

**Basics of Veda Swaras
and Vedic Recital-02**

Dheerga Swaritam

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Notes:

1. We have started reference 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 SIkshA and PANini SIkshA with available English translation. In addition we have started reading of SIkShA material for JatA and Ghana Paatam which gives various specific Vedic recital and grammar rules.

Our Articles will keep undergoing periodical changes with reference our learning and understanding. We request readers to check for new versions uploaded in the **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 his time. Some rules or differing opinions quoted in his work are great names like vAlmiki, ArtreyA, PauSkarasAdi, PIAkSi, KaundinyA, GautamA, SaityAyana, SamkRutya, UkhyA, KANDamAyanA, AgnivEShyA , PIAkSAyanA, HaritA ,SANKhAyanA,MimAmSA and few other Saints/Sages.

Abbreviations for reference will be used as below:

PrAtiSAkhyA -	PS
PANini's AshtAdhyAyl –	PA
VyAsa SIkshA –	VSI
PANini SIkshA -	PSI

Version Notes: Version 0.5 dated March 31, 2022
Ref Previous Version 0.4 dated August 31, 2020
1. The Examples which were in language-wise tables have been merged into one table row for one example in each of the three languages.
2. Editing mistakes and some grammar corrections have been incorporated.

1 Veda Swaras - Dheerga Swaritam

1.1 Introduction:

This document articulates the subject of basic conventions applicable to Dheerga Swaritam **in Krishna Yajur Veda only**. This Swara is rendered in the upper note like Swarita for twice the time (MAtra) scale applicable to the letter for which it is marked. **Please note that the upper note of Dheerga Swarita extension is made of the vowel part/sound of the letter in case of Consonants and Conjunct Consonants. Dheerga Swaritam is not applicable to gm and gg.**

Explanation is given below

1. स्वाहा (svAha + ^a, here after svAha “a” is raised one step up)
2. स्वाहाः (svAha + a + ^{ha}, here after svAha “a” is raised one step and “ha” of visargam is further raised , thus 2 steps up)
3. स्वाहा (svAha + _a, here after svAha “a” is lowered by one step)
4. स्वाहाः (svAha + _{ha}, here after svAha only “ha” is lowered by one step. letter “ha” of visargam). Please see the difference in exp 2 (2 steps up) and example 4 (only one step down of “ha” only)

PS rule: “It is all a slide say teachers”. It means that the movement to upper or lower swaram is a slide. It should not be abrupt.

The Dheergha Swarita is marked as “ ^{||} ” above the letter.

In classical books published in the past, this will be marked as ‘swaritam only and the students are expected to learn the rules and render the same with dheerga swaritam under the guidance of the Guru.

This is an extension of Swarita only through elongation of time of rendering.

2 Basic Rules for Dheerga Swarita in Krishna Yajur Veda

The **Swaritam for an akshara/letter** becomes elongated to or acquires **Dheerga Swaritam** under the following conditions/rules:

1. The akshara/letter is a **Dheerga Letter** (long) and it **has acquired Swaritam** (by Swara Principles) and **is followed by a Samyukta Akshara/letter** (Conjunct Consonant/Samyukta akshara a few examples like Sra, hya, Sya, Bya, kra, tya), then **Swaritam** becomes **Dheerga Swaritam**.
2. The mantra / statement (Ruk) **ends with** a long(dheerga) akshara with Swaritam (as per Swara Principles), that long akshara acquires Dheerga Swaritam.
3. The mantra /statement (Ruk) **ends with** an anuswAram (whether long or short) which has a Swaritam (higher note), then that anuswAram acquires a Dheerga Swaritam.
4. The mantra has a word with **dheerga (long) anuswAram** (a few examples taam, Vaam, ShAm, yAm, teem, naam) **in the middle of the Ruk**, which has a Swaritam (higher note), then that dheerga (long) anuswAram acquires a Dheerga Swaritam. This an extension of Rule 1 only.

Note: There are exceptions to this rule where the Mantra has been taken from other Vedas like Ruk, Sama and Atharva Veda.

Note: Under each head we have tried to provide a number of examples. The reader is requested to go through the normal Suktams to analyse each of these examples. All examples given here are taken from books already uploaded by us in our website “www.vedavms.in”.

2.1 Dheerga Swaritam before Conjunct Consonants (joint letters)

2.1.1 Examples in Sanskrit

Examples	Examples
<p>गणान्त्वा गणपतिꣳ</p> <p>க₃ணா₂ந₂த்வா க₃ணப₂திꣳ</p> <p>गणान्ता गणपतिꣳ</p>	<p>स्थिरै-रङ्गै-स्तुष्टुवाꣳ</p> <p>ஸ்தி₂ரை-ரங்₂கை₃-ஸ்து₂ஷ்டு₂வாꣳ</p> <p>സ്ഥിരൈ-രണ്ടു-സ്തുഷ്ടുവാꣳ</p>
<p>नमो निषङ्गिणे स्तेनानां पतये</p> <p>நிஷங்கி₃ணே ஸ்தேனானாம்</p> <p>निषङ्गिणे स्तेनानां</p>	<p>नम आद्याधिनीभ्यो</p> <p>நம் ஆவ்யாதி₄நீப்₄யோ</p> <p>നമ ആവ്യാധിനീഭ്യോ</p>
<p>नमो ब्रातेभ्यो</p> <p>நமோ வ்ரா₂தேப்₄யோ</p> <p>नमो ब्रातेभ्यो ,</p>	<p>नमो रथेभ्यो</p> <p>நமோ ர₂தே₂ப்₄யோ ,</p> <p>നമോ രഥേഭ്യോ ,</p>
<p>नमः सेनाभ्य</p> <p>ஸேனாப்₄யஸ்</p> <p>नमः सेनाभ्य</p>	<p>कमरिभ्यश्च वो</p> <p>கர்மா₂ரேப்₄யஸ்ச</p> <p>കര്മാരേഭ്യശ്ച വോ നമോ</p>
<p>नमः पुञ्जिष्टेभ्यो</p> <p>நம்: புஞ்ஜிஷ்டே₂ப்₄யோ</p>	<p>नमो ह्रस्वाय च</p> <p>நமோ ஹ்ரஸ்வாய</p>

<p>நமஃ பூ॒ணியே॑ஷ்டே॒யா</p>	<p>நமோ॑ ஸ்ர॒ஸ்யாய॑ ஊ</p>
<p>நமோ॑ ஜ்யே॒ஷ்டாய॑ நமோ॑ ஜ்யே॒ஷ்டா॒ய ச நமோ॑ ஜ்யே॒ஷ்டாய॑ ஊ</p>	<p>நமோ॑ ஹ்ரு॒த்யாய॑ ச நமோ॑ ஹ்ரு॒த்யாய॑ ச நமோ॑ ஸ்ர॒ஸ்யாய॑ ஊ (please note it is not “hRudayaaya cha”, but “hradayaaya cha”)</p>
<p>யவா॑ஷ் மெ, மா॒ஷா॑ஷ் மெ, தி॒லா॑ஷ் மெ, யவா॑ஷ்ச மே, மா॒ஷா॑ஷ்ச மே, தி॒லா॑ஷ்ச மே, யவா॑ஷ்ச மே, மா॒ஷா॑ஷ்ச மே, தி॒லா॑ஷ்ச மே</p>	<p>ஆ॒க்நீ॑த்ரஞ்ச மெ, ஆ॒க்நீ॑த்ரஞ்ச மெ, ஆ॒க்நீ॑த்ரஞ்ச மெ, ஆ॒க்நீ॑த்ரஞ்ச மெ,</p>
<p>பு॒ரோடா॑ஷ் மெ, பு॒ரோடா॑ஷ்ச மே பு॒ரோடா॑ஷ்ச மே</p>	<p>ஹோ॑த்ரயோ॒ வ்யா மேஹோ॑த்ரயோ॒ வ்யா மேஹோ॑த்ரயோ॒ வ்யா மேஹோ॑த்ரயோ॒ வ்யா</p>
<p>஘்ரு॒த-மி॒ஹா॑யுஷே॒த்ரு தே॒வ: ஘்ரு॒த-மி॒ஹா॑யுஷே॒த்ரு தே॒வ:</p>	<p>ப॒ரமா॑த்மா வ்ய॒வஸ்தி॑த: ப॒ரமா॑த்மா வ்ய॒வஸ்தி॑த:</p>

ஹ்யுத-மிஹாயுஷே ஸ்து தேவ:	பரமா ஹா வ்யவஸமித:
तवसे कपर्दिने क्षयद्वीराय தவஸே கபர்தி ³ னே க்ஷயத் ³ வீராய தவஸே கபர்தி னே க்ஷய த வீராய	सहस्राक्षरा परमे व्योमन् ஸஹஸ்ரா க்ஷரா பரமே வ்யோமன்ன் ஸஹஸா க்ஷரா பரமே வ்யோமன்
कृत्तिवासाः पिनाकी க்ருத்திவாஸா : பினாகீ க்யுத்திவாஸா : பினாகீ	गणा बहुरूपाः पुराणा பஹுரூபா : புராணா ஸஹுரூபா : புராணா
आत्वा मन्त्राः कविशस्ता, ஆத்வா மந்த்ரா : கவிஸஸ்தா அத்வா மந்த்ரா : கவிஸஸ்தா	पुनरागाः पुनर्नव புனராகா : புனர் நவ புனராகா : புனர் நவ
गृणानो ऽस्माकं க்ருணா னோ ஸ்மாகம் கருணா னோ ஸ்மாகம்	यो मा ऽग्ने भागिनं, யோ மா க் ³ னே பா ⁴ கி ³ னம் யோ மா க் னே பா கி னம்

योऽस्मान् योऽस्मान् योऽस्मान्	
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Notes and Explanations:

1. All the **Dheerga Swaritams** are for **Dheerga (long letters)** which are followed by a **Samyukta Akshara – Conjunct Consonants**.
2. The symbol “ऽ” is called avagraha. This represents that a short “a” (अ, अ, ओ) sound is hanging due to the Sandhi rule applied to join words or padams. This has a value of half maatra. This is not treated as an Akshara for this rule. An avagraha cannot have swaram. So, the rule applies based on the joint letters after avagraha. This is marked in yellow.
3. Please note that the letter ksha (क्ष, क्ख, क्ख) is a joint letter (conjunct consonant) formed by adding kh+sha, क्ष = ख् + ष; क्ख = क् + ष् ; क्ख = क् (or क्) + ष् therefore the Dheerga Swarita rule applies.
4. The last four examples given (in bold and italics for reference) with a Dheerga letter and Visargam, this follows the Dheerga Swarita rule; because, the Visarga in these cases will acquire a halant “ph”, ik while rendering so that becomes a joint letter (here phpa, ikka which are Samyukta Akshara (conjunct consonants).
5. Letters like kRu, tRu, mRu are Swarayukta aksharas(letters) (normal consonants) and should not be mistaken for Conjunct Consonants. In such cases, the dheerga swaritam rule does not apply if letters like kRu, tRu, kE etc. succeeds swarita dheerga letter. The formation of Swarayukta aksharas is “consonant + vowel”, as shown below.

$$\text{क्} + \text{ऋ} = \text{कृ}, \quad \text{त्} + \text{ऋ} = \text{तृ}$$

क् + ए = कै, त् + औ = तौ
 क् + ऊ = कू, त् + ऊ = तू
 क् + ए = के, त् + ए = ते
 क् + ओ = कौ, त् + ओ = तौ
 क् + ए = कै, त् + ए = ते

Example - where dheerga letter with swaritam preceeds swarayukta aksharas (normal consonant) and does not acquire dheerga swaritam

<p>गृथ्सेभ्यो गृथ्सपतिभ्य नमो कृत्तुल्लेप्यो गृथ्सपतिभ्य</p>	<p>“ByO” does not acquire dheerga swaritam.</p>
<p>नमो बृहते नमो पृथ्वीदेवे नमो व्याहते</p>	<p>mO” does not acquire dheerga swaritam</p>

6. Check the following mantra from Udaka Shanti

ये देवाः पुरस्सदोऽग्नि नेत्रा, दक्षिणसदो यमनेत्रा, पश्चात्सद स्सवितृ नेत्रा,
 उत्तरसदो वरुणनेत्रा , उपरिषदो बृहस्पति नेत्रा ,

யே தே₃வா: பு₁ரஸ்ஸதோ₃க்₃னி நே["]த்ரா, த₃க்ஷிணஸதோ₃
யமநே["]த்ரா, பம்சா₂த்₂ஸத₃ஸ் ஸவித்ரு நே["]த்ரா, உத்தரஸதோ₃
வருணநே["]த்ரா, உபரிஷதோ₃ ப்ரு₃ஹஸ்பதி நே["]த்ரா,
யே நேவா: பு₁ரஸ்ஸதோ₃க்₃னி நே["]த்ரா, நக்ஷிணஸதோ₃ யமநே["]த்ரா,
பத்வாம்ஸந் ஸ்வித்ய நே["]த்ரா, உத்தரஸதோ₃ வருணநே["]த்ரா,
உபரிஷதோ₃ வ்யுஹஸ்பதி நே["]த்ரா,

Explanation: The letter “ney” in “neytrA” is dheergam and it is followed by ‘trA’ a conjunct consonant. In the first three cases (marked green), ‘ney’ has swaram and has acquired Dheerga Swaritam.

In the next two cases (marked in yellow), it does not acquire any swaram as per swarm principles.

Then it will be an UdAtta (medium or normal) note only.

2.2 Exception for the first letter of a statement/Ruk.

The Start of a Ruk, the first akshara of the word/padam cannot be a Dheerga Swaritam generally. Now lets us see how it impacts the rule, let us take an example from Laghu Nyasam:

बाहोरिन्द्रस्तिष्ठतु ।
பா₃ஹ்வோ-ரிந்த்₃ரஸ்திஷ்ட₂து ।
ബാഹോരിന്ദ്രസ്തിഷ്ഠതു ।

'baa' is a Dheerga akshara. It is followed by 'hvO' a conjunct Consonant (joint letter). The Swaritam acquired by 'baa' remains a Swaritam and it does not become a Dheerga Swaritam.

Though this is rendered as shown above, many Scholars **render this nyasam without Swaram**, the verse in this nyasam seems to be split into small ruks. The Swaram as it is derived from continuous rendering seems to be retained in the above ruk. This does not follow normal principles of Swaram acquisition. Readers are requested to note **this section for theoretical interest only**. Pada Paatam does not recognize **any Padam to start with Swaritam unless it is Sandhi resulting in a Swaritam called NityA**. E.g. **SvitamasmAkam**, **vyuptakEsAya**. Here no such Sandhi is present. We have **not provided the Swaram for this nyAsam** in our Siva Stuti Book. The key exception is discussed below.

2.3 Exceptions for Misra Vowel sounds (AE, ,Ai, O,Au) due to special rule:

PS- Rule 12.9 - When the elided 'a' is anudAtta, the preceding misra vowel if udAtta, then that udAta becomes swarita. A Swaritam (either normal or dheerga swaritam) formed through this rule is called AbhinihiTA.

When letter 'a' or vowel sound 'a' is followed by conjunct consonants, it acquires an anudAtta swaram which is as per grammar rule. (Ref PA)

If the previous letter becomes a misra vowel sound like ae, ai, O, au, the previous misra vowel, if it is udAtta, becomes swarita. Now 'a' is elided to an avagraha following 'O', 'ae' sound, it leaves the conjunct consonant following it. Therefore, the acquired swarita becomes dheerga swaritam.

<p>यः अग्नेरायतनं वेद ।</p>	<p>योऽग्नेरायतनं वेद ।</p>
<p>यः अक्३नेरायत॑नम् वे॑त्</p>	<p>योऽक्३नेरायत॑नम् वे॑त्</p>
<p>यः अ॒ग्न॑राय॒त॒न॒म् वे॑त्</p>	<p>योऽ॒ग्न॑राय॒त॒न॒म् वे॑त्</p>

<p>ய: அ₂ப்சு₂நா₂வ்₂ ப்₂தி₂ஸி₂தா₂ வ்₂த₂</p> <p>ய: அ₂ப்சு₂நா₂வ₂ம்</p> <p>ப்₂ர₂தி₂ஷ்₂டி₂தா₂ம்</p> <p>ய: அ₂ப்சு₂நா₂வ₂ம் ப்₂தி₂ஸி₂தா₂ம்</p> <p>வே₂த₂</p>	<p>யோ₂ப்சு₂நா₂வ்₂ ப்₂தி₂ஸி₂தா₂ வ்₂த₂</p> <p>யோ₂ப்சு₂நா₂வ₂ம்</p> <p>ப்₂ர₂தி₂ஷ்₂டி₂தா₂ம் வே₂த₂</p> <p>யோ₂ப்சு₂நா₂வ₂ம் ப்₂தி₂ஸி₂தா₂ம்</p> <p>வே₂த₂</p>
<p>தே அ₂ப்சு₂நா₂வ்₂</p> <p>தே அ₂ப்சு₂நா₂வ்₂ம்</p> <p>தே அ₂ப்சு₂நா₂வ்₂ம்</p>	<p>தே அ₂ப்சு₂நா₂வ்₂</p> <p>தே அ₂ப்சு₂நா₂வ்₂ம்</p> <p>தே அ₂ப்சு₂நா₂வ்₂ம்</p>
<p>ச: அ₂ப்சு₂நா₂வ்₂ - ப்₂தி₂ஸி₂தா₂ம்</p> <p>ச: அ₂ப்சு₂நா₂வ்₂ - ப்₂தி₂ஸி₂தா₂ம்</p> <p>ப்₂தி₂ஸி₂தா₂ம்</p>	<p>சோ₂ப்சு₂நா₂வ்₂ - ப்₂தி₂ஸி₂தா₂ம்</p> <p>சோ₂ப்சு₂நா₂வ்₂ - ப்₂தி₂ஸி₂தா₂ம்</p> <p>ப்₂தி₂ஸி₂தா₂ம்</p>

<p>സഃ അസ്മാമ്സ്യഷ്ടോ-</p> <p>॥ പഠക്രാമത്</p>	<p>സോഃസ്മാമ്സ്യഷ്ടോ-</p> <p>॥ പഠക്രാമത്</p>
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In the examples given above, the 'ya', sa becomes 'yO', sO due to visarga sandhi rule; they have acquired swaritam and now immediately followed by conjunct letters (joint letters) so they acquire dheerga swaritam.

In case of 'tE' the 'ae' sound is a misra vowel. It acquires swaritam as per rule. These are samples of exceptions for "statement starting with Dheerga Swaritam".

Exception for 'OM':

<p>॥ ओ॒तद्ब्र॒ह्मा । ॥ ओ॒तद्वा॒युः । ॥ ओ॒तदा॒त्मा</p> <p>॥ ओ॒तथ्स॒त्यं ।</p>	<p>The letter OM is special and starts with a Dheerga Swaritam as a first letter.</p>
<p>॥ ओ॒म् त॒त्३ प॒३र॒ह्म । ॥ ओ॒म्</p> <p>त॒त्३व॒रा॒युः । ॥ ओ॒म् त॒ता॒३त्मा ।</p> <p>॥ ओ॒म् त॒त्२स॒त्थ॒यम् ।</p> <p>॥ ओ॒म् त॒त्३॒ब्र॒ह्मा । ॥ ओ॒म् त॒त्३॒वा॒युः</p> <p>॥ ओ॒म् त॒त्३॒र॒ह्मा । ॥ ओ॒म् त॒त्३॒स॒त्थ॒यम्</p>	

Please note that letter OM as a letter is an exception to start with Dheerga Swaritam as a first letter in a statement. 'O' is Dheergam followed by anuswAram and with next letter if it forms Conjunct Consonant, 'O' needs to be extended hence Dheerga Swaritam.

Ghana DarpaNam Ref (99-104).

The exceptions given for OM is for O(gm) suvaH, O(gm) Satyam in Yajur Veda paatam and further the six words that follow in the following mantra from MahaNArAyaNOpanishad

ॐ तद्ब्रह्मा । ॐ तत्त्वं पुरुषम् । ॐ तत्सर्वम् ।

Here the 'M' of OM can be rendered as 'n' because of the following letter is of 'ta' varga and the ta varga nasal is 'n' so it can be

ॐ तद्ब्रह्मा । ॐ तत्त्वं पुरुषम् । ॐ तत्सर्वम् ।

2.4 Exception when the following letters have special recital characteristics:

Let us take the following examples:

भागिन॑ स॒न्तम॑था॒ भा॒गं चि॑की॒र्ष॒ति
பா॒₄கி॑₃ன॑ ஸ॒ந்தம॑தா॒₂ பா॒₄க॑₃ம் சி॑கீர்.ஷ॒தி
ഭാ॒ഗി॑ന॒ സ॒ന്തമ॑ഥാ॒ ഭാ॒ഗം ചി॑കീ॒ർ.ഷ॒തി
स॒प्त वै शी॑र्ष॒ण्याः प्रा॑णाः ।
ஸ॒ப்த வை ஸீ॑ர்ஷ॒ண்யாः ப்ரா॑ணா:

<p> </p>
<p> </p>
<p> </p>
<p> </p>

The letters marked in yellow are dheerga letters with swaram followed by a conjunct consonant (joint letter).

The letters do not acquire dheerga swaritam.

When the letter is followed by letters of class (स , स , स्),

(ष, श, ष), (र, ण, ण), (ह, ण, ण) or (ऋ, ॠ, ॡ), as a rule the

'r' is extended to double its maatra value..instead of half. This representation of 'r' is called Swarabhakti in technical terms. Swara bhakti treated as Swarayukta akSharam only and as a rule does not get Dheerga Swaritam.

Kindly refer to **Section 5** in our Article on Basics of Veda Recital.

Key references are given from JatA DarpaNam in that Article.

Rule 69 - The Dheerga Swaritam that forms before Swarabhakti remain only swaritam.

Exception Observed:

TS 6.3.7.2 the following statement appears twice in this Panchati.

The 'mA' is a dheerga letter with swaritam followed by 'r' but is **not followed** by a **consonant of 'Sha'** but a **conjunct of 'ti' with 'Sh'**.

The Dheerga Swaritam is retained.

2.5 Exception - Dheerga Swarita effect in following letter:

A hrasva (short) letter is followed a joint letter (conjunct consonant) through a rule and that short letter acquires dheerga swaritam but reflected in the next letter during rendering.

Let us explain this with a direct example:

When “n” is followed by **sa, Sa, Sha**, an ‘th’ is added to smoothen the flow of letters as per Consonant Sandhi rule. When the word before ‘n’ is a short letter(hrasva) and it get a swaritam, it is difficult to render it with the following joint letter (Conjunct Consonants). The letter is extended to dheerga swaritam, since it is difficult to elongate a short letter, the effect of dheerga swaritam is extended the following letter which is ‘n’.

<p>तस्मिन्त्सुपर्णो मधुकृत् कुलायी</p> <p>தஸ்மிந்த்₂-ஸுபர்ணோ</p> <p>மது₄க்ருத் குலாயீ</p> <p>தஸ்மி₂ந்₂ ஸுபர்ணோ மயு</p> <p>கூத் கூலாயீ</p>	<p>स्मि, स्मि, तस्मी is a short letter.</p> <p>It is followed by nth, the effect of extending is on ‘n’. Though ismi is marked with swaritam and it has acquired dheerga swaritam, the real effect of rendering will be like</p> <p>तस्मिन्, स्मिन्, तस्मीन्.</p>
<p>आवेशय-निवेशयन्-थसँवेशन-</p>	<p>Here the effect of the dheerga swaritam of ‘ya’ will be extended to ‘n’.</p>

<p>ஆவே¹ஸய-²ன்னிவே²ஸயந்த்₂</p> <p>ஸம்¹வே¹ஸனஸ்</p> <p>ஆவே¹ஸய-²னிவே²ஸய²ந்²ம்</p> <p>ஸம்¹வே¹ஸந</p>	
<p>तस्मिन्त् सर्वं प्रतिष्ठितं</p> <p>தஸ்²மி²ந்த்₂ ஸ¹ர்வம்</p> <p>ப்ரதி¹ஷ்டி₂தம்</p> <p>தஸ்²மி²ந்²ம்* ஸ¹ர்வம்</p> <p>ப்ரதி¹ஷி¹தம்</p>	Same as above

This is something similar to the short (hrasva) anuswAram letters at the end of a statement and we get the effect of the extension of the dheerga swaritam in the 'm' part of that letter.

Example: ava VaktAraM, अववक्तारं , அவ வ¹க்தார்ம்,

அவ வ¹க்தாரம் .

It may be noted that some Veda books mark the swaram over 'M' and do not use the anuswAram letter with a dot on the top of 'r'. The 'ra' and 'M' are printed separately.

In Sanskrit grammar, the nasal letter 'n' gets treatment like 'M' in specific instances which students/learners must take note.

3 Dheerga Swarita with (Dheerga) Long Letters at end of the Ruk

The Swaritam on the last Dheerga akshara (letter) acquires Dheerga Swaritam, whether it has a halant ending, normal vowel ending or Visarga.

3.1 Examples in Sanskrit

<p>सहस्राक्षाय मीढुषे ।</p> <p>ஸஹஸ்ரா₂க்ஷாய மீ₄டு₄ஷே ।</p> <p>सहस्राक्षाय मीढुषे ।</p>	<p>नातताय धृष्णवे ।</p> <p>அனாததாய த்₄ருஷ்ணவே ।</p> <p>नातताय धृष्णवे ।</p>
<p>रक्षसे विनिक्षे ।</p> <p>ரக்ஷஸே வி₂னிக்ஷே ।</p> <p>रक्षसे विनिक्षे ।</p>	<p>जीवाथ सर्वे ।</p> <p>ஜீவாத்₂ ஸர்வே ॥</p> <p>जीवाथ सर्वे ।</p>
<p>स नो मृडाती-द्वरो ।</p> <p>ஸ நோ ம்₃ருடா₃தீ-த்₃த்₃ருஸே ।</p>	<p>आपो भवन्तु पीतये ।</p> <p>ஆபோ ப₄வந்து பீதயே ।</p>

மூ॒டா தி॒ட்யு॒ஸே ॥	அ॒ருபோ॑ ட॒வந்நு॑ பி॒தயே॑ ॥
च्छो॑भ॒मानं॑ म॒ही॒यते॑ । ச்சோ॒ப॒மா॒னம்॑ ம॒ஹீ॒யதே॑ ॥ ஷோ॒ட॒மான்ம॑ ம॒ஹீ॒யதே॑ ॥	विश्व॑ मा॒जान॒मग्रे॑ ॥ விஸ்வ॑ மாஜா॒னமக்ஞே॑ ॥ விஸ்வ॑ மாஜா॒னமக்ஞே॑ ॥
अव॑ प॒श्चात्ता॑त् । अव॑ पु॒रस्ता॑त् । अवो॑त्तरा॒त्तात् । அவ॑ ப॒ஸ்சாத்தா॑த் । அவ॑ புரஸ்தா॑த் । அவோத்தராத்நாத்நாத் । अव॑ प॒श्चा॒न्ता॑त् । अव॑ पु॒र॒स्ता॑त् । अवो॑न्ता॒न्ता॑त्	प्र॒चो॒दया॑त् ப்ரசோத்யாத்நாத்நாத் । प्र॒चो॒दया॑त् ॥
मु॒क्षी॒य मा॒ऽमृ॒तात् முக்ஷீ॒ய மா॒ம்மூ॒தாத்நாத் । मु॒क्षी॒य मा॒ऽमृ॒तात् ॥	आ॒त्मानं॑ पु॒नते॑ स॒दा । ஆத்மா॒னம் பு॒னதே॑ ஸதா॒ ॥ आ॒त्मा॒नம்॑ पु॒न॒ते॒ स॒दा॒ ॥

<p>परमेष्ठी विराजा ।</p> <p>ப்ரஜாபதி: பரமேஷ்ட₂ விராஜா</p> <p>ப்ரஜாபதி: பரமேஷ்ட₁ விராஜா</p>	<p>विश्वा भुवनानि सर्वा ।</p> <p>விஸ்வா ப₄வ்னானி ஸர்வா ।</p> <p>பு₄வ்னானி ஸர்வா ।</p>
<p>अस्मन्निवपन्तु सेनाः</p> <p>அஸ்மன்னிவபந்து ஸேனா:</p> <p>அஸ்மன்னிவபந்து ஸேனா:</p>	<p>तन्मित्र एति पथिभिर्देवयानैः</p> <p>பதி₂பி₄ர் தே₃வயானை: ।</p> <p>தநித்ர ஐதி பமிபி₃ர்</p> <p>நேவயானை: ।</p>
<p>ज्योतिष्-कृणोति सूनरी</p> <p>ஜ்யோதிஷ்-கருணோதி ஸூனரி</p> <p>ஜ்யோதிஷ்-கருணோதி</p> <p>ஸூனரி</p>	<p>स्वाहा ।</p> <p>ஸ்வாஹா ।</p> <p>ஸாஹா ।</p>

Notes and Explanations:

1. Please note all this ending aksharas are long letters or long joint letters with a maatra of 2 or more. (With or without visargam)
2. As per the rule explained above, all this letters/aksharas will acquire only a Dheerga Swaritam. They will not acquire a Swaritam.
3. Readers are requested to check if any statement ends with a Dheerga akshara and swaritam in the vAkyam/SamhitA of Krishna Yajur Veda which they have learnt. Then this rule becomes clear.
4. All the above have a value of more than three maatra in terms of time scale acquired status due to the Dheerga Swaritam. Those without visargam have a maatra of 4 and with visargam or a halant has 5. “Vishva maja namagre”.. has 4.5; the halant has 0.5 (g) plus “rey” with dheerga swaritam has 4.
5. Check the following statement from Ganapathy-Atharvasheersham the ending “taat” is a 2.5 maatra akshara. The previous statements in the Atharvasheersam have Dheerga Swaritam. This statement does not acquire any swaram and shall be UdAttam only (medium or normal note)

सर्वतोमां पाहि पाहि समन्तात् ॥

ஸர்வதோ மாம் பாஹி பாஹி ஸமந்தாத் |
 സർവതോമാം പാഹിപാഹി സമന്താത് ॥

Note: Kindly also note that the last letter is extended during recital; this extension may slightly vary between various Schools.

4 Dheerga Swarita with anuswAram at end of the Ruk

When the AnuswAram is either long or short (hrasva or Dheerga) and it acquires or has Swaritam, this will be converted to Dheerga Swaritam.

<p>அவ்வக்தாரம் அவ் ஶ்ரோதாரம் </p> <p>அவ் தாதாரம் </p> <p>அவ் வக்தாரம் அவ்</p> <p>ஸ்ரோதாரம் அவ் தாதாரம் </p> <p>அவ் வக்தாரம் அவ் ஶ்ரோ</p> <p>தாரம் அவ் தாதாரம் </p>	<p>நீசாதந்தக்ஷயத சந்ந ஶுக்ம் </p> <p>நீசா தந்தக்ஷயத</p> <p>ஸன்ன ஶுக்ம் </p> <p>நீசா தந்தக்ஷயத ஶ்ரோ</p> <p>தாரம் </p>
<p>सरिषः पातुनक्तं </p> <p>திவா ஶரிஷ: பாது நக்தம் </p> <p>ஸ ரிஷ: பாது நக்தம் </p>	<p>ऋषिभि-स्संभृतं रसं </p> <p>ஶ்ரீபிஸஸம்ப்ருத ரஸம் </p> <p>ஶ்ரீபிஸஸம்ப்ருத ரஸம் </p>
<p>शतोद्यामं हिरण्मयं </p>	<p>वेदाहमेतं पुरुषं महान्तं </p>

<p>ஸுதோத்₃யாம₂ ஹிரண்மயம் </p> <p>ஸுதோத்₃யாம₂ ஹிரண்மயம் </p>	<p>புருஷம் மஹாந்தம் </p> <p>வேதாஹமேதம் புருஷம்</p> <p>மஹாந்தம் </p>
<p>वायु रिक्षत्र-मभ्येति निष्ट्यां ।</p> <p>வாயுர் நக்ஷத்ர-மப்யேதி</p> <p>நிஷ்ட்யாம் </p> <p>வாயுர் நக்ஷத்ர-மப்யேதி</p> <p>நிஷ்ட்யாம் </p>	<p>पूषा रेवत्यन्वेति पन्थां ।</p> <p>பூஷா ரேவத்யன்வேதி பந்தா₂ம் </p> <p>பூஷா ரேவத்யன்வேதி பந்தா₂ம் </p>

Notes and Explanations:

1. When a short AnuswAram acquires swaram at the end of a statement/Ruk, the Dheerga Swaritam adds to the musical note. The normal maatra of 1.5 gets converted to 3.
2. In case of nishtyaam...'sh' and 'it' are not extendable. They have a value of half maatra each; the 'yaam' with a maatra of 2.5 extends to 5 with Dheerga Swaritam. The total maatra value of this akshara for rendering is 6.
3. In case of nthaaam, 'n' is half, thaam is five, the total maatra value for rendering is 5.5.

5 Examples of Dheerga Akshara AnuswAram

(with long letters) in the middle of the mantra:

This is nothing but an extension of Rule stated in Section 2.1 on Dheerga Swaritam before Conjunct Consonant. That is 'm' of AnuswAram and the first letter of the following word should create a Conjunct Consonant.

But if the 'm' combines with a Vowel first letter of next word, it becomes a Swarayukta Akshara (a normal consonant) then only Swaritam will be retained.

उभाभ्यां देव सवितः —	उ॒भा॒भ्यां॑ दे॒व स॒वि॒तः
உபாப்யாம் தேவ ஸவிதः —	உ॒பா॒ப்யாம்॑ தே॒வ ஸ॒வி॒தः
ഉഭാഭ്യാം ദേവ സവിതഃ —	ഉ॒ഭാ॒ഭ്യാം॑ ദേ॒വ സ॒വി॒തഃ
प्रजायां ब्राह्मणं हन्ति —	प्र॒जा॒यां॑ ब्रा॒ह्म॒णं॑ ह॒न्ति॑
ப்ரஜாயாம் ப்ரஹ்மணஃ ஹந்தி —	ப்ர॒ஜா॒யாம்॑ ப்ர॒ஹ்ம॒ணஃ॑ ஹ॒ந்தி॑
പ്രജായാം ബ്രാഹ്മണം ഹന്തി —	പ്ര॒ജാ॒യാം॑ ബ്രാ॒ഹ്മ॒ണம்॑ ഹ॒ന്തി॑

यो दे॒वानां॑ पु॒रोहि॑तः ।

யோ தே॒வா॒நாம்॑ பு॒ரோஹி॑தः ।

யோ பே॒வா॒நாம்॑ பு॒ரோஹி॑தः ।

सा मां॑ मे॒धा , सा मा॑म् मे॒தா॒₄, सा मा॑म् मे॒धा

आमां॑ मे॒धा , आमा॑म् मे॒தா॒₄, आमा॑म् मे॒धा सु॒र॒दि॒र्

तेषां॑ वः पु॒रो, ते॒षाम्॑ वः पु॒रो क॒क्रु॒३॒ह॒न्, ते॒षाम्॑ वः पु॒रो

शु॒श्रू॒षे॒ण्यां॑ म॒नु॒ष्यै॑भ्य॒स्तं

சு॒சு॒ரூ॒ஷே॒ண்யாம்॑ ம॒னு॒ஷ்யே॑ப்₄ய॒ஸ்தம்

சு॒சு॒ரூ॒ஷே॒ண்யாம்॑ ம॒னு॒ஷ்யே॑ப்ய॒ஸ்தம்

स॒मान॑ लो॒कतां॑ य॒न्ति

ஸ॒மா॒ந லோ॒க॒தாம்॑ ய॒ந்தி

ஸ॒மா॒ந லோ॒க॒தாம்॑ ய॒ந்தி

यो वै तां॑ ब्र॒ह्म॒णो वे॒द

யோ வை தாம் ப்₃ரஹ்மணோ வேத₃
யோ வை தாம் ப்₃ரஹ்மணோ வேத₃

Notes: The readers might have observed that devAnAM with dheerga swaritam appears in various places in Vedic texts.

The long (dheerga) anusvAram should stand as a word distinctly. When combined with a 'vowel' letters and when a Swaryukata akshara (normal consonant) is formed, the anusvAram characteristic is lost. The long letter retains its Swaritam only.

<p>தேஷாம் க்ருதூனாப் தேஷாம் க்ருதூனாப் தேஷாம் க்ருதூனாப்</p>	<p>தேஷாம் க்ருதூனாப் , தேஷாம் க்ருதூனாப் தேஷாம் க்ருதூனாப்</p>	<p>If tEShAm was a separate word with its dheerga anusvAram, it would have become tEShAm. After sandhi it is mRu, a swarayukta akshara only. ShA retains its swaritam only</p>
<p>சமானானாம் உத்தம ஸ்லோகோ, சமானானாம் உத்தம ஸ்லோகோ சமானானாம் உத்தம ஸ்லோகோ</p>	<p>சமானானாம் உத்தம ஸ்லோகோ, சமானானாம் உத்தம ஸ்லோகோ சமானானாம் உத்தம ஸ்லோகோ</p>	<p>Here the anusvAram ending is 'nAm'. 'm' + 'u' gives mu a simple consonant</p>

बा॒हु॒भ्या॑म् उ॒त ते॑ नमः॑ । पा॒३॒ह्ण॑प्॒४॒या॑म् उ॒त தே॒ ந॒மः॑ । ஸா॒ஹ்ரு॑த்யா॒ம் உ॒த தை ந॒மः॑ ।	बा॒हु॒भ्या॑मु॒त ते॑ नमः॑ । पा॒३॒ह्ण॑प्॒४॒या॑मु॒त தே॒ ந॒மः॑ । ஸா॒ஹ்ரு॑த்யா॒மு உ॒த தை	AnuswAram ending with ByAM. Similar to above.
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Note:

When (gm) and (gg) are formed, the dheerga swaram rule will not be applicable since the (gm) or (gg) acquire swaritam only.

Readers are requested to check the various Suktams you have learnt normally.

6 Special Observation of Dheerga Swaritam **with short AnuswAram**

TS Ref. 6.3.8.3 , 6.3.11.2 and 6.3.11.6

ஸம்.ஜ்யமாநாத் , ஸம்.ஜபந்த்யைந்ந்ரஃ , ஸம்.ஜபயந்தி

ஸம்.ஜ்யமாநாத் , ஸம்.ஜ்யபந்த்யைந்ந்ரஃ , ஸம்.ஜ்யபயந்தி

ஸம்.ஜ்யமாநாத் , ஸம்.ஜ்யபந்த்யைந்ந்ரஃ , ஸம்.ஜ்யபயந்தி

These words appear in the middle of a mantra. The prefix 'saM' is a short anuswAram. But it is followed by a conjunct consonant 'j' and 'gya'. It would be difficult to recite only swaritam of 'saM' and move to jgya; a pause is given after saM. Now it is difficult to recite saM in swaritam, so 'saM' acquires dheerga swaritam to make the recital smoother.

This is by sound formation similar to tasmⁱⁿth sarvam pratiShTitam, tasmⁱⁿth suparNo madhukrut kulAyi which have short vowels followed by Conjunct Consonants.

6.1 Exceptions with observations

அக்னிமீஷே புரோஹிதம்-யஜ்ஞஸ்ய

அக்னிமீஷே புரோஹிதம்-யஜ்ஞஸ்ய

அக்னிமீஷே புரோஹிதம்-யஜ்ஞஸ்ய

हो॒ता॒रं॑ र॒त्न॑ धा॒त॒मं॑ ।

ஹோ॒தா॒ரம்॑ ர॒த்ன॑ தா॒த॒மம்॑ ।

ஹோ॒தா॒ரம்॑ ர॒த்ன॑ தா॒த॒மம்॑ ॥

य॒क्ष्मा-दु॒त॒ राज॑-य॒क्ष्मात्॑ ।

ய॒க்ஷ்மா-து॒த॒ ரா॒ஜ॑ய॒க்ஷ்மா॒த் ।

य॒क्ष्मा-दु॒त॒ राज॑-य॒क्ष्मात्॑ ।

तमी॒शानं॑ ज॒गत॑-स्त॒स्थु॑-ष॒स्पतिं॑ ।

தமீ॒ஷா॒னம்॑ ஜ॒க॒த॑-ஸ்த॒ஸ்து॑-ஷ॒ஸ்ப॒திம்॑ ।

तमी॒शानं॑ ज॒गत॑-स्त॒स्थु॑-ष॒स्पतिं॑ ।

य॒क्ष्वाम॑हे सौ॒म॒न॒साय॑ रु॒द्रं॑

ய॒க்ஷ்வா॑ம॒ஹே॒ ஸௌ॑ம॒ன॒ஸாய॑

य॒क्ष्वाम॑हे सौ॒म॒न॒साय॑ रु॒द्रं॑

अ॒यं मे॑ वि॒श्व-भै॒षजो॑य॒

அ॒யம் மே॑ வி॒ஸ்வ॒பே॒ஷஜோ॑ய॒

അയം മേ വിശ്വ-ദേവജായത്

All the above mantras **have been taken from Rig Veda** where the principles of Swaram application are different. In some instances, **the swaram rules may match** with **Krishna Yajur Veda principles** also. Kindly follow the method taught by your Guru but learn the nuances so that you can learn to recite along with students of other Schools/Paddhatis.

The Veda students shall please take note of the same. We will be uploading more and more rules as and when we learn, hence please recheck all the articles for update in date and version periodically.

Note: - The Dheerga Swaritam Rules articulated here are applicable to all 5 types of PThAs, namely SamhitA, Pada, Krama, Jata and Ghana PathAs.

Please give us your Comments, suggestions and feedbacks to vedavms@gmail.com.