Discussion Draft

Basics of Veda Swaras and Vedic Recital-02

Dheerga Swaritam

Contents

| 1 | Ve | da Swaras - Dheerga Swaritam | 4 |
|---|------|---|------|
| | 1.1 | Introduction: | 4 |
| | 1.2 | Basic Rules for Dheerga Swarita in Krishna Yajur Veda | 5 |
| | 1.3 | Dheerga Swaritam before Conjuct Consonants (joint letters) | 6 |
| | 1.4 | Exception for the first letter of a statement/Ruk | . 12 |
| | 1.5 | Exceptions for Misra Vowel sounds (AE, ,Ai, O,Au) | |
| | due | to special rule: | . 13 |
| | 1.6 | Exception when the following letters have | |
| | spe | cial recital characteristics: | 16 |
| | 1.7 | Exception - Dheerga Swarita effect in following letter: | . 17 |
| | 1.8 | Dheerga Swarita with (Dheerga) Long Letters at end of the Ruk | 20 |
| | 1.9 | Dheerga Swarita with Anuswaram at end of the Ruk | 24 |
| | 1.10 | Examples of Dheerga Akshara Anuswaram (with long letters) | |
| | in t | he middle of the mantra: | 26 |
| | 1.11 | Special Observation of Dheerga Swaritam with short Anuswaram | ı 28 |
| | 1.12 | Exceptions with observations | 29 |

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 AshtAdhyAyI – PA

VyAsa SlkshA – VSI

PAnini SlkshA - PSI

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.

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.** स्वा<mark>हाः</mark> (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.
- 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>स्तु</mark> ष्टुवार् |
| नमो निषङ्गि <mark>णे स्ते</mark> नानां पतये — — | नम आव्याधिनी <mark>भ्यो</mark> — |
| नमो व्रा <mark>तेभ्यो</mark> — | नमो र <mark>थेभ्यो</mark> |
| नमः से <mark>नाभ्य</mark> — | कर्मा <mark>रेभ्य</mark> श्च वो — |
| । नमः पुञ्जि <mark>ष्टेभ्यो</mark> | नमा हुस्वाय च |
| नमा ज्येष्ठाय | नमा <mark>ह्र</mark> दय्याय च (please note it is not |
| | "hRudayaaya cha", but "hradayaaya cha") |
| य <mark>वाश्च</mark> मे, माषा <mark>श्च</mark> मे, तिला <mark>श्च</mark> मे, | आग्नी <mark>ध्रं</mark> च मे, |
| पुरोडाशा <mark>श्च</mark> मे, | ऽहोरात्रयो <mark>र्व</mark> ृष्ट्या |
| र्घृत-मिहायु <mark>षेऽत्तु</mark> देवः | परमा <mark>त्मा</mark> व्यवस्थितः |
| तवसे कपर्दि <mark>ने क्ष</mark> यद्वीराय — | सह <mark>स्राक्ष</mark> रा परमे व्योमन्न् |
| कृत्तिवा <mark>साः</mark> पिनाकी — | गणा बहुरूपाः <u>पु</u> राणा |

| आत्वा मन <mark>्त्राः</mark> कविशस्ता, — | ॥ पुनरागाः पुनर्श्रव — |
|---|---|
| गृणान <mark>ोऽस्मा</mark> कं | यो मा <mark>ऽग्ने</mark> भागिन <i>्</i> , |
| यो <mark>ऽस्मा</mark> न् | तस्मि <mark>न्थ् स</mark> र्वं प्रतिष्ठितं* |

| Examples | Examples |
|--|---|
| ு த ₃ ணா <mark>நாந்த்வா</mark> த ₃ ணபதி∀் | ஸ்தி ₂ ரை-ரங் ₃ கை ₃ - |
| | <mark>ஸ் து</mark> ஷ்டு ₂ வா ஜ |
| நிஷங்கி <mark>னே</mark> <mark>ஸ்தே</mark> னானாம் | நம ஆவ்யாதி ₄ நீப் ₄ யோ |
| வ்ரா <mark>தேப்₄யோ</mark> | ரதே <mark>2</mark> ப் ₄ யோ, |
| பட் <mark>தய</mark> ஸ் | ு தர்மாரே <mark>ப்₄ய</mark> ுு்ச வோ |
| நம: புஞ்ஜிஷ் <mark>டேப்₄யோ</mark> | ந <mark>மோ ஹ்ர</mark> ஸ்வாய ச |
| 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> ருச்ச மே, மா <mark>ஷாருச்</mark> ச | ஆக் ₃ நீ <mark>த்₄ர</mark> ஞ்ச மே, |
| ம <u>ே</u> , தி <mark>லா</mark> ஶ்ச மே, | |
| ேஹாராத்ர <mark>யோர் வ்<i>ரு</i>ஷ்ட்யா</mark> | க் ₄ <i>ரு</i> த-மிஹாய <mark>ஷே5த்து</mark> தே ₃ வ: |
| பர <mark>மாத்மா</mark> வ்யவஸ்தி ₂ த: | புரோடா ₃ <mark>ஶ்ரா</mark> ஶ்ச் மே |

| <u>ஹ</u> ஸ் <mark>ரா</mark> ஆ ரா ப <u>ர</u> மே | ப ப தவஸே கபர்தி ₃ னே ப <mark>க</mark> ூயத் ₃ வீராய, |
|---|--|
| | <mark>ощ</mark> ш э 3 оп у н ш , |
| ப்பின்ற கூறு கூறு கூறு கூறு கூறு கூறு கூறு கூற | ப ₃ ஹுர <mark>பா:</mark> புராணா |
| ஆத்வா மந்த் <mark>ரா:</mark> கவிஶாஸ்தா, | புனரா <mark>கா₃:</mark> புனர்ந்நவ |
| ப ₄ யா-த் ₄ யோ <mark>5ஸ்மா</mark> ன், | ॥ க் ₃ <i>ரு</i> ணானோ- <mark>5ஸ்மா</mark> கம் |
| ப யோ மா S <mark>க்₃னே</mark> | ய தஸ்மி <mark>ந்த்_{2*} ஸ</mark> ர்வம் |
| | । ப்ரதிஷ்டி ₂ தம் |

| Examples | Examples |
|--|--|
| പ്പാ <mark>ധ</mark> ായാ പ്ലെച്യിക് | സ്ഥിരൈ–ര <mark>ഗ്ഗ</mark> െസ്തുഷ്യുവാ <i>്</i> |
| നിഷങ്ഗി <mark>ണേ സ്</mark> തേനാനാം | നമ ആവൃാധി <mark>നീഭ</mark> ്യോ |
| നമോ വ്രാ <mark>തേഭ</mark> ്യോ , | നമോ ര <mark>ഥേഭ</mark> ്യോ, |
| നമഃ സേ <mark>നാ</mark> ഭൃ | കർമാ <mark>രേഭ</mark> ൃശ്ച വോ നമോ |
| നമഃ പുഞ് <mark>ജിഷ്ട്രേ</mark> ട്ടോ | ന <mark>മോ</mark> <mark>ഹ്ര</mark> സ്വായ 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>വാശ്ച</mark> 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> | സഹ <mark>സ്രാ</mark> ക്ഷരാ |
| <mark>ക്ഷ</mark> യദ്വീരായ | പരമേ വ്യോമന്ന് — |
| കൃത്തിവാ <mark>സാ</mark> ഃ പിനാകീ | ദിവ്യാ ഗണാ ബഹുരൂ <mark>പാ</mark> ം |
| | |
| | പുരാണാ |
| ആത്വാ മന്ത്ര <mark>ാ</mark> ം കവിശസ്താ | പുരാണാ — — പുനരാ <mark>ഗാ</mark> ം പുനർന്നവ |
| <i>ആത്വാ മന്ത്ര<mark>ാ</mark>ഃ കവിശസ്താ</i> ഗൃണാനോ <mark>ടസ്മ</mark> ാകം | <u> </u> |
| | ച് _ പുനരാ <mark>ഗാ</mark> ഃ പുനർന്നവ |
| ഗൃണാനോ <mark>ടസ്മ</mark> ാകം | ച് _ പുനരാ <mark>ഗാ</mark> ഃ പുനർന്നവ |

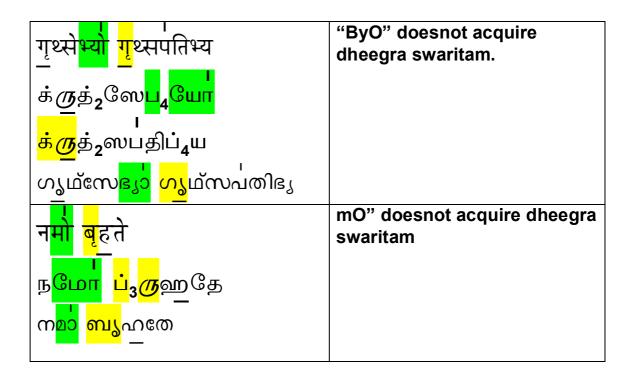
Notes and Explanations:

- 1. All the Dheerga Swaritas are for Dheerga (long letters) which are followed by a Samyukta Akshara Conjunct Consonants.
- 2. The symbol "5" is called Avagraha. This represents that a short "a" (31,ല), രൂർ) 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 (सि, കോ, ക്ഷ) is a joint letter (conjuct consonant) formed by adding kh+sha, सि = ख् + ष; കൂ = க்₂+ ஷ ; കூ = ക് (or வ്) + 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.

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



7. Check the following mantra from Udaka Shanti

ये देवाः पुरस्सदोऽग्नि ने त्रा, दिक्षणसदो यमने त्रा, पश्चाथ्सद स्सवित्

ने त्रा, उत्तरसदो वरुणने त्रा, उपिषदो बृहस्पित ने त्रा,

யே தே வா: புரஸ்ஸதோ த் னி நே த் ரா, த ஆக்ஷிண்ஸதோ த
யமநே த் ரா, பஶ் சா த் ஸ த ன் - ஸவி த் கு நே த் ரா,

உத் த ரஸதோ வருண நே த் ரா, உபரிஷதோ ப் கு ஹன்பதி

நே த் ரா,

மே வே வல் வி வழுவை கி கி மிறை, கைவி கி முறை, கைவி கி முறை, கைவி கி முறை, கைவி கி முறை,

പശ്ചാഥ്സദ സ്സവിതൃ നേ<mark>ത്രാ,</mark> ഉത്തരസദോ വരുണ<mark>നേ</mark>ത്രാ, ഉപരിഷദോ ബൃഹസ്പതി <mark>നേ</mark>ത്രാ,

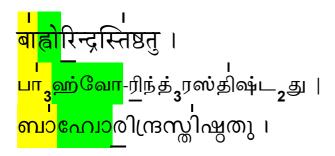
Explanation: The letter "ney' in "neytrA" is dheergam and it is followed by 'trA' a conjunct consonant. In the first three cases (marked green), 'ney' has swaram and has acquired Dheerga Swaritam.

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.

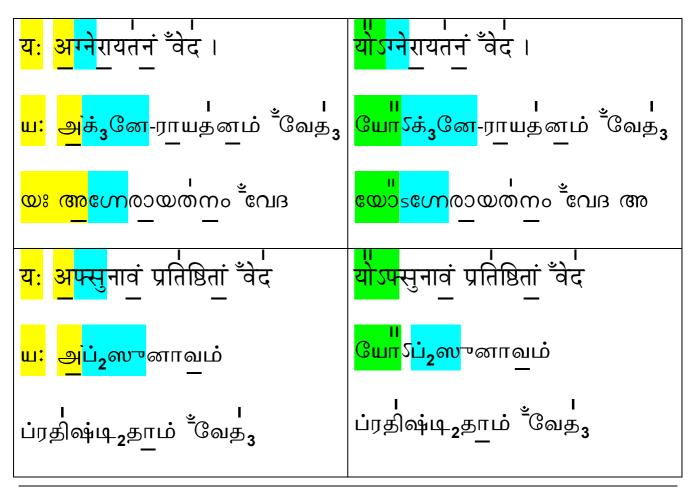
Though this is rendered as shown above, many Scholars render this nyasam without Swaram, the verse in this nyasam seems to be split into small ruks. The Swaram as it is derived from continuous rendering seems to be retained in the above ruk. This does not follow normal principles of Swaram acquisition. 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. The key exception is discussed below in 1.5.

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.



| യഃ അ <mark>സ്സു</mark> നാവം പ്രതിഷ്ഠിതാം | <mark>യോ</mark> ട <mark>സ്</mark> സനാവം പ്രതിഷ്ഠിതാം പ്രേദ |
|--|--|
| ते अबुवस् | तेऽब्रुवन्न् |
| தே அப் ₃ ருவன்ன் | <mark>தே</mark> ऽ <mark>ப்₃ர</mark> ுவன்ன் |
| തേ അബ്രുവന്ന് । | <mark>തേ</mark> ട <mark>ബ്രു</mark> വന്ന് । |
| सः <mark>अ</mark> स्माथ्सृष्टो-ऽपाक्रामत् | ॥ <mark>सो</mark> ऽस्माथ्सृष्टो-ऽपाक्रामत् |
| <mark>ை: அ</mark> ஸ்மாத் ₂ ஸ் <i>ரு</i> ஷ்டோ- | <mark>ബോ</mark> ട <mark>ஸ்மா</mark> த் ₂ ஸ் <u>ர</u> ுஷ்டோ- |
| ॥ போக்ராமத் | ॥ போக்ராமத் |
| <mark>സ</mark> ം <mark>അ</mark> സ്മാഥ്സൃഷ്ടോ– | <mark>സോ</mark> ട <mark>സ്</mark> മാഥ്സൃഷ്ടോ– |
| പ ടപാക്രാമത് | പാക്രാമത് ടപാക്രാമത് |
| | |

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':

ण ए आंतद्ब्रह्मा । आंतद्वायुः। आंतदात्मा ्। ॥ ॥ ओंतथ्सत्यं । ओंतथ्सर्वं । ஓம் தத்₃ ப்₃ரஹ்மா | ஓம் தத்₃வாயு:| ஓம் ததா₃த்மா | .. ஓம் தத்₂ஸத்யம் | ஓம் தத்,ஸர்வம் | ஓம் தத்புரோர் நம: | ഓം തദ്ബ്രഹ്മാ । ഓം തദ്വായുഃ ഒാം തദാത്മാ I ഓം തഥ്സതൃം । ഓം തഥ്സർറ । ഓം തത്പുരോർ നമഃ ।

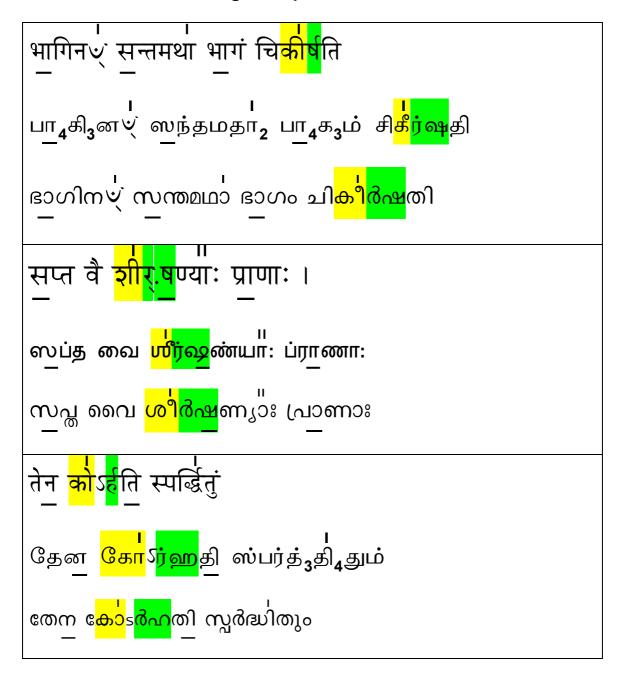
The letter OM is special and starts with a Dheerga Swaritam as a first letter.

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 Exception when the following letters have special recital characteristics:

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 $\overline{\mathbf{U}}$, $\overline{\mathbf{J}}$, $\overline{\mathbf{U}}$ is followed by letters of class ($\overline{\mathbf{U}}$, $\overline{\mathbf{U}}$),

(可, 剪, 础), (钉, ஶஶ ശ), 芪, ஹ ഹ) or (雅, 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.

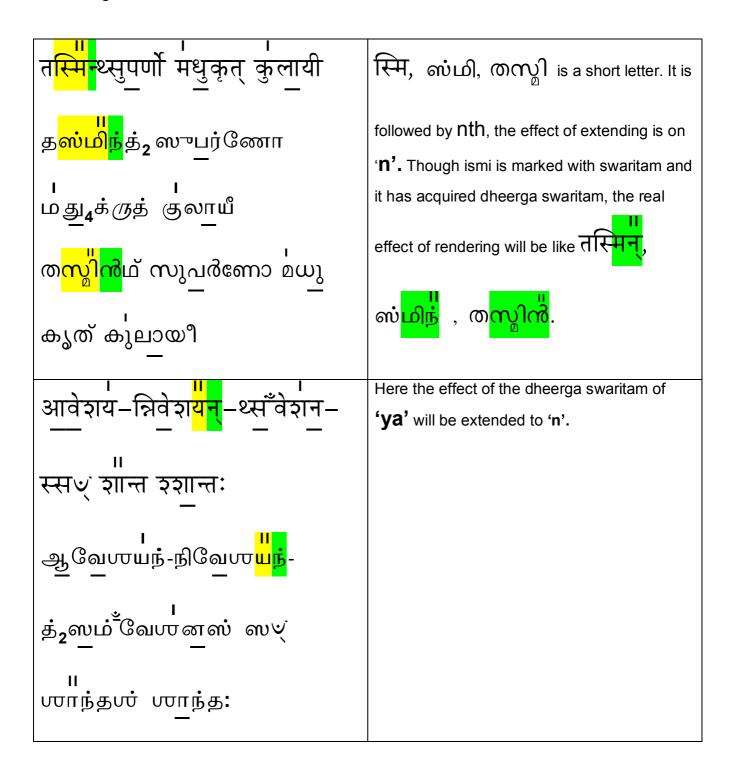
1.7 Exception - Dheerga Swarita effect in following letter:

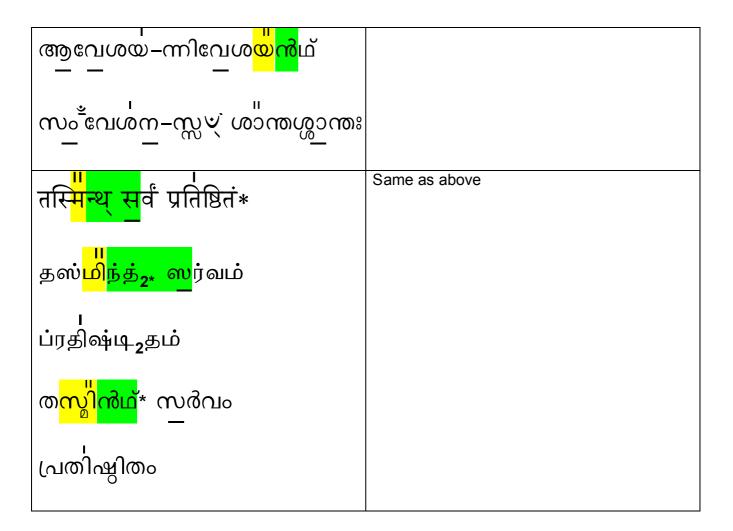
A hrasva (short) letter is followed a joint letter(conjunct consonant) through a rule and that short letter acquires dheerga swaritam but reflected in the next letter during rendering.

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'.





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>क्षे</mark> । | जीवाथ स <mark>र्वे</mark> । |
| — | _ |
| स नो मृडाती-ह <mark>ुशे</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> । |
| | — — — |

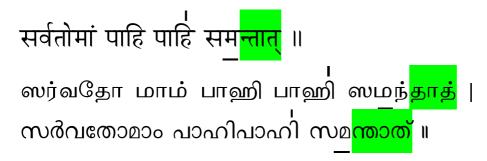
| परमेष्ठी विरा <mark>जा</mark> । | विश्वा भुवनानि स <mark>र्वा</mark> । — — — |
|--|---|
| अस्मन्निवपन्तु से <mark>नाः</mark> — | ति पथिभि र्देवया <mark>नैः</mark> — — — — |
| ज्योतिष्–कृणोति सून <mark>री</mark> | स्वा <mark>हा</mark> । |
| i | । அநாததாய த் ₄ <i>ரு</i> ஷ்ண <mark>வே</mark> |
| ரக்ஷஸே விநி <mark>க்ஷே</mark> | ജീഖന <u>മ</u> ₂ സர <mark>்வே</mark> ∥ |
| ı ஸ நோ ம் <i>ரு</i> டா ₃ தீ-த் ₃ த் ₃ ரு <mark>ஶே</mark> | ு பார்து பீத <mark>யே</mark> ஆபோ ப₄வந்து பீத <mark>யே</mark> |
| ச்சோ ₂ ப ₄ மானம் மஹீய <mark>தே</mark> | விஶ்வ மாஜானமக் ₃ ரே |
| ப அவ பஶ்சாத் <mark>தாத்</mark> — | ப்ரசோத <mark>ுயாத்</mark> |
| ப அவ புரஸ் <mark>தாத்</mark> | |
| அவோத் <u>த</u> ராத் <mark>தாத்</mark> | |
| முக்கீய மாऽம் ருதாத் | புனதே ஸ <mark>தா</mark> 3 |
| ப்ரஜாபதி: பரமேஷ்டீ விரா <mark>ஜா</mark> ———————————————————————————————————— | ப ₄ வனானி விப <mark>்பா</mark> |
| ப நிவபந்து ஸே <mark>னா:</mark> | ு பிருந்மித்ர ஏதி பதி ₂ பி ₄ ர் |

| | தே ₃ வயா <mark>நை:</mark> |
|---|---|
| ப தமோ ஜ்யோதிஷ்- | ஸ்வா <mark>ஹா</mark> |
| க் <i>ரு</i> ணோதி ஸூன <mark>ரீ</mark> | |
| | |
| സഹസ്രാക്ഷായ മീഢു <mark>ഷേ</mark> । | നാതതായ ധ <u>ൃ</u> ഷ് <mark>പവേ</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>ത</mark> േ । | വിശ്വ മാജാനമ <mark>ഗ്രേ</mark> । |
| അവ് പശ്ചാ <mark>ത്താത്</mark> । | പ്രചോത <mark>യാത്</mark> ॥ |
| അവ പുര <mark>സ്താത്</mark> । | |
| അവോത്തരാ <mark>ത്ത</mark> ാത് | |
| മുക്ഷീയ മാടമ <mark>ൃതാത്</mark> । | ആത്മാനം പുനതേ സ <mark>ദാ</mark> । |
| | |
| പ്രജാപതിഃ പരമേഷ്ഠീ വിരാ <mark>ജാ</mark> । | ഭുവനാനി സർ <mark>വാ</mark> । |
| അസ്മന്നിവപന്തു സേ <mark>നാ</mark> ഃ । | തന്മിത്ര ഏതി പഥിഭിർ ദേവ |

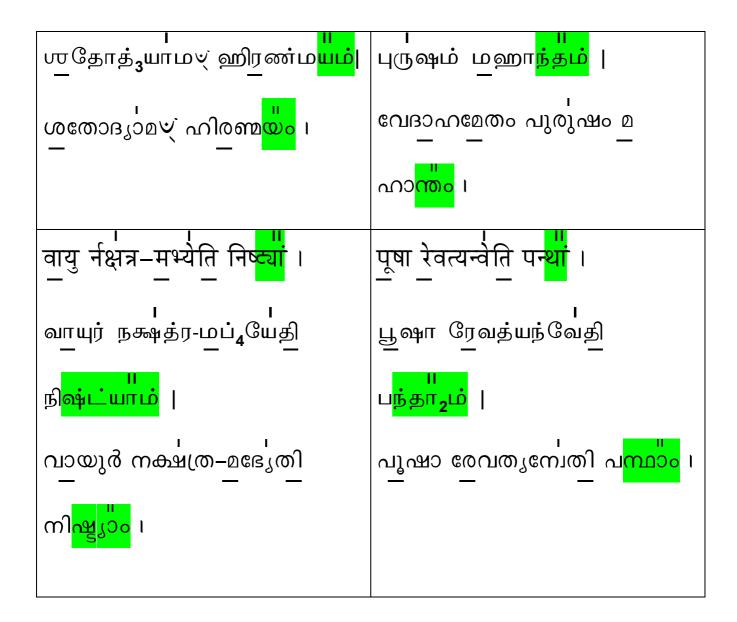


Notes and Explanations:

- 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)



1.9 Dheerga Swarita with Anuswaram at end of the Ruk



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

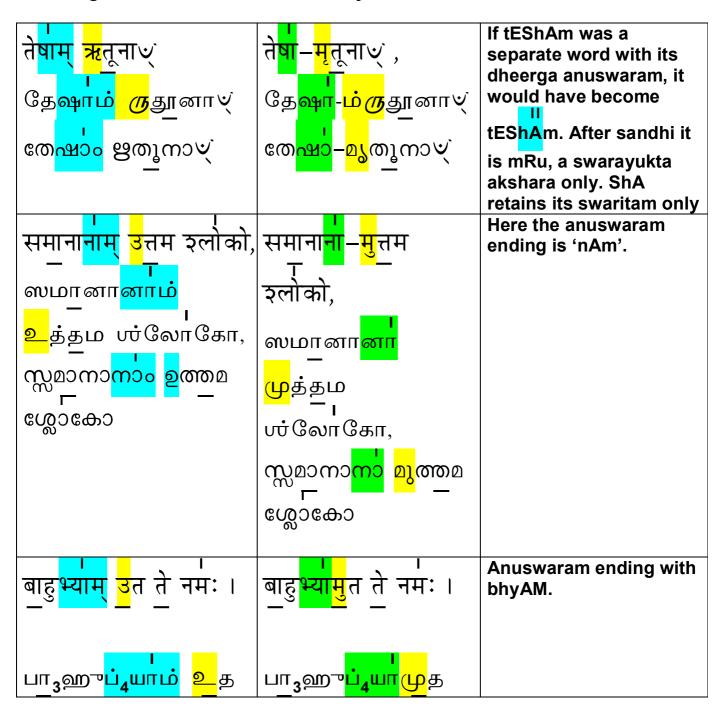
rendering is 5.5.

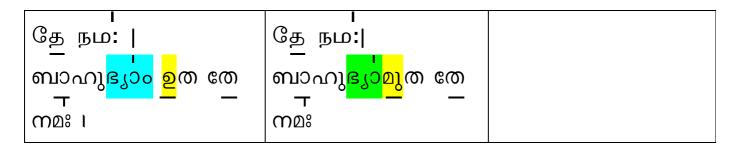
1.10 <u>Examples of Dheerga Akshara Anuswaram (with long letters)</u> in the middle of the mantra:

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.



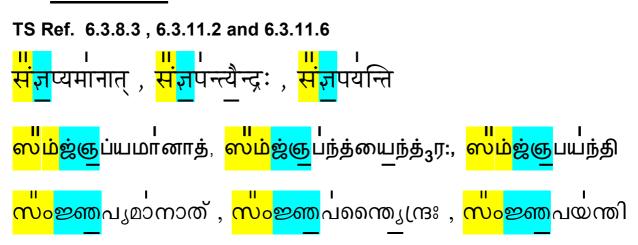


Note:

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> Anuswaram



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.