Discussion Draft

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 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 **vedayms.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, PlAkSi, KaundinyA, GautamA, SaityAyana, SamkRutya, UkhyA, KANDamAyanA, AgnivEShyA, PlAksAyanA, HaritA, SAnkhAyanA, MimAmSA and few other Saints/Sages.

Abbreviations for reference will be used as below:

PrAtiSAkhyA - PS

PAnini's AshtAdhyAyl – PA

VyAsa SlkshA – VSI

PAnini SIkshA - PSI

1 <u>Veda Swaras - Dheerga Swaritam</u>

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.

Explanation is given below

- **1.** स्व<mark>ाहा</mark> (swAha+ ^a , here after swAha "a" is raised one step up)
- 2. स्वाहाः (swAha + a + ha , here after swAha "a" is rasied one step and "ha" of visargam is further raised , thus 2 steps up)
- 3. स्व<mark>ाहा</mark> (swAha + _a , here after swAha "a" is lowered by one step)
- 4. स्वाहाः (swAha + ha, here after swAha 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.

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

1.2 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 (Conjuct Consonant/Samyukata akshara a few examples like Sra, hya, Sya, bhya, 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.

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 "vedavms.in".

1.3 <u>Dheerga Swaritam before Conjuct Consonants (joint letters)</u>

Examples	Examples
गणा <mark>नान्त्वा</mark> गणपति ् —	स्थिरै-र <mark>ङ्ग</mark> ै- <mark>स्त</mark> ुष्टुवार्ण
नमो निषङ्गि <mark>णे स्त</mark> ेनानां पतये — —	नम आव्याधिनी <mark>भ्यो</mark> —
नमो व्रा <mark>तेभ्यो</mark> —	नमो र <mark>थेभ्यो</mark> —
नमः स <mark>नाभ्य</mark>	कम <mark>िस्य</mark> श्च वो —
नमः पुञ्जि <mark>ष्टेभ्यो</mark>	नमा हुस्वाय च
नमा ज्येष्ठाय	नमो हृदय्याय च (please note it is not
	"hRudayaaya cha", but "hradayaaya cha")
य <mark>वाश्च</mark> में, माषा <mark>श्च</mark> में, तिला <mark>श्च</mark> में,	आग्नी <mark>ध्रं</mark> च मॆ,
पुरोडाशा <mark>श्च</mark> में,	उहोरात्रयो <mark>वृ</mark> ष्ट्या —
र्घृत-मिहायु <mark>षेऽत</mark> ु देवः	परमा <mark>त्मा</mark> व्यवस्थितः —
तवसे कपर्दि <mark>ने</mark> <mark>क्ष</mark> यद्वीराय	सह <mark>स्राक्ष</mark> रा परमे व्योमन्न्

कृत्तिवा <mark>साः</mark> पिनाकी —	गणा बहुरूपाः पुराणाः ————
आत्वा मन <mark>्त्राः</mark> कविशस्ता, —	॥ पुनरागाः पुनर्त्रव —
गृणान <mark>ीऽस्मा</mark> कं —	यो मा <mark>उग्ने</mark> भागिन <i>्</i> ,
यो <mark>ऽस्मा</mark> न्	तस्मिन्थ् सर्वं प्रतिष्ठितं *

Examples	Examples
ப க ₃ ணா <mark>நாந்த்வா</mark> க ₃ ணபதி∨்	ஸ்தி ₂ ரை-ரங் ₃ கை ₃ -
	<mark>ஸ்து</mark> ஷ்டு₂வாஜ்
நிஷங்கி <mark>னே ஸ்த</mark> ேனானாம்	நம் ஆவ்யாதி ₄ <mark>நீப்₄யோ</mark>
வ்ரா <mark>தேப்₄யோ</mark>	ரதே <mark>2</mark> ப் ₄ யோ,
ப ஸேனா <mark>ப்₄ய</mark> ஸ்	தர்மாரே <mark>ப்₄ய</mark> ுர்ச வோ
ு நம: பூஞ்ஜிஷ் <mark>டேப்₄யோ</mark>	ந <mark>மோ ஹ்ர</mark> ஸ்வாய ச
நம்: புஞ்ஜிஷ் <mark>டேப்₄யோ</mark> ந <mark>மோ ஜ்யே</mark> ஷ்டா ₂ ய ச	ந <mark>மோ ஹ்ர</mark> த ₃ ய்யாய ச
	please note it is not "hRudayaaya cha", but
	"hradayaaya cha")
ய <mark>வா</mark> ஶ்ச மே, மா <mark>ஷா</mark> ஶ்ச	ஆக் ₃ நீ <mark>த்₄ர</mark> ஞ்ச மே,
மே, தி <mark>லா</mark> ஶ்ச மே,	
்ஹோராத்ர <mark>யோர் வ்<i>ரு</i>ஷ்ட்யா</mark>	க் _{4<i>ரு</i>த-மிஹாய<mark>ஷேऽத்து</mark>தே₃வ:}

vedavms@gmail.com

பர <mark>மாத்மா</mark> வ்யவஸ்தி ₂ த:	புரோடா ₃ <mark>ஶாஶ்ச</mark> மே
സ് <mark>വാട്ട</mark> ് വുവാട്ട് പുവാട്ട് പുവാട് പുവാട്ട് പുവാട് പുവാട്ട് പുവാ	தவஸே கபர்தி ₃ னே
	<mark>க</mark> ூயத் ₃ வீராய,
க்ருத்திவா <mark>ஸா:</mark> பினாகீ	ப ₃ ஹுர <mark>ுபா:</mark> புராணா
ஆத்வா மந்த் <mark>ரா:</mark> கவி <i>ஶ</i> ரஸ்தா,	புனரா <mark>கா₃:</mark> புனர்ந்நவ
ப ₄ யா-த் ₄ யோ <mark>5ஸ்மா</mark> ன்,	ıı க் ₃ <i>ரு</i> ணானோ- <mark>5ஸ்மா</mark> கம்
பர் யோ மா <mark>்க்</mark> தனே	ய தஸ்மி <mark>ந்த்_{2*} ஸ</mark> ர்வம்
	ப ப்ரதிஷ்டி ₂ தம்

Examples	Examples
ര് <mark>ധായാ</mark> ര്ണപ്യിക്	സ്ഥിരൈ–രമ <mark>െഗ്ഗ് സ്തു</mark> ഷ്വുവാഴ്
നിഷങ്ഗി <mark>ണേ</mark> <mark>സ്</mark> രേനാനാം	നമ ആവൃാധി <mark>നീഭ</mark> ്യോ
നമോ വ <mark>്രാത്രേ</mark> ട്യോ ,	നമോ ര <mark>ഥേഭ</mark> ോ,
നമഃ സേ <mark>നാ</mark> ഭൂ	കർമാ <mark>രേ</mark> ഭൃശ്ച വോ നമോ
നമഃ പുഞ് <mark>ജിഷ്ട്രേ</mark> ട്ടോ	ന <mark>മോ</mark> <mark>ഹ</mark> ്രസ്വായ ച
ന <mark>മോ ജ</mark> േഷ്ഠായ ച	ന <mark>മോ</mark> പ്രദയ്യായ ച (please note it
	is not "hRudayaaya cha", but "hradayaaya cha")

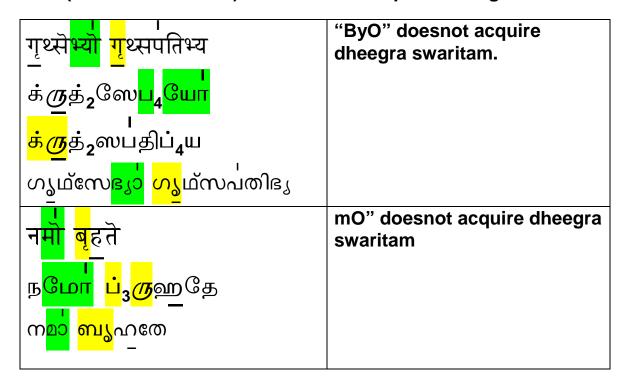
യ <mark>വാ</mark> ശ്ച മേ, മാഷ <mark>ാശ്ച</mark> മേ,	ആ <mark>ഗ്നീധ്രം</mark> ച മേ,
തിലാ <mark>ശ്ച</mark> മേ	
പുരോഡാ <mark>ശാ</mark> ശ്ച മേ	ടഹോരാത്ര <mark>യോ</mark> ർ <mark>വ</mark> ൃഷ്ട്യാ
പരമാ <mark>ത്മാ</mark> വൃവസ്ഥിതഃ	ഘൃത–മിഹായുഷേ <mark>ടത്തു</mark> ദേവഃ –
തവസേ കപർദി <mark>നേ</mark>	സ് <mark>പ്രാ</mark> ജ്യരാ
<mark>ക്</mark> ഷയദ്വീരായ	പരമേ വ്യോമന്ന് –
കൃത്തിവ <mark>ാസാ</mark> ം പിനാകീ	ദിവ്യാ ഗണാ ബഹുര <mark>ൂപാ</mark>
	പുരാണാ
ആത്വാ മന്ത്ര <mark>ാ</mark> ം കവിശസ്താ	പുനരാ <mark>ഗാ</mark> ം പുനർന്നവ _
ഗൃണാന <mark>ോടസ്മാ</mark> കം	ഭൂയാത് യോ <mark>ടസ</mark> ്താൻ
ബോധൃവിതാ _	
യോ മാ് <mark>ടഗ്നേ</mark> ഭാഗിന്യ്	തസ്മ <mark>ീൻന്</mark> * സ്ർവം
	പ്രതിഷ്ഠിതം

Notes and Explanations:

- 1. All the Dheerga Swaritas are for Dheerga (long letters) which are followed by a Samyukta Akshara Conjunct Consonants.
- 2. The symbol "\$\mathcal{S}\$" is called Avagraha. This represents that a short "a" (31,44), (310) 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 (പ്. കോ, ക്ഷ) is a joint letter (conjuct consonant) formed by adding kh+sha, सि = ख् + ष; ക = க்₂+ ஷ ; ക്ഷ = ക് (or ഖ്) + ഷ) 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. Examples marked with '* ' are exceptions which are explained separately.
- 6. 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.

क् + ऋ = कृ,
$$\tau$$
 + ऋ = तृ
क् + ए = के, τ + औ = तौ

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



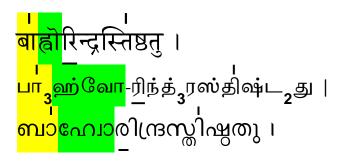
Explanation: The letter "ney' in "neytrA" is dheergam and it is followed by 'trA' a conjunct consonant. In the first three cases (marked green), 'ney' has swaram and has acquired Dheerga Swaritam.

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.

1.4 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:



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

1.5 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.

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.

यः <mark>अग्ने</mark> रायतनं ँवेद ।	गाउँ । <mark>योऽग्ने</mark> रायतनं [*] वेद ।
ய: <mark>அக்₃னே</mark> -ராயதனம் [≗] வேத ₃	ப <u>்</u> பி <mark>யோ 5க்₃னே</mark> -ராயதனம் [*] வேத ₃
<mark>തഃ അ</mark> സേരായത്നം ്വേദ	<mark>യോ</mark> ട <mark>ഗ്</mark> നേരായത്നം ്വേദ അ
यः <mark>अफ्स</mark> ुनावं प्रतिष्ठितां वैद	गा । <mark>योऽफ्</mark> सुनावं प्रतिष्ठितां वैद — —
<mark>ധ: ച<mark>്ചപ</mark>്ഷാതനഖഥ</mark>	<mark>யோ</mark> 5 <mark>ப்₂ஸ</mark> ுனாவம்
ப்ரதிஷ்டி ₂ தாம் [*] வேத ₃	। ப்ரதிஷ்டி ₂ தாம் [*] வேத ₃
<mark>യഃ അ</mark> സ്സുനാവം പ്രതിഷ്ഠിതാം	<mark>യോ</mark> ട <mark>സ്സ</mark> ുനാവം പ്രതിഷ്ഠിതാം
്പേദ പ	് വേദ പ
ते अबुवन्न्	<mark>त</mark> ऽ <mark>ब</mark> ुवन्न्
தே அப் ₃ ருவன்ன்	<mark>தே</mark> 5 <mark>ப்₃ர</mark> ுவன்ன்



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':

ाः । ओतद्ब्रह्मा । ओतद्वायुः। ओतदात्मा ्। ॥ ॥ ओंतथ्सत्यं । ओंतथ्सर्वं । ... ஓம் தத்₃ ப்₃ரஹ்மா | ஓம் தத்₃வாயு:| ஓம் ததா₃த்மா | ஓம் தத் $_{\mathbf{2}}$ ஸத்யம் | ஓம் $\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{z}}$ ஸர்வம் | ஓம் தத்புரோர் நம: | ഒാം തദ്ബ്രഹ്മാ । ഓം തദ്വായുഃ ഒാം തദാത്മാ I ഓം തഥ്സതൃം I ഓം തഥ്സർ**റ** । ഓം തത്പുരോർ നമഃ I

The letter OM is special and starts with a Dheerga Swaritam as a first letter.

Please note that letter OM as a letter is an exception to start with Dheerga Swaritam as a first letter in a statement.

1.6 <u>Exception when the following letters have special recital</u> <u>characteristics:</u>

Let us take the following examples:



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 t, j, d is followed by letters of class (स, ஸ, സ),

(可, 剪, 函), (钉, ஶ ശ), 芪, ஹ ഹ) or (末, 馮, 엉), as a rule the 'r' is extended to double its maatra value..instead of half. Since the extension of the following letter comes in the previous letter as a rule does not get Dheerga 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 Dheergam swaritam is retained.

1.7 Exception - Dheerga Swarita effect in following letter:

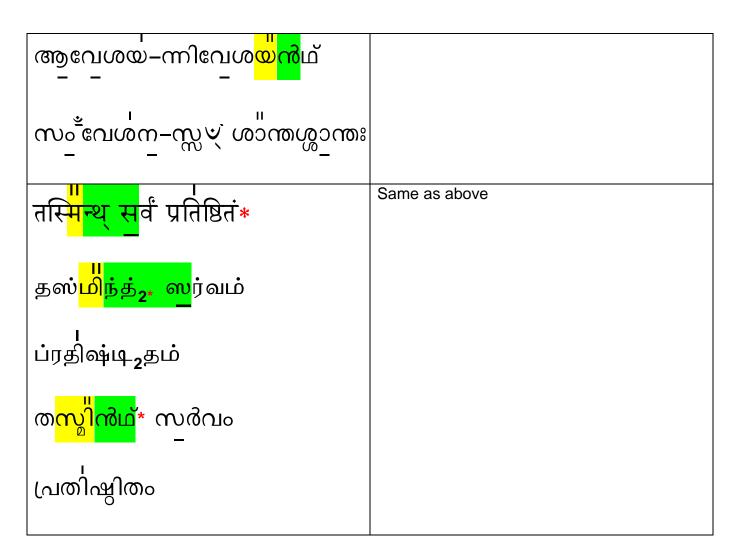
A hrasva (short) letter is followed a joint letter(conjunct consonant) through a rule and that short letter acquires dheerga swaritam but reflected in the next letter during rendering.

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 (conjuct 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'.

तस्मिन्थ्सुपर्णो मधुकृत् कुलायी स्मि, ஸ்மி, തസ്തി is a short letter. It is த<mark>ஸ்மிந்</mark>த்₂ ஸுபர்ணோ followed by nth, the effect of extending is on 'n'. Though ismi is marked with swaritam and ் பது₄க்*ரு*த் குலாயீ it has acquired dheerga swaritam, the real effect of rendering will be like ती ത<mark>സ്തിൻ</mark>ഥ് സുപർണോ മയു കൃത് കുലായീ Here the effect of the dheerga swaritam of 'ya' will be extended to 'n'. स्स् शान्त रशान्तः ஆவேஶய்ந்-நிவேஶ் $\frac{1}{\mathbf{u}}$ -த்_தஸம் வேஶனஸ் ஸை்ு ய ஶாந்தஶ் ஶாந்த:



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

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.

1.8 <u>Dheerga Swarita with (Dheerga) Long Letters at end of the</u> Ruk

सहस्राक्षाय मीढु <mark>षे</mark> ।	नातताय धृष्ण <mark>वे</mark> ।
— —	—
रक्षसे विनि <mark>क्ष</mark> ।	जीवाथ स <mark>र्वे</mark> ।
—	—
स नो मृडाती-ह <mark>ुरो</mark> ।	आपो भवन्तु पीत <mark>य</mark> ।
—	—
च्छोभमानं महीय <mark>ते</mark> ।	विश्व माजानम <mark>ग्रे</mark> ॥
—	— —
अव पश्चा <mark>ता</mark> त् । अव पुरस् <mark>ता</mark> त् ।	प्रचोद <mark>या</mark> त —
अवोत्तरा <mark>ता</mark> त् । —	
र्मुक्षीय माऽमृ <mark>ता</mark> त्	आत्मानं पुनते स <mark>दा</mark> ।
—	— — —

परमेष्ठी विरा <mark>जा</mark> ।	विश्वा भुवनानि स <mark>र्वा</mark> ।
— —	
अस्मन्निवपन्तु स <mark>ौनाः</mark>	तन्मित्र एति पथिभि र्देवया <mark>नैः</mark>
—	– – –
ज्योतिष्-कृणोति सून <mark>री</mark>	स्वा <mark>हा</mark> ।

ு பாகூராய் மீடு ₄ ஷே வைஸ்ராக்ஷாய் <u>மீ</u> டு ₄ ஷே	ு அநாததாய த் ₄ <i>ரு</i> ஷ்ண <mark>வே</mark>
ரக்ஷஸே <u>வி</u> நி <mark>க்ஷே</mark>	ஜீவாத₂ ஸர் <mark>வே</mark> ∥
ு நோம் <i>ரு</i> டா ₃ தீ-த் ₃ த் ₃ ரு <mark>ஶே</mark>	ு ஆபோ ப₄வந்து பீத <mark>யே</mark>
ச்சோ ₂ ப ₄ மானம் மஹீய <mark>தே</mark>	விஶ்வ மாஜானமக் ₃ ரே
ுவ பரு்சாத் <mark>தாத்</mark> ————————————————————————————————————	ப்ரசோத <mark>ுயாத்</mark>
ப அவ <u>பு</u> ரஸ் <mark>தாத்</mark>	
அவோத் <u>த</u> ராத் <mark>தாத்</mark>	
ப் முக்ஷீய மா5ம் ருதாத்	പ്രത ^{്ര} ള സ <mark>മ</mark> ്പു
ப்ரஜாபதி: பரமேஷ்டீ விரா <mark>ஜா</mark> 	ப ₄ வனானி விஶ <mark>்வா</mark>

ர நிவபந்து ஸே <mark>னா:</mark>	ு ப தந்மித்ர ஏதி பதி ₂ பி ₄ ர்
நிவபந்து அடினா.	
	தே ₃ வயா <mark>நை:</mark>
தமோ ஜ்யோதிஷ்- 	ஸ்வா <mark>ஹா</mark>
க் <i>ரு</i> ணோதி ஸூன <mark>ர</mark> ்	
	1
സഹസ്രാക്ഷായ മീഡു <mark>ഷേ</mark> ।	ധായയാത ന ⁷ ഷ് <mark>പ്രേ</mark> ।
രക്ഷസേ വിനി <mark>ക്ഷേ</mark> ।	ജീവാഥ സർ <mark>വേ</mark> ॥
മൃഡാ തീദ <mark>ൃശ</mark> േ ॥	ആപോ ഭവന്തു പീത <mark>യ</mark> േ । _
ച്ഛോഭമാനം മഹീയ <mark>തേ</mark> ।	വിശ്വ മാജാനമ <mark>ഗ്രേ</mark> ।
അവ് പശ്ചാ <mark>ത്ത</mark> ാത് ।	പ്രചോത <mark>യാത്</mark> ॥ _
അവ പുര <mark>സ്താത്</mark> ।	
അവോത്തരാ <mark>ത്താത്</mark> –	
മുക്ഷീയ മാടമ <mark>ൃതാത്</mark> ।	ആത്മാനം പുനതേ സ <mark>ദാ</mark> ।

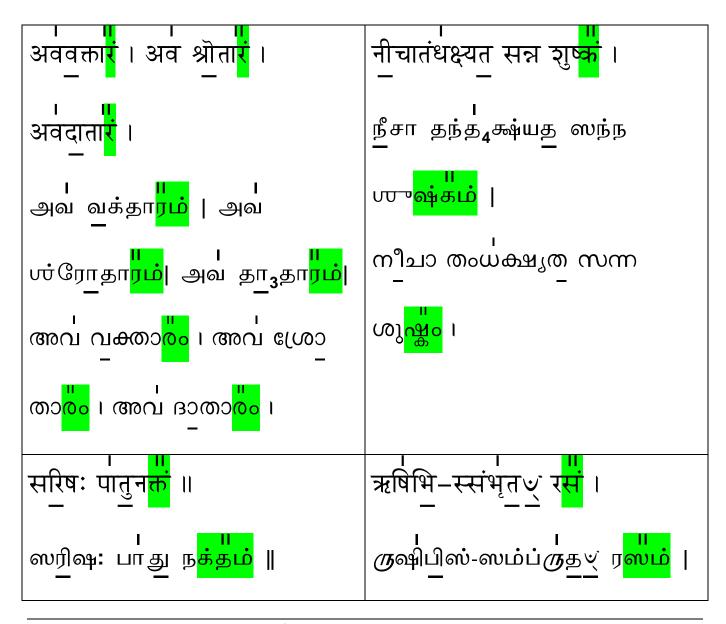
പ്രജാപതിഃ പരമേഷ്ഠീ വിരാ <mark>ജാ</mark> । 	ഭുവധാധ്വ ഗര <mark>്</mark> പാ ।
അസ്മന്നിവപന്തു സേ <mark>നാ</mark> ഃ I	തന്മിത്ര ഏതി പഥിഭിർ ദേവ
	യാ <mark>ണൈ</mark> ഃ ।
ജ്യാതിഷ്–കൃണോതി സൂന <mark>ര</mark> ീ	സ <mark>ാഹാ</mark> 1

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 namgre".. 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 Udatta only (medium or normal note)

सर्वतोमां पाहि पाहि सम्<mark>नतात्</mark> ॥ ബர்வதோ மாம் பாஹி பாஹி ஸமந்<mark>தாத்</mark> । സർവതോമാം പാഹിപാഹി സമ<mark>ന്താത്</mark> ॥

1.9 Dheerga Swarita with Anuswaram at end of the Ruk

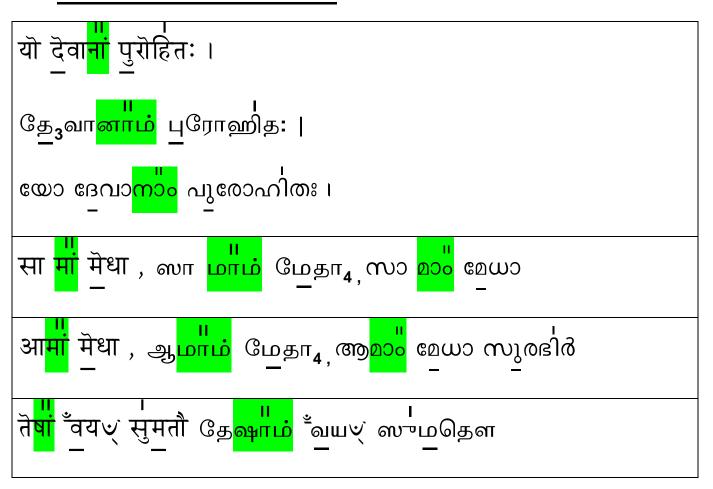


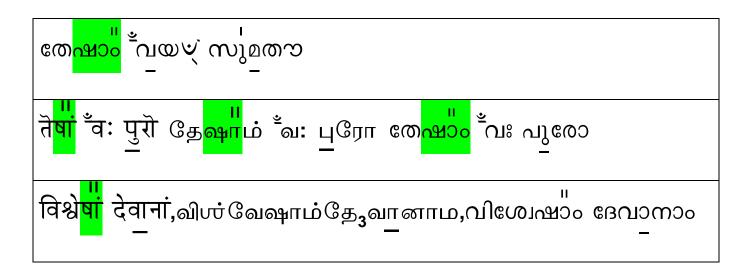
സ രിഷഃ പാതു ന <mark>ക്തം</mark> ॥	ടുയ്ഗ് ശ <mark>ഗ</mark> ്രം
ा । शतोद्याम৺् हिरण्म <mark>यं</mark> । — —	वदाहमेतं पुरुषं महा <mark>न्तं</mark> । — — —
ு முதோத்₃யாம் ுஹிரண்ம <mark>யம்</mark> —	ப புருஷம் மஹா <mark>ந்தம்</mark>
ശതോദൃാമ്യ് ഹിരഞ് <mark>ഞയ</mark> ം ।	വേദാഹമേതം പുരുഷം മ – – –
	ഹാ <mark>ന്ത</mark> ം ।
वायु र्नक्षत्र-मभ्यति निष् <mark>ट्यां</mark> । 	पूषा रेवत्यन्वेति पन् <mark>थां</mark> । — — —
। வாயுர் நக்ஷத்ர-மப் ₄ யேதி —	। பூஷா ரேவத்யந்வேதி
நி <mark>ஷ்ட்யாம்</mark>	ப <mark>ந்தா₂ம்</mark>
വായുർ നക്ഷത്ര–മഭ്യേതി	പൂഷാ രേവതൃനോതി പ <mark>ന്ഥാം</mark> ।
ന <mark>ിഷ്ട്യാം</mark> ।	

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 nthaam, 'n' is half, thaam is five, the total maatra value for rendering is 5.5.

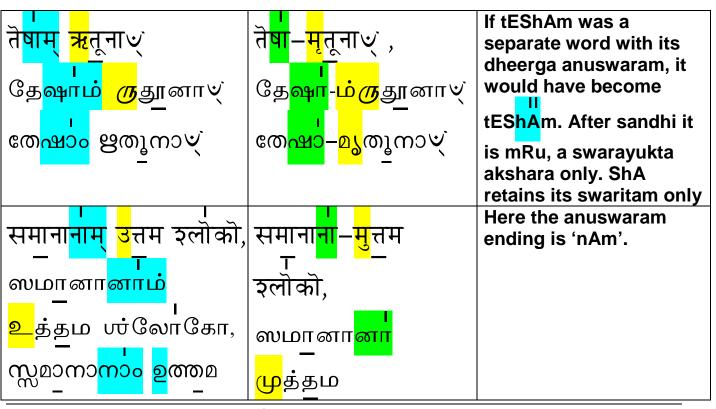
1.10 Examples of Dheerga Akshara Anuswaram (with long letters) in the middle of the mantra:



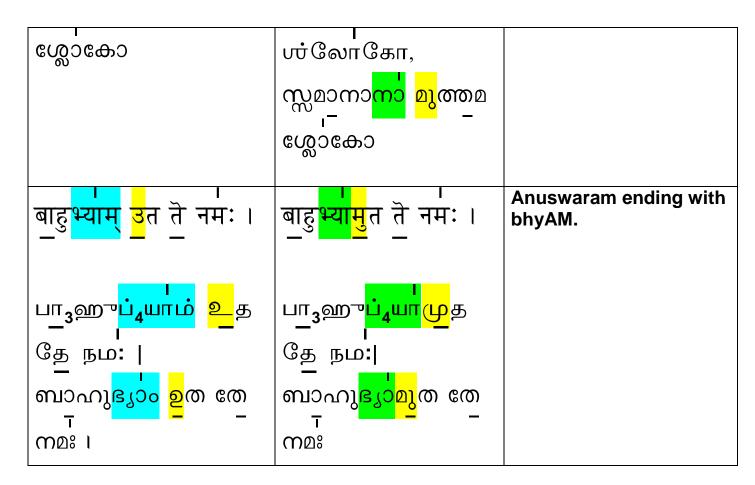


Notes: The readers might have observed that devAnAM with dheerga swaritam appears in various places in Vedic texts.

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 anuswaram characteristic is lost. The long letter retains its swaritam only.



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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.

1.11 <u>Special Observation of Dheerga Swaritam with short</u> <u>Anuswaram</u>

TS Ref. 6.3.8.3, 6.3.11.2 and 6.3.11.6

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; so 'saM' acquires dheerga swaritam. Specific rule covering such instance is being referred to in grammar/vedic books.

1.12 Exceptions with observations

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.

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.

We have tried to explain the rules of "dheerga swaritam" as we learned from gurus and books. Please give us your Comments, suggestions and feedbacks to vedavms@gmail.com.