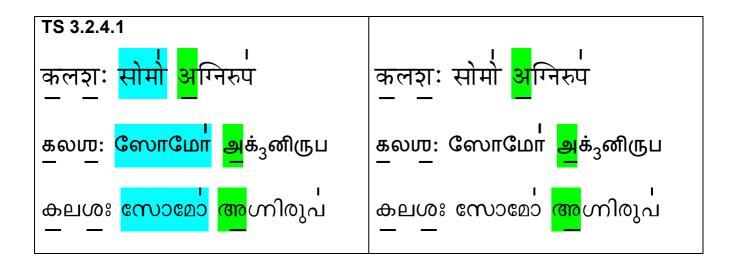
शिशा <mark>नो अ</mark> ग्निः क्रतुभि	शिशा <mark>नो अ</mark> ग्निः क्रतुभि
ப் பிரியா <mark>னோ அ</mark> க் <sub>3</sub> னி: க்ரதுபி <sub>4</sub> ஸ்	பிரா <mark>னோ அ</mark> க் <sub>3</sub> னி: க்ரதுபி <sub>4</sub> ஸ்
ശിശ <mark>ാനോ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> ഗ്നിഃ ക്രതുഭി	ശിശാ <mark>നോ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> ഗ്നിഃ ക്രതുഭി
TS 1.2.3.1	
सुपारा नो असद् वशे	सुपारा नो <mark>अ</mark> सद् वशे
ஸுபாரா <mark>நோ</mark> <mark>அ</mark> ஸுத் <sub>3</sub> வரே	ஸுபாரா நோ <mark>அ</mark> ஸத் <sub>3</sub> வரே
സുപാരാ <mark>നോ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> സദ് വശേ	സുപാരാ നോ <mark>അ</mark> സദ് വശേ
TS 1.3.4.1	
स्वाहाऽय <mark>न्नी</mark> अग्निर्वरिवः	स्वाहाऽयन्नो <mark>अ</mark> ग्निर्वरिवः —
ം ച്ചാപ്പായ് <mark>ബോ</mark>	் ஸ்வாஹா 5யன்னோ ப
<mark>அ</mark> க் <sub>3</sub> னிர்வரிவ:	<mark>அ</mark> க் <sub>3</sub> னிர்வரிவ:

സ്വാഹാടയ <mark>ന്നോ</mark>	സ്വാഹാടയന്നോ —			
<mark>അ</mark> ഗ്നിർവരിവഃ	<mark>അ</mark> ഗ്നിർവരിവഃ			
<b>PS 11-14</b> Also in <i>agre</i> , अग्रे, அக் <sub>3</sub> ரே,	PS 11-14 Also in <i>agre</i> , अग्रे, அக் <sub>3</sub> ரே, അഗ്രേ, <mark>aSvebhyaH,</mark>			
அரு்வேப் <sub>4</sub> ய:, അശോഭ്യഃ, अश्वेभ्यः, and <i>agriyAya</i> , <mark>अग्रियाय,</mark>				
அக் <sub>3</sub> ரியாய, അഗ്രിയായ, when preceded by <i>namaH</i> . नमः, நம:, നമഃ.				
न <mark>मः अश्वेभ्यः अ</mark> श्वपतिभ्यश्च	नमो <mark>अ</mark> श्वेभ्यो <mark>ऽश्व</mark> पतिभ्यश्च			
ந <mark>ம</mark> ∶் <mark>அ</mark> ஶ்வேப்₄யோ	நமோ <mark>அ</mark> ஶ்வேப்₄யோ			
ருற்பு நிர் <sup>4</sup> ள்டிக் இந்திர் <sup>4</sup> ள்ளுக்	ı ऽஶ்வபதிப்₄யஶ்ச			
ന <mark>മ</mark> ഃ <mark>അ</mark> ശ <mark>േഷ്ട്ര</mark> ം	നമോ <mark>അ</mark> ശ്വേഭ്യോ			
<mark>അ</mark> ശിപതിഭൃശ്ച	<mark>ടശ</mark> ാപതിഭൃശ്ച			
न <mark>मः अ</mark> ग्रियाय च प्रथमाय	न <mark>मो अ</mark> ग्रियाय च प्रथमाय			



PS 11-15 Also when AvinnaH आवित्रः ஆவின்ன: ആവിന്നഃ or somaH

सोमः ஸோம: സോമം precedes and agni अग्नि அக்னி അഗ്നി follows.



PS 11-16 Also 'a' is retained when preceded by dhlrAsaH, adabdhAsaH, ekAdaSAsaH, RuShINAM putraH, SAryAte, aShAdhaH, pitAraH, pRuthivI yaj~je, Asate ye, gRuhNAmy agre, vA(gm) eShaH, jaj~je, sa(gm)sphAnaH, yuvayor yaH, pRuShThe, patir vaH, go, SuShmaH, puvaH, samiddhaH, RuShabhaH, pAthaH, vacaH, varShiShThe, juShANo, yo rudraH, or vRuShNaH. ||

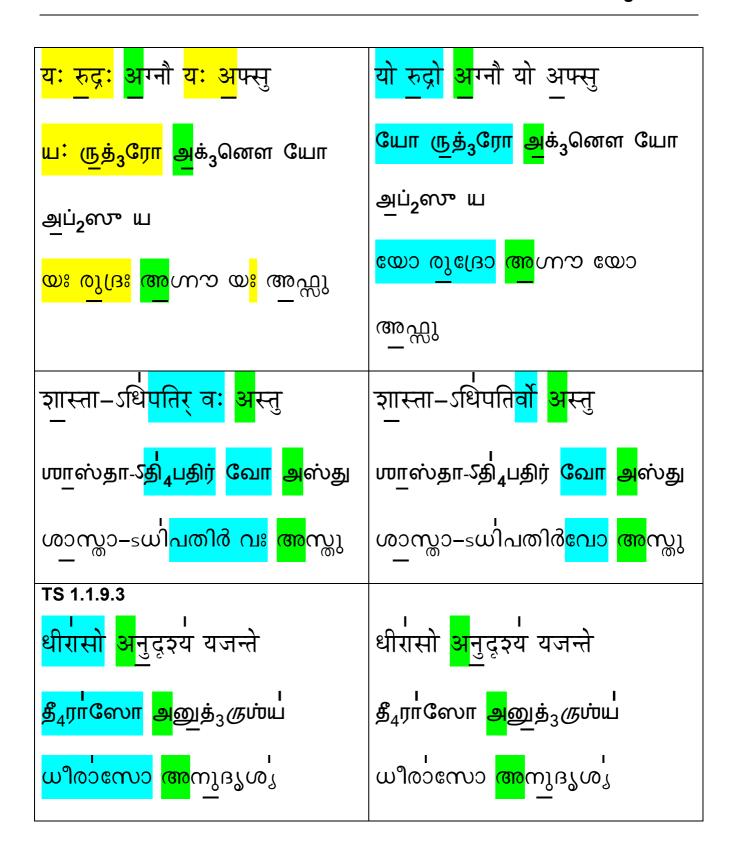
धीरासः, अदब्धासः, एकादशासः, ऋषीणां पुत्रः, <mark>शार्याते,</mark> अषाधः, पितारः,

पृथिवी यज्ञे, आसते ये, गृह्णाम्य् अग्रे, वा(ग्म्) एषः, जज्ञे, स(ग्म्)स्फानः,

युवयोर् यः, पृष्ठे, <mark>पतिर् वः</mark>, गो, शुष्मः, पुवः, समिद्धः, ऋषभः, पाथः,

वचः, वर्षिष्ठे, जुषाणो, <mark>यो रुद्रः</mark>, वृष्णः. ॥

தீ $_4$ ராஸ:, அத $_3$ ப் $_3$ தா $_4$ ஸ:, ஏகாத $_3$ ஶாஸ:, *ரு*ஷீணாம் புத்ர:,  $rac{\mathbf{vorr}$ ர்<mark>யாதே</mark> அஷாத $_{\mathbf{4}}$ :, பிதார:, ப்*ரு*தி $_{\mathbf{2}}$ வீ யஜ்ஞே, ஆஸதே யே, க் $_3$ ருஹ்ணாம்ய் அக் $_3$ ரே, வா(க்ம்) ஏஷ:, ஜஜ்ஞே, ஸ(க்ம்)ஸ்பா $_2$ ன:, யுவயோர் ய:, ப்*ரு*ஷ்டே $_2$ , <mark>பதிர் வ:</mark>, கோ, vvுஷ்ம:, புவ:, ஸமித் $_3$ த $_4$ :, vுஷப $_4$ :, பாத $_2$ :, வச:, வர்ஷிஷ்டே $_2$ , ஜுஷாணோ, <mark>யோ ருத்₃ர:</mark>, வ்*ரு*ஷ்ண:. ∥ ധീരാസഃ, അദബ്ലാസഃ, ഏകാദശാസഃ, ഋഷീണാം പുത്രഃ, <mark>ശാര്യാതേ</mark> അഷാഹഃ, പിതാരഃ, പൃഥിവീ യജ്ഞേ, ആസതേ യേ, ഗൃഹ്ണാമു് അഗ്രേ, വാ(ഗ്മ്) ഏഷഃ, ജജ്ഞേ, സ(ഗ്മ്)സ്റ്റാനഃ, യുവയോര് യഃ, പൃഷ്പേ, <mark>പതിര് വ</mark>ഃ, ഗോ, ശുഷ്മഃ, പുവഃ, സമിദ്ധഃ, ഋഷഭഃ, പാഥഃ, വചഃ, വര്ഷിഷ്പേ, ജുഷാണോ, <mark>യോ രുദ്ര</mark>ഃ, ഒര് വൃഷ്ണഃ. ॥





PS 11-17 Also in aratim, asya yaj~jasya, atidrutaH, ati yanti, anRuNaH, aviShyan, anamlvaH, anneShu, arciH, ajltAn, ajyAnim, ahniyAH, ambAli, arvantam, astu, akRuNot, a~ggiraH, apsu yaH, askabhAyat, acyutaH, aSvasaniH, asthabhiH, aSiSret, a~gge, and aghniya. ॥ 11-17 ॥ अरितम्, अस्य यज्ञस्य, अतिद्गृतः, अति यन्ति, अनृणः, अविष्यन्, अनमीवः, अन्नेषु, अर्चिः, अजीतान्, अज्यानिम्, अह्रियाः, अम्बालि, अर्वन्तम्, अस्तु, अकृणोत्, अङ्गिरः, अप्सु यः, अस्कभायत्, अच्युतः, अश्वसिनः, अस्थिभः, अशिश्रेत्, अङ्गे, अध्नियः. अम्बालि, अश्वसिनः, अस्थिभः, अशिश्रेत्, अङ्गे, अध्नियः. अम्बालि, अश्वसिनः, अस्थिभः, अशिश्रेत्, अङ्गे, अध्नियः. अश्वसिनः, अल्लेखः, अल्लेखः, अल्लेखः, अल्लेखः, अल्लेखः, अल्लेखः, अलंखिकः, अणंकीः,

அஜீதான், அஜ்யானிம், அஹ்னியா:, அம்பா<sub>3</sub>லி, அர்வந்தம், அஸ்து, அக்*ரு*ணோத், அங்கி<sub>3</sub>ர:, <mark>அப்<sub>2</sub>ஸு ய:</mark>, <mark>அஸ்கபா<sub>4</sub>யத்</mark>, அச்யுத:, அஶ்வஸனி:, <mark>அஸ்த<sub>2</sub>பி:</mark>, அஶிஶ்ரேத், அங்கே<sub>3</sub>, அக்<sub>4</sub>னிய.

അരതിമ്, അസ്യ യജ്ഞസ്യ, അതിദ്രുതഃ, അതി യന്തി, അന്യണഃ, അവിഷ്യന്, അനമീവഃ, <mark>അന്നേഷു</mark>, അര്ചിഃ, അജീതാന്, അജ്യാനിമ്, അഹ്നിയാഃ, അമ്ബാലി, അരാന്തമ്, അസ്തു, അകൃണോത്, അങ്ഗിരഃ, <mark>അപ്സു യ</mark>ം, <mark>അസ്കഭായത്</mark>, അച്യുതഃ, അശാസനിഃ, <mark>അസ്ഥഭി</mark>ഃ, അശിശ്രേത്, അങ്ഗേ, അന്ദ് അഘ്ലിയ. ല

यः <u>फ</u>द्रः अग्नौ <mark>यः अफ्सु यः</mark> யः <u>ரு</u>த்<sub>3</sub>ரோ அக்<sub>3</sub>னை <mark>ய</mark>ः யோ <u>ர</u>ுத்<sub>3</sub>ரோ அக்<sub>3</sub>னை <mark>ய</mark>ோ

<mark>ച്ചப്<sub>2</sub>ണ</mark> ധ	<mark>ച്ചப்<sub>2</sub>ണ</mark> ധ		
യഃ രുദ്രഃ ആഗ്നൗ <mark>യ</mark> ഃ <mark>അഫ്</mark> സു	യോ രുദ്രോ അഗ്നൗ		
യഃ	<mark>യോ അ</mark> ഫ്സു യ		
ये अन्नेषु विविध्यन्ति —	ये अन्नेषु विविध्यन्ति —		
<mark>யே அன்னே</mark> ஓு விவித் <sub>4</sub> யந்தி	யே <mark>அன்னே</mark> ஹ விவித் <sub>4</sub> யந் <u>தி</u>		
<mark>യേ അന്നേഷു</mark> വിവിധൃന്തി	യ അന്നേഷു വിവിധൃന്തി		
यो अस्कभाय -दुत्तरण्	यो <mark>अस्</mark> कभाय-दुत्तर्ण् —		
போ <mark>அஸ்கபா<sub>4</sub>ய</mark> து <sub>3</sub> த்தர்∕்	போ <mark>அஸ்கபா</mark> ₄யது₃த்தரஜ்		
<mark>യോ അസ്ക്ഭായ</mark> –ദുത്തര <i>്</i>	<mark>യോ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> സ്ക്ഭായ–ദുത്തര <i>്</i>		
रा <mark>न्नः</mark> अस्तु द्विपदे	श्राह्मे अस्तु द्विपदे		
ருன் <mark>ன:் அஸ்து</mark> த் <sub>3</sub> விபதே <sub>3</sub>	ருன் <mark>னோ் அஸ்து</mark> த் <sub>3</sub> விபதே <sub>3</sub>		

ശ <mark>ന്ന</mark> <mark>അസ്തു</mark> ദ്വിപദേ	ശ <mark>ന്നോ അന്തു</mark> ദ്വിപദേ
मित्रधेय <mark>न्नः</mark> अस्तु	मित्रधेय <mark>न्नो अस्तु</mark>
ப மித்ரதே₄யன் <mark>ன:்</mark> <mark>அஸ்து</mark>	ப மித் <u>ர</u> தே <sub>4</sub> யன் <mark>னோ</mark> <mark>அஸ்து</mark>
മിത്രധേയ <mark>ന്ന</mark> ះ <mark>അസ്തു</mark>	മിത്രധേയ <mark>ന്നോ</mark> <mark>അസ്തു</mark>
इन्द्रो दधी <mark>चो अस्तभिः</mark>	इन्द्रो दधीचो अस्तिभिः
இந்த் <sub>3</sub> ரோ த <sub>3</sub> தீ <sub>4</sub> சோ <mark>அ</mark> ஸ்தபி <sub>4</sub> :	இந்த் <sub>3</sub> ரோ த <sub>3</sub> தீ <sub>4</sub> சோ <mark>அ</mark> ஸ்தபி <sub>4</sub> :
ഇന്ദ്രോ ദധ <mark>ീചോ അന്</mark> തഭിഃ	ഇന്ദ്രോ ദധീചോ <mark>അ</mark> ന്തുഭിഃ
मूर्ख्यानं दि <mark>वो</mark> <mark>अरतिं</mark>	मूर्छानं दिवो <mark>अ</mark> रतिं
மூர்த் <sub>3</sub> தா <sub>4</sub> னம் தி <sub>3</sub> <mark>வோ <mark>அ</mark>ரதிம்</mark>	மூர்த் <sub>3</sub> தா <sub>4</sub> னம் தி <sub>3</sub> வோ <mark>அ</mark> ரதிம்
മൂർദ്ധാനം ദി <mark>വോ <mark>അ</mark>രതിം</mark>	മൂർദ്ധാനം ദിവോ <mark>അ</mark> രതിം
TS 1.3.10.1	
प्र <mark>ाणो अङ्गेअङ्गे</mark> नि	प्राणो <mark>अ</mark> ङ्गेअङ्गे नि —

ப்ரா <mark>ணோ அங்கே அங்க</mark> ே	ப்ராணோ <mark>அ</mark> ங்கே அங்கே 
പ്ര <mark>ാണോ</mark> <mark>അങ്ഗേഅങ്ഗേ</mark>	പ്രാണോ <mark>അ</mark> ങ്ഗേഅങ്ഗേ
TS 1.2.12.1	
नामाग <mark>्ने अङ्गिरो</mark> योऽस्यां	नामाग्ने <mark>अ</mark> ङ्गिरो योऽस्यां
நாமாக் <sub>3</sub> <mark>னே</mark> <mark>அங்கிரோ</mark>	நாமாக் <sub>3</sub> னே <mark>அ</mark> ங்கிரோ
ய யோ5ஸ்யாம்	ய யோ5ஸ்யாம்
നാമാ <mark>ഗ്നേ അങ്ഗിരോ</mark>	നാമാഗ്നേ <mark>അ</mark> ങ്ഗിരോ
യോടസൃാം	യോടസ്യാം
TS 7.4.19.1 अं <mark>बे</mark> <mark>अं</mark> बाल्यंबिके	अंबे <mark>अ</mark> ंबाल्यंबिके — — ! .
 அம் <mark>பே<sub>3</sub> அ</mark> ம்பா <sub>3</sub> ல்யம்பி <sub>3</sub> கே	அம்பே <sub>3</sub> <mark>அ</mark> ம்பா <sub>3</sub> ல்யம்பி <sub>3</sub> கே
അം <mark>ബേ</mark> <mark>അ</mark> ംബാലൃംബികേ	അംബേ <mark>അ</mark> ംബാല്യംബികേ —

### 4.2 Importance of Avagraha during recital:

The Avagraha stands for the letter 'a' in many places during recital.

When the Avagraha is missed out, the intended meaning becomes exactly **the** opposite in many cases.

#### **Examples:**

Here the word 'alakshmir me' which has got avagraha for 'a' means 'my daridram, lack of wealth or poverty. If 'a' sound of the avagraha is not recited properly we may end up meaning 'lakshmir me' 'my wealth, prosperity'.

We may end up saying please **destroy/remove my wealth/prosperity** instead of saying **destroy/remove my poverty/lack of wealth/daridra**.

The same holds for Chamkam recital (example Anuvaham 3) where 'abhayam, anamitram, amrutam all have avagraha.

Not reciting the avagraha properly, may result in entirely opposite meaning.

### 4.3 Techniques to recite Avagraha

1. If an Avagraha follows a word or padam, the avagraha must be recited together with previous word and padam. In some schools, the rendering of Chamakam is made in sets of 6 or 8 words (of abheestas); if avagraham comes after a break of a set of 6 or 8 words, the avagraha is stressed as

- 'a'. This is a method of rendering only.

  Not all schools may follow this method.
- 2. If the Avagraha 'a' comes, the previous word 'aa',ae' 'O' is extended by the half maatra time scale to give the effect of the 'a' hanging in between.
- 3. If the Avagraha 'aa' comes, the previous word 'aa',ae' 'O' is extended by the one maatra time scale to give the effect of the 'aa' hanging in between.
- 4. Another method is you learn to say 'a' and 'aa' in a shorter form like you recite a visarga with half and one maatra respectively to get the same effect.
- 5. All students find it tough to this get right initially; with practice the flow becomes smooth.
- 6. Please donot recite the full 'a' or 'aa' with its full sound maatra when you come across an avagraha. It breaks the smooth flow of the recital.

  Avagraha in itself is a tool (as a sound form rather than an akshara) to render Mantraas/Slokas effectively.
- 7. Ultimately, **learning these from Guru** under his watchful guidance and advice **has no substitute.**

# 5 Swaram Acquisition with Avagraha formation

Readers are requested to refer to the Article on Pada Paatam and Swaram flow for understanding some more basic rules given in Section 4 and Swaram Rules given in Section 5.

The Table of definitions is given below from Pada Paatam Article:

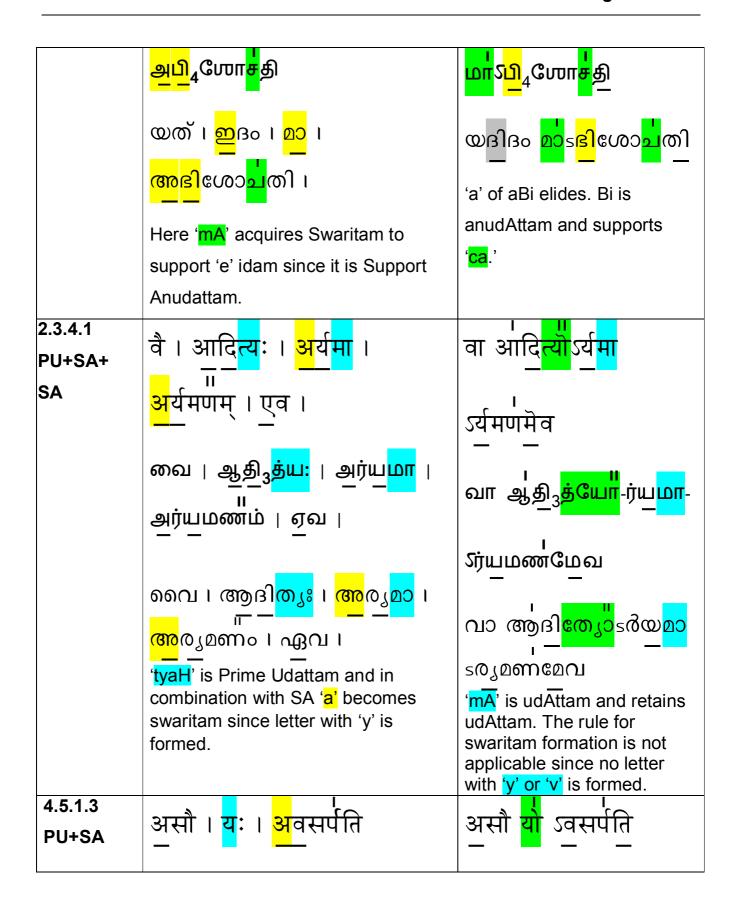
Pada	Swaram	Nature as	Explanation	Hints/Comments
Paatam	nature	A/U/S or		
		what it		
		can		
		become		
PP	PS	Swaritam	Prime in a Padam	
PP	PU	udAttam	Prime in a Padam	
PP	PA	anudAttam	Prime in a Padam	
PP	SA	Support	Letters that are marked	These can
		anudAttam	additionally as anudAttam in	acquire Swaram;
			Pada Paatam.	when they <b>donot</b> ,
				then they are
				represented as
				udAttam in
				Vaakyam
PP	ES	Ekasruti	Letters appears as udAttam after	Represented as
			the Prime Swaritam in Padam	udAttam in
			and all Other Paatams	vaakyam unless
				Swaram is
				acquired
			and an Other Faatams	Swaram is

# 5.1 'a' is a Support anudAttam

Notes: A Support anudAttam is a part of the pracaya swaram and it does not acquire swaram in Vaakaym unless it is derived based on the previous anudAttam or upcoming Swaritam.

PanchAti	Padams	Vaakyam after Avagraha
Ref/Type		formation
of Swaras		
TS 2.5.3.1 (ES+SA)	पूर्णमा <mark>से</mark> । <mark>अ</mark> नुनिर्वाप्यम् ।	पूणमा <mark>स</mark> ऽनुनिर्वाप्यमपञ्यत्
	अपञ्यत् —	
	பூர்ணமா <mark>ஸே</mark>	பூர்ணமா <mark>ஸ</mark> ே-Sனுனிர்-
	ய அனுனிர்வாப்யம்   அபர்யத் 	ப வாப்ய-மபஶ்யத் —
	പൂർണമാ <mark>സേ</mark> । <mark>അ</mark> നുനിർവാപൃം ।	പൂർണമാ <mark>സേ-</mark>
	— — — അപശൃത് I	ടനുനിർവാപൃമപശൃത് —
	'sE' is ekasruti and 'a' of anu is support anudAttam. The result is a support anudAttam in Padam.	In Vaakyam, no Swaram. Reflected as udAttam.
4.7.1.1 (SA+SA)	<mark>मे</mark> । <mark>अ</mark> पानः	में ऽपान

	<mark>ம</mark> ே । <mark>அ</mark> பான: ।	<mark>ர</mark> ே 2ப்பன
	<mark>മേ</mark> । <mark>അ</mark> പാനഃ	<mark>മേ</mark> ടപാന
	Combination of two support anudAttams produce anudAttam in Padam.	Reflected as udAttam in Vaakyam.
4.7.3.2 (SA+SA)	मे । अनमित्रम्	<mark>मे</mark> ऽनमित्रं —
	<mark>மே</mark> । <mark>அ</mark> னமித்ரம் । <u>ச</u>	<mark>மே</mark> 5னமித்ரஞ் <u>ச</u>
	<mark>മ</mark> േ । <mark>അ</mark> നമിത്രം । ച	<mark>മേ</mark> ടനമിത്രം ച
	Similar to above example	
4.7.7.2 SA+SA	मे । <mark>अ</mark> तिग्राह्याः ———	॥ मे ऽतिग्राह्याश्च —
	ய <mark>மே</mark>   <mark>அ</mark> திக் <sub>3</sub> ராஹ்யா:   ச	ய தேர்திக் <sub>3</sub> ராஹ்யார்ச்
	<mark>മേ</mark> । <mark>അ</mark> തിഗ്രാഹൃാഃ । ച	<mark>മേ</mark> ടതിഗ്രാഹൃാശ്ച —
4.7.15.5 SA+SA	यत् । इदम् । मा । अभिशोचिति	यदिदं माऽभिशोचिति
	யத்   <mark>இ</mark> த <sub>3</sub> ம்   <mark>மா</mark>	ய <mark>த</mark> ி <sub>3</sub> த <sub>3</sub> ம்



		<u>ച</u> ്ചസെണ <mark>ധ്ര</mark> േ
		ப வஸர்பதி —
	അസാ । <mark>യ</mark> ം । <mark>അ</mark> വസർപ്തി	അസൗ <mark>യോ</mark>
	Here the combination of 'ya' udAttam and 'a' produces swaritam due to misra swaram formation 'O' sound	ടവസർപതി 
4.5.4.1	रथि <mark>भ्यः । अ</mark> रथेभ्यः	रथि <mark>भ्यो</mark> -ऽरथेभ्य
PS+SA		
	<u>ர</u> தி <sub>2</sub> ப் <sub>4</sub> <mark>ய</mark> ்:   <mark>அ</mark> ரதே <sub>2</sub> ப் <sub>4</sub> ய்:	<u>ர</u> தி <sub>2</sub> ப் <sub>4</sub> <mark>யோ</mark> -
		ரத <sub>2</sub> ப் <sub>4</sub> யர்ச
	രന <mark>ിഭു</mark> ം 1 <mark>അ</mark> രഥേഭും 1	്ര <mark>ഭ</mark> ്യോ–ടരനേഭുശ്ച
	Similar to above example	
4.5.9.2 PS+SA	न <mark>मः । अ</mark> पगुरमाणाय	न <mark>मो</mark> ऽपगुरमाणाय
	ந <mark>ம்</mark> :   <mark>அ</mark> பகு <sub>3</sub> ரமாணாய	മ <mark>്ര</mark> വേള3ർസ്യാന
	ന <mark>മ</mark> ഃ । <mark>അ</mark> പഗുരമാണായ Similar example. <mark>maH</mark> becoming <mark>mO</mark> results in elision of ' <mark>a</mark> '	ന <mark>മോ</mark> ടപഗുരമാണായ

3.1.1.1 PS+SA	सः । त <mark>प</mark> ः । <mark>अ</mark> तप्यत ।	स त <mark>प</mark> ोऽतप्यत —
	സ:   த <mark>ப</mark> ்:   <mark>அ</mark> தப்ய <u>த</u>	ல த <mark>போ</mark> ऽதப்ய <u>த</u>
	സഃ । ത <mark>പ</mark> ഃ । <mark>അ</mark> തപൃത	സ ത <mark>പോ</mark> ടതപൃത —
	Similar to above examples	

## 5.2 'a' is a Prime anudAttam

Notes: A Prime anudAttam in combination with other Swaras result in a anudAttam. However, a combination of PU and PA result in Swaritam when 'y' or 'v' is formed due to vowel sandhi. Kindly refer to Chapter 5 in Pada Paatam Article.

PanchAti	Padams	Vaakyam after Avagraha
Ref/Type		formation
of Swara		
4.7.9.1 SA+PA	मे । अर्कः । <u>च</u>	मेऽर्कश्च
	<mark>மே</mark>   அர்க:   <u>ச</u>	மே 2ழ் இந்து நி
	<mark>മേ</mark> । അർകഃ । ച 	മടർക <mark>ശ്ച</mark>
	SA+ PA results in anudAttam 'mE.	As a result the following 'ca'
		which is support anudAttam
		acquires Swaritam.
4.7.3.2 (SA+PA)	<mark>मे</mark> । अमृ <mark>त</mark> म् । च 	मे ऽमृ <mark>तं</mark> च
	<mark>மே</mark>   அம் <i>ரு<mark>த</mark>ம்   ச  </i>	<mark>மே</mark> 2ம் <i>ரு<mark>த</mark>ி</i> ஞ் ச
	<mark>മേ</mark> । അമു <mark>ത്</mark> ര । ച । Similar to example above.	മേ sമു <mark>ത</mark> ം ച But ' <mark>tam</mark> is a prime Swaritam.

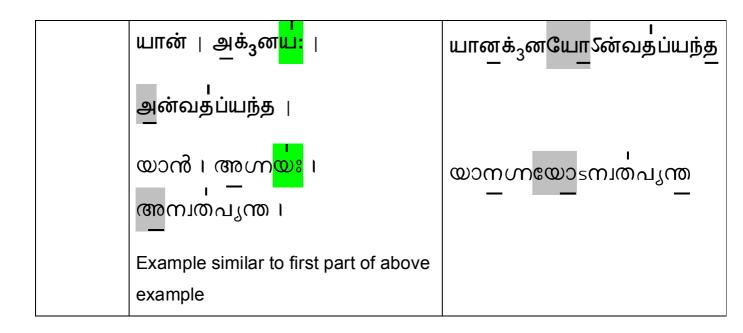
4.5.1.3		
ES+PA	अस्य । सत्वा <mark>नः</mark> । अहम् — —	। । अस्य सत्वा <u>नो</u> ऽहं
	ப அஸ்ய   ஸத்வா <mark>ன:</mark>   அஹம் 	ப் பிருந்து பிருந்து பிருந்தாக்கள் பிருந்தாக்கள் பிருந்தாக்கள் பிருந்தாக்கள் பிருந்தாக்கள் பிருந்தாக்கள் பிருந்
	അഹ്≀ ഗയ <mark>ായ</mark> ം ≀ അഹം ≀	അസ്യ സത്വാനോടഹം
	'naH' becomes nO but acquires the anudAttam of 'a'	
3.3.3.2 ES+PA	छन्द <mark>सा</mark> । अग्नेः	छन्दसा उग्ने:
	ச <sub>2</sub> ந்த் <sub>3</sub> <mark>ஸா</mark>   அக் <sub>3</sub> னே:	ப ச <sub>2</sub> ந்த <sub>3</sub> டை 5க் <sub>3</sub> னே:
	ഛന് <mark>ദസാ</mark> । അഗ്നേഃ	ഛന് <mark>ദ</mark> സാടന്നേഃ
	Similar to above example	
4.7.15.5 SA+PA	अनु । <mark>न</mark> ः । अद्य । अनुमतिः ।	अनुनोऽद्यानुमति —
	அனு   <mark>ந</mark> :   அத் <sub>3</sub> ய	ப அனுனோ 5த் <sub>3</sub> யானுமதி
	ക്തുഥളി:   അനു । <mark>ന</mark> ഃ । അദ്യ ।	അനുനോടദ്യാനുമതി
	അനുമതിഃ ।	
	Similar example	

4.7.14.3 PU+PA	पु <mark>नः</mark> । <mark>ते</mark> । अमा । ए <mark>षा</mark> म्	पु <mark>नस्ते</mark> ऽमै <mark>षां</mark>
	பு <mark>ன</mark> ்:   <mark>தே</mark>   அமா   ஏ <mark>ரை</mark> ம்	பு <mark>ன</mark> ஸ்தே <sup>நே</sup> மு <mark>ன</mark> ைஞ்
	പു <mark>ന</mark> ഃ । <mark>തേ</mark> । അമാ । ഏ <mark>ഷാ</mark> ം ।	പുന <mark>്ന</mark> ്റേ ടമൈ <mark>ഷാ</mark> ം
	Here udAttam 'tE' combined with 'a' produces 'tE' in Swaritam.	So 'na' acquires support anudAttam. Elided 'a' is prime anudAttam, so (SA) ShAm acquires Swaritam in the normal flow.
1.5.9.4 PU+PA	सः । अग्निम् । अस्तौत्	सो <mark>सो</mark> ऽ <mark>ग्नि</mark> मस्तौथ्
	<mark>സ</mark> : । ച്ചക് <sub>3</sub> തി <mark>ഥ</mark> । <mark>ച</mark> ്ചസ്ട്രെണ്ട്ട്	<mark>ஸ</mark> ோ <mark>்க்<sub>3</sub>னிம</mark> ஸ்தௌத் <sub>2</sub>
	<mark>സ</mark> ഃ । അഗ്ന <mark>ിം</mark> । <mark>അ</mark> സ്തൗത് ।	<mark>സോ</mark> ട <mark>ഗ്നിമ</mark> സ്തൗഥ്
	SaH (PU)acquires Swaritam and becomes dheerga Swaritam as the following letter gni is conjunct consonant	
1.6.6.4 PU +PA	बभूव । सः । अस्मान् ।	र्बभूव सौ अस्माण्
Special	ப <sub>3</sub> பூ <sub>4</sub> வ	ப <sub>3</sub> பூ₄வ <mark>ஸோ</mark> அஸ்மாॶ்

	அதி <sub>4</sub> பதீன் <sub> </sub>	அதி <sub>4</sub> பதீன்
	ബഭൂവ । <mark>സ</mark> ഃ । അസ്മാൻ । ——— അധിതീൻ ।	ബഭൂവ <mark>സോ</mark> അസ്മാഴ് അധിപതീൻ
	asmAn does not elide after SaH as per a rule in PS. (11-9)	SaH drops visargam to become SO as per Vowel Sandhi but does not acquire swaram as 'a' is not elided. PS 12-9
1.6.12.4 PU+PA	कृधि । <mark>यः</mark> । अस्मान् ।	कृधि <mark>यो</mark> अस्माण्
(gm)	अभिदासति । — — க் <u>கு</u> தி <sub>4</sub> । <mark>ய:</mark> । அஸ்மான் । அபி <sub>4</sub> தா <sub>3</sub> ஸதி	ப ப अभिदासति — க் <i>ரு</i> தி₄ <mark>யோ</mark> அஸ்மாஜ்
	കൃധി I <mark>യ</mark> ഃ I അസ്മാൻ I അഭിദാസതി Here 'yaH' becomes yO but does not acquire swaram due to following word with (gm)	ച്ചി <sub>4</sub> தா <sub>3</sub> സ്தി കൃധി <mark>യോ</mark> അസ്മായ് അഭിദാസതി Rule behind this formation needs further study.
1.5.1.1 PS+PA	उपय <mark>न्तः</mark> । अग्नौ । वामम् ।	यन्तो ऽग्नौ वामं

	உபய <mark>ந்த்:</mark>   அக் <sub>3</sub> னௌ	யந்தோ -ऽக் <sub>3</sub> னெள வாமம்
	வாமம் 	
	ഉപയ <mark>ന്ത</mark> ഃ । ആഗ്നൗ । വാമം	യന്തോടഗ്നൗ വാമം
	'ntha' Swaritam with 'a' anudAttam produces 'acquired anudAttam'	When 'a' is elided, nthO acquires anudAttam.
1.5.10.1 PS+PA	न <mark>मः । अग्नये । अ</mark> प्रतिविद्धाय	नम् <u>ग</u> ऽप्रतिविद्धाय —
PS+PU	ந <mark>ம்</mark> :   அக் <sub>3</sub> ன <mark>யே</mark>	நமோ ்க் <sub>3</sub> ன <mark>யே</mark>
	ı <mark>அ</mark> ப்ரதிவித் <sub>3</sub> தா <sub>4</sub> ய	। 5ப்ரதிவித் <sub>3</sub> தா <sub>4</sub> ய
	ന <mark>മ</mark> ഃ ।	നമോടഗ്ന <mark>യേ</mark>
	<mark>അ</mark> പ്രതിവിദ്ധായ	് ടപ്രതിവിദ്ധായ
	'maH' on becoming 'mO' acquires anudAttam since elided a is anudAttam	'yE' swaritam in combination with 'a' UdAttam will give udAttam 'yE;
3.2.8.3 PS+PA	यान् । अग्न <mark>यः</mark> । अन्वतप्यन्त ।	यानग्नयो ऽन्वतप्यन्त

## Avagraha



# 5.3 'a' is a Prime udAttam

Notes: A Prime udAttam following any other Swaram results in udAttam only by general rule.

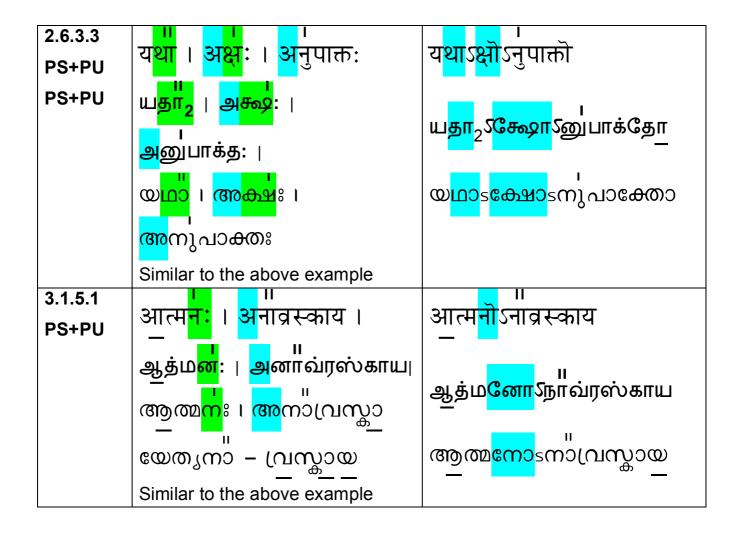
PanchAti	Padams	Vaakyam after Avagraha
Ref/Type		formation
of Swaras		
4.7.7.1	मे । <mark>अ</mark> दाभ्यः । च	II CIPOTOF
SA+PU	<mark>मे</mark> । <mark>अ</mark> दाभ्यः । च	मे ऽदाभ्यश्च —
	<mark>ம</mark> ே   <mark>அ</mark> தா <sub>3</sub> ப் <sub>4</sub> ய:   <u>ச</u>	ு பி தோ <sub>3</sub> ப் <sub>4</sub> யர் <u>ச</u>
	<mark>മേ</mark> । <mark>അ</mark> ദാഭൃഃ । ച	മേ ടദാഭൃശ്ച —
	'mE' support anudAttam takes the	
	PU of 'a' to become 'mE'	
3.2.1.1 SA+PU	अनु । <mark>त्वा</mark> । आ (एति) । रभॆ ।	अ <mark>नु</mark> त्वाऽऽरभे
	ு பா <mark>த்வா</mark>   ஆ (ஏதி)	அ <mark>னு</mark> <mark>த்வ</mark> ா 55ர்பே <sub>4</sub>
	<u>ர</u> பே <sub>4</sub>	
	അനു । <mark>ത്വാ</mark> । ആ (ഏതി) ।	അ <mark>ധ</mark> ി <mark>യ</mark> ാടാര്ഭേ
	ଜଣେ । — —	

	Similar to above. But note that	
	'nu' of anu acquires anudAttam to	
	support the udAttam that gets	
	formed.	
3.2.1.2 SA+PU	गृह्य <mark>न्ते</mark> । <mark>अ</mark> थ । वै । अस्य ।	गृह्य <mark>न्ते</mark> ऽथ वा अस्यै <mark>ते</mark> ऽगृहीता
PU+PU	<mark>एत</mark> । <mark>अ</mark> गृहीताः ।	
	க் <sub>3</sub> <u>ர</u> ேஹ்ய <mark>ந்தே</mark>   <mark>அ</mark> த் <sub>2</sub>	க் <sub>3</sub> <i>ரு</i> ஹ்யந் <mark>தே</mark> 5த <sub>2</sub> வா
	வை   <u>அ</u> ஸ்ய <u></u>   ஏ <mark>தே</mark>   	। அஸ்யை <mark>தே</mark> \$க் <sub>3</sub> <i>ரு</i> ஹீதா
	<mark>அ</mark> க் <sub>3</sub> <i>ரு</i> ஹீதா:	
	ഗൃഹ <mark>ൃന്</mark> തേ । <mark>അ</mark> ഥ । വൈ ।	ഗീയ് <mark>യ</mark> േ≥നവാ
	അസ്യ । ഏ <mark>തേ</mark> ।	അസ്വ <mark>ൈ</mark> ടഗൃഹീതാ
	<mark>അ</mark> ഗൃഹീതാഃ	
	Both combinations with udAttam	
	results in udAttam only	
4.5.1.1 ES+PU	तनूः । अघो <mark>रा</mark> । <mark>अ</mark> पापकाशिनी	तनूरघो <mark>रा</mark> ऽपापकाशिनी —

	தனு:   அகோ <sub>4</sub> ரா	தனூரகோ <sub>4</sub> ரா 5பாபகாமினீ
	ு அபாபகாஶினீ	
	തനുഃ । അഘോ <mark>രാ</mark> ।	തനൂരഘോ <mark>രാ</mark>
	<mark>അ</mark> പാപകാശിനീ ।	sപാപകാശിനീ
4.7.15.4 SA+PU	मरुताम् । मन <mark>्वे</mark> । <mark>अ</mark> धि । नः	मरुतां मन्वे <mark>अ</mark> धिनो —
NE	॥ மருதாம்   மன் <mark>வே</mark>   அதி <sub>4</sub>	॥ மருதாம் மன்வே <mark>அ</mark> தி <sub>4</sub> நோ
	<u>फ</u> : ।	
	മരുതാം I മ <mark>ന്വേ</mark> I	മരുതാം മ <mark>ന</mark> ്വേ <mark>അ</mark> ധിനോ
	അധീതി । നഃ —	
	'a' of adhi does not elide.	
1.7.1.0	The rule is under study.	
4.5.1.3 PU+PU	सहस्र <mark>ज्ञः।अ</mark> व । एषाम् । हेडः	संहस्र <mark>शो</mark> ऽवैषा ॐ हेर्ड
	സ്ചെസ് <mark>വ</mark> ് । <mark>அ</mark> வ ।	ஸ்ஸ்ர் <mark>ஹ</mark> ே ஜன்ஜ்ட்த் I

	ஏஹாம்   ஹேட் <sub>3</sub> :	
	സഹസ്ര <mark>ശ</mark> ഃ I <mark>അ</mark> വ I	് സഹസ്ര <mark>ശോ</mark> ടവൈഷാ <i>്</i>
	ഏഷാം I ഹേഡഃ I	
	Combination of udAttams	
	produces udAttam - SO	
2.3.12.1 PU+PU	गृह्णाति । <mark>यः</mark> । <mark>अ</mark> श्वम् ।	गृह्णाति <mark>य</mark> ोऽश्वं —
	க் <sub>3</sub> <u>ர</u> ேஹ்ணாதி   <mark>ய</mark> :   ய அஶ்வம்	க் <sub>3</sub> <i>ரு</i> ஹ்ணாதி <mark>யோ</mark> 5ஶ்வம்
	ഗൂഹ്ണാതി । <mark>യ</mark> ം । <mark>അ</mark> ശാം Similar to above.	ഗൃഹ്ണാതി <mark>യോ</mark> ടശ്വം
4.7.14.2 PU+PU	हव्या । आकूतिः	हव <mark>्या</mark> ऽऽकूतिः —
	ஹவ் <mark>யா</mark>   <mark>ஆ</mark> கூதி:	ஹவ் <mark>யா</mark> 22ஊதி:
	ഹ <mark>വ്യാ</mark> । <mark>ആ</mark> കൂതിഃ	ഹ <mark>വ</mark> ്യാടടകൂതിഃ
	Similar to the above example	
4.7.14.1 PS+PU	त्व <mark>या</mark> । <mark>अ</mark> ध्यक्षेण	म् <mark>त्वया</mark> -ऽद्ध्यक्षेण —

	த்வ <mark>யா</mark> ∣ <mark>அ</mark> த் <sub>4</sub> யக்ஷேணே	
		ஸ்த்வ <mark>யா</mark> -ऽத் <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>4</sub> யக்ஷேண
	യ <mark>ാതാ</mark> । <mark>അ</mark> നി ക്ഷേഡേ	ഫ്യ <mark>ാതാ</mark> −ടങ്ങുക്ഷേണ്
	Combination of Swaritam 'yA' and udAttam 'a' produces udAttam	'yA' acquires udAttam on elision of udAttam 'a'
	only.	
4.7.14.2 PS+PU	पू <mark>र्वे</mark> । <mark>अ</mark> रिष्टाः । स्याम	पू <mark>र्वे</mark> ऽरिष्टाः स्याम
	பூர் <mark>வே</mark>   <mark>அ</mark> ரிஷ்டா:	பூர் <mark>வே</mark> 5ரிஷ்டா:
	ஸ்யாம	പൂർ <mark>വേ</mark> ടരിഷ്ടാഃ
	പൂർ <mark>വ</mark> േ । <mark>അ</mark> രിഷ്ടാഃ	TI STATE STA
	Similar to the above example	
2.2.4.2		
PS+PU	भवति । अग्न <mark>ये</mark> । <mark>अ</mark> न्नपतये	भवत्यग्न <mark>य</mark> ऽन्नपतय
	ப <sub>4</sub> வதி   அக் <sub>3</sub> ன <mark>யே</mark>	ı ப <sub>4</sub> வத்யக் <sub>3</sub> ன <mark>யே</mark> 5ன்னபதயே
	ு <mark>அ</mark> ன்னபதயே	
	ഭവതി । അഗ്ന <mark>യേ</mark> ।	ഭവതൃഗ്ന <mark>യേ</mark> ടന്നപതയേ
	<mark>അ</mark> ന്നപതയേ	
	Similar to the above example	

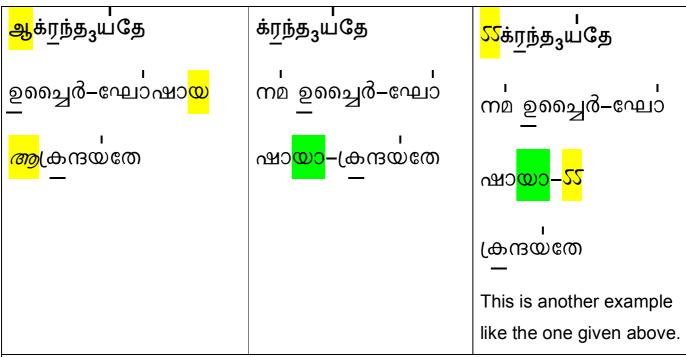


# 6 Variation in representation of Avagraha in Books

We have observed that, the way Avagraha is represented in Veda Books, is slightly different in their standards and we request readers to take note of these examples of variations. Kindly refer to your Guru for the style of rendering and how to include or exclude the avagrha effect on rendering.

Constituent	Representation 1	Varied Representation
Words/Padams		in some Schools if
		applicable
क <mark>र्ता</mark> + <mark>अ</mark> सि	कर्ताऽसि	When 'a' follows 'A'
an <mark>ता + आ</mark> स	क <mark>ता</mark> अस	generally all books mark
	_	following 'a' as avagraha as
கர்த் <mark>தா</mark> + <mark>அ</mark> ஸி	தேவலம் கர்த்தா <mark>ऽ</mark> ஸி	S. Generally there are No
കർ <mark>ത്താ</mark> + <mark>അ</mark> സി	കർത്താ <mark>ട</mark> സി	variations in representation.
भुव <mark>ना</mark> + <mark>आ</mark> विवेश	भुवना <mark>ऽऽ</mark> विवेश	This is when 'A' follows a
1	<u> </u>	dheerga 'A' vowel Sound
I		The Avagraha is represented
பு <sub>4</sub> வ <mark>்னா</mark> <mark>ஆ</mark> விவேஶ <u>ா</u>	பு₄வனா <mark>ஜ</mark> விவேம <u>்</u>	as 55. There are no
ഭുവ <mark>നാ</mark> +	ഭുവനാ <mark>ട</mark> േവിവേശ	variations in Standard books
<mark>ആ</mark> വിവേശ 		

रुद्रा <mark>य-</mark> आतताविने	रुद्रा <mark>या</mark> —तताविने — —	रुद्रा <mark>या</mark> – <mark>ऽऽ</mark> तताविने
ர <u>ு</u> த் <sub>3</sub> ராய் <mark>ஆ</mark> ததாவினே	் நமோ <u>ர</u> ுத் <sub>3</sub> ராயா-	நமோ <u>ர</u> ுத் <sub>3</sub> ரா <mark>யா</mark> -
തുദ്രാ <mark>യ</mark> –	ததாவினே	<mark>ട</mark> ്ടുച്ചാലിത്വേ
<mark>അ</mark> തതാവിനേ	<u>റു</u> ദ്രാ <mark>യാ</mark> –തതാ	രുദ്രാ <mark>യാ</mark> –
	വിനേ Here vowel sound 'a' is	<mark>22</mark> യയാവിധേ
	followed by 'A' Some books represent the	(a dheergam) with an
	following 'A' -→	additional <mark>55</mark> after
		elongating (applying Vriddhi) the Sandhi of letters.
उच्चै-र्घोषा <mark>य</mark> आक्रन्दयते	उच्चै-र्घोषा <mark>या</mark> क्रन्दयते —	उच्चै-र्घोषा <mark>याऽऽ</mark> —
		। क्रन्दयते —
। நம உச்சைர்- —	ப நம் உச்சைர்- —	। நம் உச்சைர்- —
ப கோ₄ஹா <mark>ய</mark>	I கோ <sub>4</sub> ஷா <mark>யா</mark>	I கோ <sub>4</sub> ஷா <mark>யா</mark>



Panini's AshtAdhyayi Book 6. Chapter 1 Rule 101 states— When a simple vowel is followed by a homogeneous vowel, the corresponding long vowel is the single substitute for both the preceding and the subsequent or succeeding vowel.

Rules 102-105 Lays down conditions for the single substitution not to take place. In all these conditions 'letter a' is exempt.

Rule 106 – says "in the Vedas, the long vowel may be optionally substituted as the single substitution as an exception to 102-105.

Comments: Some Schools therefore perform a Sandhi of 'a'+'A' as 'A' without Avagraha. Other Schools donot want to miss out representing the presence of a

long vowel so to elongate rendering they indicate 55.

#### Notes:

The Convention followed in our compilations,, matches mostly with Representation 1 cloumn in the above table. Whereever source books

# indicate additional 55, we have marked an \* (asterix) symbol with the

## avagraha.

But all Veda Schools never convert the Sandhi 'A'+a' as 'A' and never drop avagraha. If the avagraha is dropped, in the absence of 'a', the meaning intended of the vedic verse may drastically change to opposite meaning. Similarly 'A+A the avagraha is definitely retained. If one 'A' is used, the meaning of the words can be taken as if the underlying word is 'a'+'a', which distorts meaning again.

Constituent	Representation 1	Varied Representation
Words/Padams		in some Schools if
		applicable
ए <mark>व</mark> + <mark>अ</mark> स्मिन्न्	ए <mark>वा</mark> स्मिन्	एवा <mark>ऽ</mark> स्मिन्
ஏ <mark>வ</mark>   <mark>அ</mark> ஸ்மின்ன்	<mark>ஏ</mark> வாஸ்மின்	<u>ஏ</u> வா <mark>ऽ</mark> ஸ் <u>மி</u> ன்
ഏ <mark>വ</mark> । <mark>അ</mark> സ്മിന്ന്	ഏ <mark>വാ</mark> സ്മിൻ	ഏവാ <mark>ഗ</mark> സ്തിൻ
The sandhi is of a+a	The result in 'A'	
		Some books represent
		an additional avagraha
		after 'A' letter which is
		an unique convention.
एव+एति( <mark>आ</mark> )+ प्याययति	एवा <mark>ऽऽ</mark> प्याययति —	एवा <mark>ऽऽ</mark> प्याययति —

ரவ+ஏதி( <mark>ஆ</mark> )+ப்யாயயதி ————	_ ஏவா- <mark>ஜ</mark> ப்யாயயதி	_ ஏவா- <mark>22</mark> ப்யாயயதி
ഏവ+ഏതി ( <u>അ</u> )+	ഏവാ <mark>ടട</mark> പൃായയതി —	ഏവാ <mark>ടട</mark> പൃായയതി
പ്യായയതി 	Avagraham is optional as per some schools but the 'A' (eti) is better represented through 55	This is as per convention used in classical texts. Bhattacharya's book does not follow this convention.
पु <mark>रः</mark> – <mark>अ</mark> नुवाक्यायाम्	पुरो <mark>ऽ</mark> नुवाक्यायां —	पु <mark>रोन</mark> ुवाक्यायां —
ப <mark>ுர</mark> : <mark>அ</mark> னுவாக்யாயாம்	புரோ <mark>5</mark> னுவ <u>ா</u> க்யாயாம்	ப <mark>ுரோன</mark> ுவாக்யாயாம்
പുരഃ – അനുവാക്യാ	പുരോ <mark>ട</mark> നുവാകൃാ —	പു <mark>രോനു</mark> വാകൃാ
യാം	യാം	യാം
	'a' should become avagraha after 'rO'	many books represent without avagraham. Bhattarcharya's book always represents