#### **Discussion Draft**

# Basics of Veda Swaras and Vedic Recital-09

**Consonant Sandhi** 

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#### Version Notes: Version 0.2 dated 12<sup>th</sup> March 2019

- 1. Tamil Fonts in examples have been changed to Google Latha font as per our Policy to make reading better.
- 2. Some examples have been corrected after searching for relevant Padams from Pada Paatam. Examples not in right context have been deleted. E.g Rudram yacCa+dvibargAH was taken wrongly as yacCat+vibargAH.
- 3. More examples have been added from Pada Paatam.

  Some combinations of Sandhis are not available in even SamhitA

  Pada Paatam. E.g. no padam ending letter 'l' could be found.

  So some standard examples have been retained from Grammar lessions.
- 4. Section 6 Change of first letter of varga to Second varga had been given for S (₹, ∪v, ⋈) but this is subject to condition for 't' and 'T'
  - . Now 'S' has been removed and relevant examples are given under respective applicable rule.
- 5. Old Section 8.3 has not been relevant for Vedic mantra examples and has been deleted.
- 6. Reference for Examples have been added:

Abbreviations used are

US – Udaka Shanti Book TU – Taittirlya Upanishat Book

TS - Taittirlya Samhita TB - Taittirlya BrAhmaNam

TA – Taittirlya Aranyakam

AruNa PraSna – examples from Surya Namaskaram TU Book

### 1 Veda Basics – Consonant Sandhi

#### 1.1 Introduction:

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

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

### 2 Consonant Letters

#### 2.1 Consonant Examples with their Classification:

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

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

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

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

Please note the classification of Semi-Vowel and Ushman into

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

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

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

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

MahaprAna – aspirate;

Alpa prAna – non-aspirate

|              | Varga or Class Consonants |                   |               | Varga Sib        |               | ants &             |            |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|
|              |                           |                   |               | Nasal            | Semi-vowels   |                    |            |
| Groups       | НС                        | НС                | SC            | SC               | Nasal         | НС                 | SC         |
| with         | AP                        | MP                | AP            | MP               | Letters       |                    |            |
| Names        |                           |                   |               |                  |               |                    |            |
| Gutturals    | ka क                      | kha ख             | ga ग          | gha घ∗           | ~nga ङ        |                    | ha ह       |
| (कण्ठा)      |                           | ,                 | <b>3</b>      | 9.33             |               |                    | па (       |
| Ka           | க க                       | * <b>ക</b> 2 ഖ    | *കു ഗ         | க <sub>4</sub> ഘ | ங ങ           |                    | <b>ഇ</b> ഹ |
| Varga        |                           |                   |               |                  |               |                    |            |
| 3            |                           |                   |               |                  |               |                    |            |
| Palatals:    | ca च                      | cha छ             | ia उत्त       | jha झ *          | gya ञ         | Sa হা              | ya य       |
| (तालु)       | Ca 4                      | Cila 9            | ja 🔍          | Jila Əl          | gya 🔍         | <b>3</b> 41        |            |
| Cha          | சேவ                       | <b>4</b> —        | ***           | ജൂ ഝ             | ക്ര ഞ         | ന്ന ശ              | шw         |
| varga        |                           | *& 2 ഛ            | * <b>ഇ</b>    | <b>62</b>        |               |                    |            |
| Cerebral     |                           |                   |               |                  | <del></del>   | - la - <del></del> | <b>-</b>   |
| s: (मूर्धन्) | Ta さ                      | Tha る             | Da            | Dha  る           | Na ण          | sha ष              | ra र       |
| •            |                           | **                |               |                  | <i>0</i> 00 m | 00 -04             | ПО         |
| Ta Varga     | LS                        | *L <sub>2</sub> O | *L 3 W        | *L4 (100         | ഞ്ഞ് ണ        | ളെ ഷ               | <b>ј</b> σ |
| Dentals      | +0 Z                      | 4h. OT            | 40 Z          | dha ST           |               | es II              | la ਕ       |
| (दन्त)       | ta त                      | tha ध             | da द          | dha ध            | na न          | sa स               | la ल       |
| 'ta'         |                           | * <b>A</b> 。10    | * <b>.</b>    | * <b>A</b> . (1) | ந ന           |                    | ல ப        |
| varga        | த ത                       | *த2 ம             | <b>*த</b> 3 В | * <b>த</b> ₄ ധ   | יוי עין       | സ സ                |            |
|              |                           |                   |               |                  |               |                    |            |

| Labials             | ра प  | pha फ | ba ब              | bha भ             | ma म | va व |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|------|------|
| (ओष्ठौ)<br>Pa varga | ⊔     | *⊔2 ഫ | ∗U <sub>3</sub> ബ | *U <sub>4</sub> ß | ம் മ | ഖ വ  |
| Semi-               |       |       |                   |                   |      |      |
| Vowels              | ya य  | ra र  | la ल              | va व              | ha ह |      |
| (अन्तस्था)          | യ ധ   |       |                   |                   |      |      |
| (all SC)            | (AP)  | JО    | ல ப               | ഖ വ               | ഈ ഹ  |      |
|                     |       | (AP)  | (AP)              | (AP)              | (MP) |      |
| Sibilants           | sa स  | Sa সা | sha ष             |                   |      |      |
| (ऊष्मन्)            | 3a 71 | Da YI | Sila 4            |                   |      |      |

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

\*m % | \***ॐ** %

Sha

varga

(all MP)

(all HC)

\*സ

സ

| Type of Letter | Letter or the basic varga Letter |  |  |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
|                | अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ए ऐ ओ औ अं,          |  |  |
|                | अः ऋ ॠ लृ                        |  |  |
| Vowels         | அ ஆ இ ஈ உ ஊ ஏ ஐ ஓ ஔ அம் அ:       |  |  |
|                | ரு ரூ ல்ரு                       |  |  |
|                | അ ആ ഇ ഈ ഉ ഊ എ ഐ ഓ ഔ അം           |  |  |
|                | അഃ ഋ ൠ ല്ഋ                       |  |  |

|           | Note: long IRU has not been considered                                     |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|--|
|           | क ख च छ ट ठ त थ प फ  |  |  |
|           | श स ष  |  |  |
| Hard      | கக₂ சச₂டட₂ த த₂ ⊔ ⊔₂   |  |  |
| Consonant | ை ம ஒ  |  |  |
|           | ക ഖ ച ഛ ട ഠ ത ഥ പ ഫ  |  |  |
|           | സ ശ ഷ  |  |  |
|           | ग घ ङ ज झ ञ ड ढ ण द ध न  |  |  |
|           | ब भ मयरल व ह   |  |  |
| Soft      | க <sub>3</sub> க <sub>4</sub> ங ஜஜ2 ஞட3 ட4 ண த <sub>3</sub> த <sub>4</sub> |  |  |
| Consonant | நப₃ப₄மயரலவஹ  |  |  |
|           | ഗഘങജഝഌഡഢണദധന   |  |  |
|           | ബഭമയ രലവഹ  |  |  |

# 2.3 Roots( Halants) of Consonant Letters

|                   | क् ख्च्छ्ट्ठ्त्थ् प् फ्         |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
|                   | श् स् ष्                        |
| Hard<br>Consonant | க் க்2 ச் ச்2 ட்ட்2 த்த்2 ப்ப்2 |
| Consonant         | ஶ், ஸ், ஷ்                      |
|                   | ക്ഖ്ച്ഛ്ട്ഠ്ത്ഥ്പ്ഫ്            |
|                   | സ് ശ് ഷ്                        |

# ग् घ् ङ ज् झ् ञ् इ ह ण् द् ध् न् ब् भ् म् य् र् ल् व् ह ठे3 के4 ங் ஐ ஐ2 ஞ் ட்3 ட்4 ண் த்3 த்4 ந் ப்3 ப்4 ம் ய் ர் ல் வ் ஹ் ഗ് ഘ് எ ജ് ഝ് ഞ് ഡ് ഡ് ണ് ദ് ധ് ന് ബ് ഭ് മ് യ് ര് ല് വ് ഹ്

#### 2.4 Important Notes:

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

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

# 3 **Basic Rules and Explanations**

# 3.1 Rules relating to Letters in Words

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

or their consonants, an Anuswaram or a Visargam.

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

Normally the Visarga gets converted as per Visarga Sandhi Rules.

यः साज्य समिद्धि—र्यजति । ய: ஸாஜ்ய ஸமித்
$$_3$$
பி $_4$ ர் யூஜதி  $_\parallel$ 

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

The vowel sounds that are not allwed are ऋ, ऋ ऌ, ரு, ரு,ல்ரு ,

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

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

Soft Consonants of the Cha varga, that is, 可, 遵, ജ, 冥, 處2, ഝ do not come in the end of the sentence.

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

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

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

യ്, ര്, വ് , ഹ് cannot appear in the end of the sentence. They may

appear in the end of the words as part of the words through application of other rules.

Example, r coming for visarga. If 'h' comes then it gets transformed from the original word to 't' or 'k'.

Note ल्, ക്, ല് is allowed but is found very rarely. Our analysis shows

that it does not appear in any of the texts in Shanti Japam, Udaga Shanti or Upanishad books.

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

### 3.2 Rules on the types of Letters:

- 1. A Hard Consonant halant like क, ट,त,प,க், ட், த், ப், க், ら,
  - ത്, പ് remain unchanged at the end of the sentence.

This is not applicable to Sibilants.

- 2. If the Final letter in a word is a Hard Consonant and is **followed by a word** with first letter Hard Consonant, they are not generally affected unless we need to use some other specific Sandhi rule(s).
- 3. The following Table gives examples of how the end Soft Consonant Halants or other halant letters are transformed into Hard Consonants or alternate halant letters.

|        | vith ending<br>as per rules |        | What they transform to at the end of the Sentence |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------|---|
| ग्, घ् | க்3, க்4                    | ഗ്, ഘ് | क्, க், க்,                                       |

| च्, छ् 🕏, छं 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | क्, க், கூ,                             |
|--|---|
| ज्,झ् छुं, छुं₂ ജ്,ഝ്                            | क्, க், கூ,                             |
| इ, ह ட்₃, ட்₄ ഡ്, ഡ്                             | ਟ 止, sੱ,                                |
| ज्,झ् జ; జ;∞ జ;∞ ऑ                               | ਟ੍ਰਿਟੰ ਤੱ, (based on roots of the       |
|  | word)                                   |
| द् ,ध्   | त्, த், ത്,                             |
| ब् ,भ्   | प्, ப், പ്,                             |
| স্   | ण्, ഞं, ണ്                              |
| ष् ,ह  | ਟ ட் ട്, (or rarely क्, க், ക്,         |
|  | based on the word)                      |
| হা, ஶ, ശ   | ट्, ட், <b>or</b> क्, க், ക്, (based on |
|  | the word)                               |

# 3.3 Some Examples:

| Words with end letter not allowed   | What they transform to at the end  |
|---|--|
| as per rules stated above   | of the Sentence  |
| GaNapatyatharvaSIrSham (M)  | Many Places in TaittirlyOpaniShat  |
| । ।   | । ।  |
| इत्युपनिष <mark>द्</mark>   | इत्युपनिष <mark>त्</mark>  |
| —   | —  |
| ப   | ப்படி  |
| இத்யுபநிஷ <mark>த்₃</mark>  | இத்யுபநிஷ <mark>த்</mark>  |
| ഇത്യുപനിഷ <mark>്ദ്</mark>  | ഇത്യുപനിഷ <mark>ത്</mark><br>—   |
| rakShOGna MantrAH TS 1.2.14.3   |  |
| व्यथिरा दधर्षी <mark>द्</mark>  | व्यथिरा दधर्षी <mark>त्</mark>   |
| —   | —  |
| ப   | ।  |
| வ்ய <u>தி</u> ₂ரா த <sub>3</sub> த₄ர்.ஷீ <mark>த்₃</mark>                   | வ்ய <u>தி</u> ₂ரா த₃த₄ர்.ஷ <mark>ீத்</mark>                                  |
| വൃഥിരാ ദധർ.ഷീ <mark>ദ്</mark>   | വൃഥിരാ ദധർ.ഷീ <mark>ത്</mark>  |
| —   | —  |
| Rudram AnuvAkam 1   |  |
| प्रथमो दैव्यो भिष <mark>ज्</mark>   | प्रथमो दैव्यो भिष <mark>क्</mark>  |
| —   | — —  |
| ı   | ı  |
| ப்ரத <sub>2</sub> மோதை <sub>3</sub> வ்யோ பி <sub>4</sub> ஒ <mark>ஜ</mark> ் | ப்ரத <sub>2</sub> மோ தை <sub>3</sub> வ்யோ பி <sub>4</sub> ஷ <mark>க</mark> ் |
| പ്രഥമോ ദൈവ്യോ ഭിഷ <mark>ജ്</mark>   | പ്രഥമോ ദൈവ്യോ ഭിഷ <mark>ക്</mark>  |
| —   | —  |

| TU –ShlkShAvalli Section 1.7 – 7.1                                 | TA 5.1.7.1   |
|--|--|
| मनो वाक् त्व <mark>ग्</mark><br>—                                  | मनो वाक् त्व <mark>क्</mark><br>—                                  |
| மனோ வாக் த்வ <mark>க்<sub>3</sub></mark>                           | மனோ வாக் த்வ <mark>க்</mark>                                       |
| മനോ വാക് ത <mark>്വഗ്</mark>                                       | മനോ വാക് ത <mark>്</mark> ക്                                       |
| TU – Section 4.13  | TU Dahara VidyA 12.8   |
| । ।<br>सममृतत्व मान <mark>स्</mark>                                | । ।<br>सममृतत्व मान <mark>ट्</mark>                                |
| ।<br>ஸமம் <i>ரு</i> தத்வ மான <mark>ஸ்</mark>                       | ı<br>ஸமம் <i>ரு</i> தத்வ மான <mark>ட்</mark>                       |
| സമമൃതതാ മാന <mark>സ്</mark>  | സമമൃതതാ മാന <mark>ട്</mark><br>—                                   |
| TU Section 4.46 para 71.1  |  |
| प्रभुः प्रीणाति विश्वभु <mark>ग्</mark>                            | प्रभुः प्रीणाति विश्वभु <mark>क्</mark><br>—                       |
| ப்ரபு <sub>4</sub> : ப்ரீணாதி விஶ்வபு <sub>4</sub> க் <sub>3</sub> | ப்ரபு <sub>4</sub> : ப்ரீணாதி விஶ்வபு <sub>4</sub> <mark>க்</mark> |
| പ്രഭുഃ പ്രീണാതി വിശ്വഭു <mark>ഗ്</mark><br>—                       | പ്രഭുഃ പ്രീണാതി വിശ്വഭു <mark>ക്</mark>                            |
| AruNa PraSnaH Dasini   |  |
| इन्द्रायाहि सहस्रयु <mark>ग्</mark><br>—                           | । ।<br>इन्द्रायाहि सहस्रयु <mark>क्</mark><br>—                    |

இந்த்<sub>3</sub>ராயாஹி ஹஹஸ்ரய<mark>ுக்<sub>3</sub></mark> இந்த்<sub>3</sub>ராயாஹி ஹஹஸ்ரயு<mark>க்</mark> ഇന്ദ്രായാഹി സഹസ്ര യു<mark>ഗ്</mark> ഇന്ദ്രായാഹി സഹസ്ര യു<mark>ക്</mark> Маһа NarayaNam - **TA. 6.11.1** सोऽक्षरः प्रमः स्वरा<mark>ज्</mark> സോടക്ഷരം പരമം സ്വരാ<mark>ജ്</mark> സോടക്ഷരം പരമം സ്വരാ<mark>ട്</mark>

# 4 Change from Soft to Hard Consonant

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

Rule: The Soft Consonant of a Varga/class (the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> letters) changes to (1st letter of that varga/class) when followed by a Hard Consonant except Nasal letters.

Example from Navagraha SUktam - AngArakaH -

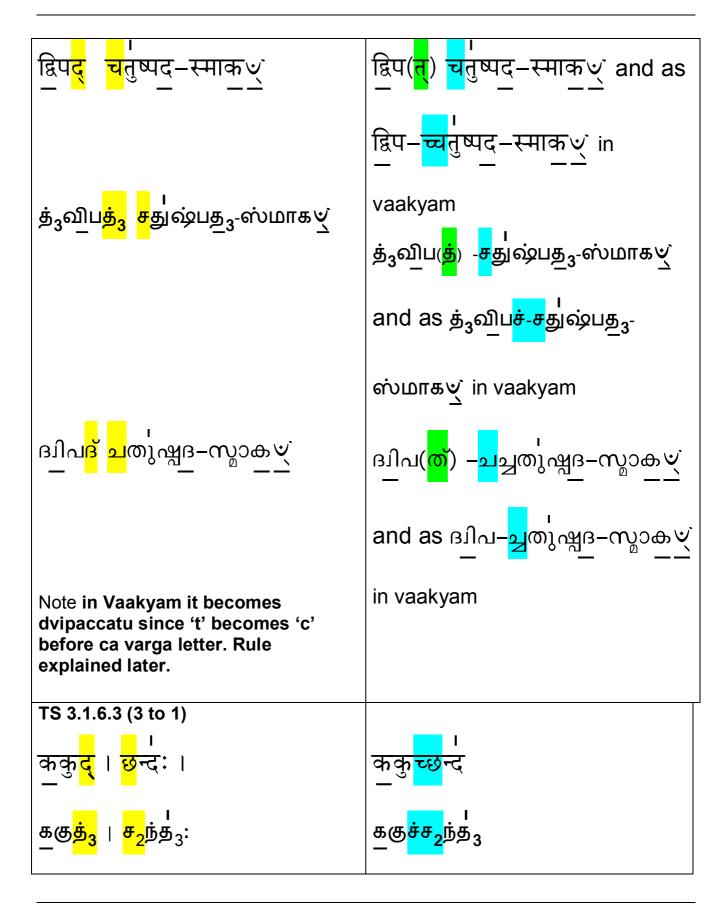
which is a hard consonant. The  $\overline{\xi}, \ \underline{\sharp}_{3,} \ \underline{\beta} \$  changes to  $\overline{\eta}, \ \underline{\sharp}, \ \overline{0} \$  which is the first letter in its varga/class.

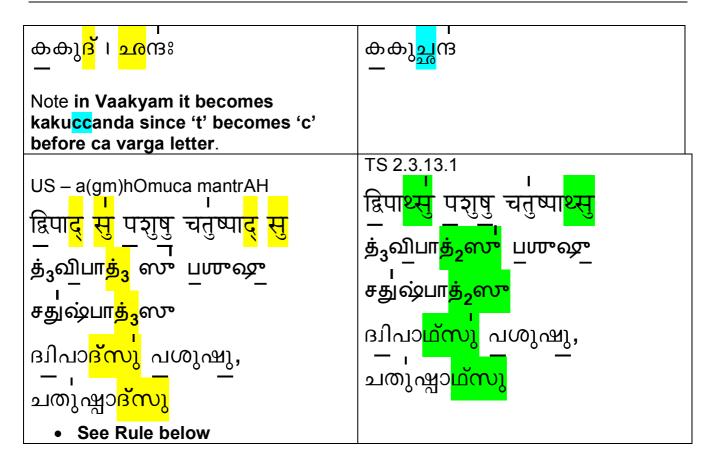
#### **Table of Examples:**

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi                  | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| TS 4.3.4.3 (3 to 1)                              |                                      |
| द्विपा <mark>द्</mark> । <mark>पा</mark> हि<br>— | द्विपा <mark>त्</mark> पाहि<br>—     |

| த் <sub>3</sub> விபா <mark>த்<sub>3</sub>   ப</mark> ூஹி        | த் <sub>3</sub> விபா <mark>த்</mark> பாஹி         |
|---|---|
| ദ്വിപാ <mark>ദ്</mark> । <mark>പാ</mark> ഹി ।                   | ദ്വിപാ <mark>ത്</mark> പാഹി                       |
| TS 7.2.5.3 (3 to 1)   |   |
| ककु <mark>द्</mark> । <mark>प</mark> ञ्चदशः                     | ककु <mark>त्</mark> पञ्चद्शः<br>—                 |
| ககு <mark>த்3</mark> ∣ <mark>ப</mark> ஞ்சத₃ஶ: ∣                 | தகு <mark>த்</mark> பஞ்சத <sub>3</sub> ஶா:        |
| കകു <mark>ദ്</mark> । <mark>പ</mark> ഞ്ചദശഃ<br>—                | കകു <mark>ത്</mark> പഞ്ചദശഃ<br>                   |
| TS 5.5.24.1 (3 to 1)  |   |
| एकशितिप <mark>ाद्</mark> । <mark>पे</mark> त्वः ।               | एकशितिपा <mark>त्</mark> पेत्वः                   |
| ı<br>ஏகமிதிப <mark>ாத்<sub>3</sub>   பே</mark> த்வ:             | ।<br>ஏகமிதிப <mark>ாத்</mark> பேத்வ:              |
| ഏകശിതിപാ <mark>ദ്</mark> । <mark>പേ</mark> തുഃ ।                | ഏക്ശിതിപ <mark>ാത്</mark> പേത്വഃ                  |
| TS 1.2.1.1 (3 to 1)   |   |
| ॥<br>विश्वम् । <u>अस्म<mark>द्</mark> । प्र । <u>वहन्तु</u></u> | । ।<br>विश्वमस्म <mark>त्</mark> प्रवहन्तु        |
| ॥<br>விர்வம்   அஸ்ம <mark>த்<sub>3</sub>   ப்ர</mark>           | விர்வ <mark>மஸ்ம<mark>த்</mark> ப்ர வஹந்து</mark> |
| வஹந்து  |   |

| വിശാം അസ്മ <mark>ദ്</mark> । <mark>പ്ര</mark> । വഹന്തു                          | വിശ്വ <u>മ</u> സ്മ <mark>ത്</mark> പ്ര വഹന്തു |
|---|---|
| TS 4.7.15.7 (3 to 1)<br>त्वम् । अस्म <mark>द्</mark> । <mark>प्र</mark> । मुञ्च | त्वमस्म <mark>त्</mark> प्रमुञ्चा<br>—        |
|   | த்வமஸ்ம <mark>த்</mark> ப்ரமுஞ்சா             |
| താം । അസ് <mark>മദ്</mark> । <mark>പ്ര</mark> । മുഞ്ച                           | ത്വമസ്മ <mark>ത്</mark> പ്രമുഞ്ചാ<br>_        |
| TS 6.2.11.4 (3 to 1)<br>त्व <mark>ग्</mark> । <mark>च</mark> र्म । ऊधः          | त्वक् चर्मोधो                                 |
| த்வ <mark>க்<sub>3</sub>   ச</mark> ர்ம்   ஊத <sub>4</sub> :                    | த்வ <mark>க்</mark> சர்மோதோ <sub>4</sub>      |
| ത <mark>്വഗ്</mark> । <mark>ച</mark> ർമ । ഊധഃ                                   | ത <mark>്വക്</mark> ചർമോധോ                    |
| TU VirAja Homa – Sec 4.42   | Para 65.3 (3 to 1)                            |
| त्व <mark>ग्-च</mark> र्म-मा <i>ण्</i> स-रुधिर                                  | त्वक्-चर्म-माण् स-रुधिर                       |
| த்வ <mark>க்<sub>3</sub>-ச</mark> ர்ம-மாஜ் ஸருதி₄ர                              | த்வ <mark>க்</mark> -சர்ம-மாஜ் ஸருதி₄ர        |
| ത <mark>്വഗ്</mark> – <mark>ച</mark> ർമ–മാ∀് സ–രുധിര                            | ത <mark>്വക്</mark> –ചർമ–മാ∀് സ–രുധിര         |





Sub Rule: Such first letter becomes **second letter of the class** Consonant when followed by the Sibilants (स, ஸ, സ), (ष् ஷ் வ்) in the example above. Further examples are given in the relevant Section of Grammar Rule.

### 4.2 Exception to 4.1

Rule: When a Verbal base is followed by (terminations beginning with त् or थ्

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

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

| Source Padam/Word before Sandhi  | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'                                   |
|--|--|
| rakShOGna MantraH – TS 1.2.14.x  |  |
| अस्या अद <mark>भ्</mark> + <mark>तः</mark>                               | अस्या अद <mark>ेख्यः</mark>  |
| —  |  |
| <u>அ</u> ஸ்யா அத் <sub>3</sub> ப் <sub>4</sub> + <mark>த</mark> :        | ഇஸ்யா அத <sub>3</sub> ப் <sub>3</sub> த <sub>4</sub> :                 |
| അസ്യാ അദ <mark>ദ</mark> + <mark>ത</mark> ঃ                               | അസ്യാ അ <mark>ദ്ബ</mark> ്യः   |
| Gosha Shanti   | निधयेव ब <mark>द्धा</mark> न्  |
| निधयेव ब <mark>ध्</mark> +तान्   |  |
| நித <sub>4</sub> யேவ ப <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>4</sub> + <mark>த</mark> ான் | நித <sub>4</sub> யேவ ப <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>3</sub> தா <sub>4</sub> ன் |
| നിധയേവ ബ <mark>ധ്</mark> + <mark>ത</mark> ാൻ                             | ന്നിധയേവ ബ <mark>ദ്ധാ</mark> ൻ   |

# 5 Change from Hard to Soft Consonant

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

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

Note: This one of the most common occurring Consonant Sandhi in Vedic texts and a number of examples are given covering all Vargas.

# Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi                              | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'   |
|--|--|
| एत <mark>त् अ</mark> थर्वशीर्षं ँयोऽधीते ।                   | एत <mark>द</mark> थर्वशीर्षं ँयोऽधीते ।  |
| ஏத <mark>த்</mark> <mark>அ</mark> த <sub>2</sub> ர்வஶீ,ர்ஷம் | ஏத <mark>த<sub>3</sub>த<sub>2</sub>ர்வஶீ,ர்ஷம் <sup>*</sup>யோऽதீ<sub>4</sub>தே </mark> |
| <u>"</u> யோऽ <u>த</u> ீ₄தே                                   | ഏത <mark>ദ</mark> ഥർവ ശീർഷം ്യോടധീ   |
| ഏത <mark>ത് അ</mark> ഥർവ ശീർഷം                               |  |
| ≃്യോടധീതേ ।<br>—   |  |
| यः साज्य समि <mark>त्</mark> भीर्यजिति                       | यः साज्य समि <mark>द्धि</mark> -र्यजति   |
| ய: സെജ്ധ സഥി <mark>த</mark> ് <mark>ப</mark> ி₄ர் ய_ஜதி      | ய: സെജ്ധ സഥി <mark>த்<sub>3</sub>ப</mark> ி <sub>4</sub> ர் ய <u></u> ஜதி              |
| യഃ സാജൃസമി <mark>ത്</mark> ഭിർ യജതി                          | യഃ സാജൃസമി <mark>ദ്ഭി</mark> ർ യജതി  |
| तस्मा <mark>त् वि</mark> राड जायत                            | तस्मा <mark>द् वि</mark> राड जायत  |
| தஸ்மா <mark>த்</mark> <mark>வி</mark> ராட <sub>3</sub> ஜாயத  | தஸ்மா <mark>த்<sub>3</sub> வ</mark> ிராட <sub>3</sub> ஜாயத                             |
| തസ്മാ <mark>ത് വ</mark> ിരാഡ്ജായത                            | തസ്മ <mark>ാദ് വ</mark> ിരാഡജായത   |
| ँवा <mark>क् य</mark> ज्ञेन कल्पता-मात्मा                    | ँवा <mark>ग्य</mark> ज्ञेन कल्पता-मात्मा   |
| ் <mark>வாக் ய</mark> ஜ்ஞேன கல்பதா                           | ்வா <mark>க்<sub>3</sub> ய</mark> ஜ்ஞேன் கல்பதா  |
| <u>്</u> വാ <mark>ക്ൃ</mark> ജ്ഞേന കല്പതാ–മാത്മാ             | ്വാ <mark>ഗ</mark> ്യജ്ഞേന് കല്പതാ–മാത്മാ  |
| ब्राह्मणान् सम्य <mark>क्</mark> <mark>ग्रा</mark> हयित्वा   | ब्राह्मणान् सम्य <mark>ग्ग्रा</mark> हयित्वा   |
| ப் <sub>3</sub> ராஹ்மணான் ஸம்ய <mark>க்</mark>               | ப் <sub>3</sub> ராஹ்மணான்  |

| i<br><mark>க்<sub>3</sub>ராஹயித்வா</mark>                 | ஸம்ய <mark>க்<sub>3</sub>க்<sub>3</sub>ரா</mark> ஹயித்வா                   |
|---|--|
| ബ്രാഹ്മണാൻ സമൃ <mark>ക്</mark> –                          | ബ്രാഹ്മണാൻ സമൃ– <mark>ഗ്ഗ</mark> ോഹയി                                      |
| <mark>ഗ്രാ</mark> ഹയിത്വാ                                 | യാ   |
| TS 4.2.9.5 T+j  |  |
| सम्रा <mark>ट्</mark> । <mark>ज्यो</mark> तिः । अधारयत् । | सम्रा <mark>ड्</mark> ज्योतिरधारयथ् स्वरा <mark>ड्</mark>                  |
| स्वरा <mark>ट्</mark> । <mark>ज्यो</mark> तिः             | -<br>ज्योति  |
| லம்ரா <mark>ட்</mark>   <mark>ஜ</mark> ்யோதி:             | ஸம்ரா <mark>ட்<sub>3</sub></mark> ஜ்யோதிரதா <sub>4</sub> ரயத் <sub>2</sub> |
| அதா <sub>4</sub> ரயத்   ஸ்வரா <mark>ட்</mark>             | ஸ்வரா <mark>ட்<sub>3</sub></mark> ஜ்யோதிரதா <sub>4</sub> ரயத்              |
| ு<br>ஜ்யோதி:   அதா <sub>4</sub> ரயத்<br>                  |  |
| സമ്രാ <mark>ട്</mark> । <mark>ജ</mark> ോതിഃ । അധാരയത്     | സമ്രാ <mark>ഡ്</mark> ജ്യോതിരധാരയഥ്<br>—                                   |
| । സൂരാ <mark>ട്</mark> । <mark>ജ</mark> ്യോതിഃ ।          | സ്വരാ <mark>ഡ്</mark> ജ്യോതിരധാരയത്  |
| അധാരയത്<br>— — —  |  |
| TS 2.3.1.3 T+j (1 to 3)                                   |  |
| वै । वि <mark>ट्</mark> । <mark>ज्ये</mark> ष्ठः          | वै वि <mark>ड्</mark> ज्येष्ठो   |

| வை ∣ வ <mark>ிட்</mark> ∣ <mark>ஜ</mark> ்யேஷ்ட₂:                                    | வை வ <mark>ிட</mark> ் <sub>3</sub> ஜ்யேஷ்டோ <sub>2</sub>             |
|--|---|
| വൈ । വി <mark>ട്</mark> । <mark>ജ</mark> ്വേഷ്യഃ ।                                   | വൈ വ <mark>ിഡ്</mark> ജ്യേഷ്ഠോ  |
| TS 1.4.46.3 T+j  |   |
| हव्यवा <mark>ट्</mark> । <mark>ज</mark> ुह्वास्यः                                    | ॥<br>हव्यवा <mark>ड्</mark> -जुह्वास्यः<br>——                         |
| ஹ॒ഖ்ய॒வ <mark>ாட்</mark> । <mark>ஜ</mark> ூஹ்வாஸ்ய:                                  | ॥<br>ஹவ்யவா <mark>ட்<sub>3</sub>-ஜுஹ்வாஸ்ய:</mark>                    |
| ഹവൃവാ <mark>ട്</mark> । <mark>ജു</mark> ഹ്വാസുഃ ।                                    | ഹവൃവാ <mark>ഡ്</mark> –ജുഹ്വാസൃഃ                                      |
| TS 3.4.9.7 p+SC  |   |
| त्रिष्टु <mark>प् । द्वा</mark> दशा  | ।<br>त्रिष्टु <mark>ब्</mark> द्वादशा<br>—                            |
| த் <u>ரி</u> ஷ்டு <mark>ப்</mark>   <mark>த்<sub>3</sub></mark> வாத் <sub>3</sub> ஶா | த்ரிஷ்டு <mark>ப்<sub>3</sub> த்<sub>3</sub>வாத<sub>3</sub>மா</mark>  |
| ത്രിഷ്ട <mark>ുപ്</mark> । <mark>ദ</mark> ്വാദശ                                      | ത്രിഷ്ട <mark>ുബ്</mark> ദ്വാദശാ                                      |
| TS 3.4.9.7 p+SC  |   |
|  | _   |
| प्रजापति: । अनुष्टु <mark>प्</mark> । <mark>धा</mark> ता ।                           | प्रजापतिरनुष्टु <mark>ब्</mark> धाता<br>—                             |
| ப் <u>ர</u> ஜாபதி:   அனுஷ்டு <mark>ப்</mark>   <mark>த</mark> ா₄தா                   | ப் <u>ர</u> ஜாபதிரனுஷ்டு <mark>ப்<sub>3</sub> தா<sub>4</sub>தா</mark> |

| പ്രജാപതിഃ । അനുഷ്ടു <mark>പ്</mark> ।                         | പ്രജാപതിരനുഷ്ടു <mark>ബ്</mark> ധാതാ<br>—                           |
|---|---|
| <mark>ധാ</mark> താ ।  |   |
| TS 5.2.11.1   |   |
| गायत्री । त्रिष्टु <mark>प्</mark> । <mark>ज</mark> गती । अनु | गायत्री त्रिष्टु <mark>ष्</mark> जगत्यनुष्टुप्                      |
| ।<br>ष्टुगित्यनु–स्तुक्                                       |   |
| கா <sub>3</sub> யத்ரீ   த்ரிஷ்டு <mark>ப்</mark>              | கா <sub>3</sub> யத்ரீ த் <u>ரி</u> ஷ்டு <mark>ப்<sub>3</sub></mark> |
| ு பாகு அனு இருக் பு   | ।<br>ஜக <sub>3</sub> த்யனுஷ்டுப்                                    |
| ഗായത്രീ । ത്രിഷ്ടു <mark>പ്</mark> ।<br>——                    | ഗായത്രീ ത്രിഷ്ടു <mark>ബ്</mark><br>——                              |
| <mark>ജ</mark> ഗതീ । അനുഷ്ടുക്                                | ജഗതൃനുഷ്ടുപ്<br>  |

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

### 5.2 Exceptions to 5.1

# 5.2.1 <u>'ta' varga HC (त, 智, த், த்2, டை) when followed by Ca Varga SC</u>

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

Please note that in the following examples, the 't' <mark>ጚ,ቃ, of</mark> does not become 'd' <mark>ᢏ,ቃ<sub>3</sub>, ß</mark> but becomes **'j' <sup>顷</sup>, ஜ**. (third letter of Ca varga)

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

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi  | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'   |
|--|--|
| यथा नस्सर्वमि <mark>त्</mark> -जगद   | यथा नस्सर्वमि- <mark>ज्</mark> ञागद<br>  |
| யதா <sub>2</sub> நஸ் ஸர்வமி <mark>த்</mark> - <mark>ஜ</mark> க் <sub>3</sub> த <sub>3</sub>          | யதா <sub>2</sub> நஸ் ஸர்வமி <mark>ஜ்-ஜ</mark> க் <sub>3</sub> த <sub>3</sub>           |
| യഥാ നസ്സർവമി <mark>ത്</mark> – <mark>ജ</mark> ഗദ   | യഥാ നസ്സർവമി-ജ്ജഗദ   |
| तस्मा <mark>त्</mark> - <mark>जा</mark> ता अजावयः  | तस्मा <mark>ज्</mark> ञाता अजावयः  |
|  |  |
| യഗ് <mark>രായ് ജ</mark> ാതാ അജാവയം   | യഗ് <mark>പാട്ട</mark> െയാ അജാവതു  |
| यच्च किञ्चि <mark>त्-ज</mark> गथ्सर्वं   | यच्च किञ्चि- <mark>ज्</mark> ञागथ्सर्वं  |
| ப — ப — — — ப<br>யச்ச கிஞ்சி <mark>த்</mark> - <mark>ஜ</mark> க <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>2</sub> ஸ_ர்வம் | ு — — — — — — — — யச்ச கிஞ்சி <mark>த்</mark> -ஜக <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>2</sub> ஸ_ர்வம் |
| യച്ച് കിഞ്ച <mark>ിത്</mark> – <mark>ജ</mark> ഗഥ് സർവം   | യച്ച് കിഞ്ചി <mark>ജ്–ജ</mark> ഗഥ് സർവം  |

| TS 1.8.22.2 t+j   |   |
|---|---|
| क्रतुम <mark>त् । ज</mark> नेषु                                     | प्रमुख्य<br>क्रतुम <mark>ञ</mark> ्जनेषु            |
| ı<br>க்ரதும <mark>த்</mark>   <mark>ஜ</mark> னேஷு                   | ı<br>க்ரதும <mark>ஜ்ஜ</mark> னேஷு                   |
| ക്രതുമ <mark>ത്</mark> । <mark>ജ</mark> നേഷ                         | ക്രതുമ <mark>ജ്ജ</mark> നേഷു                        |
| TS 4.1.1.1 t+j  बृह <mark>त्</mark> । <mark>ज्यो</mark> तिः         | बृह <mark>ज्ज्यो</mark> तिः<br>—                    |
| ப் <sub>3</sub> <u>ச</u> ுஹ <mark>த்</mark>   <mark>ஜ்</mark> யோதி: | ப் <sub>3</sub> <u>ச</u> ுஹ <mark>ஜ்ஜ்</mark> யோதி: |
| ബൃഹ <mark>ത്</mark> । <mark>ജ</mark> ൃാതിഃ                          | ബൃഹ <mark>ജ്ജ</mark> ോതിഃ                           |
| TS 1.1.14.3 t+j   |   |
| युयोधि।अस्म <mark>त्</mark> । <mark>ज</mark> ुहुराणम् । एनः         | ्ययोध्यस्म- <mark>ज्ज</mark> ुहुराणमेनो<br>         |
| யூயோதி <sub>4</sub>   <u>அ</u> ஸ்ம <mark>த்</mark>                  | யூயோத் <sub>4</sub> யஸ்ம <mark>ஜ்</mark>            |
| ஜ <mark>்ஹ</mark> ூராணம்   ஏன்:                                     | <mark>ஜ</mark> ுஹுராணமேனோ                           |
| യുയോധി । അസ് <mark>മത്</mark> ।                                     | യുയോധൃന <mark>്മജ്</mark> ജുഹുരാ                    |
| <mark>ജ</mark> ുഹുരാണം । ഏനഃ ।                                      | ണമേനോ<br>—  |

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

Rule: When Ta varga Hard Consonants (可,智, த்,த்₂, டைம்) (Dental class hard consonant) followed by (Ta Varga (Cerebral class) Soft consonant Da and Dha, ತ, ढ, ட்₃,ட்₄, ഡ, ഢ, the 'ta' changes to the **3rd letter of the Ta varga** (Cerebral class) ie. D, ತ, ட்₃, ഡ്).

Table of Examples: (given from Grammar Book as no relevant examples could be found on initial analysis of SamhitA Pada Paatam.)

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi  | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'   |
|--|--|
| त <mark>त्</mark> + <mark>ड</mark> म्पति (verb meaning collect)  | त <mark>ड्ड</mark> म्पति   |
| த <mark>த</mark> ் + <mark>ட</mark> 3ும்பதி  | த <mark>ட்<sub>3</sub>ட3</mark> ம்பதி  |
| ത <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>ഡ</mark> മ്പതി   | ത <mark>ഡ്ഡ</mark> മ്പതി   |
| त <mark>त्</mark> +डमरु<br>த <mark>த்</mark> +ட <sub>3</sub> மரு<br>ത <mark>ത</mark> ്+ <mark>ഡ</mark> മരു | त <mark>ड्ड</mark> मरु<br>த் <mark>ட்<sub>3</sub>ட<sub>3</sub>மரு</mark><br>ത <mark>ഡ്ഡ</mark> മരു |
| त <mark>त्</mark> + <mark>ढौ</mark> कते (go near/approach)   | त <mark>ड्ढ</mark> ौकते  |

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

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

Note: The rule is applicable to words with Vowel and Semi-vowel termination. The words are build to indicate the verb from a base to indicate the gender, singular/ plural, tense to complete the verb. The Hard Consonants retains its class and does not change to third letter of the varga.

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi                       | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| प <mark>ठ्</mark> + <mark>य</mark> + <mark>ते</mark>  | प <mark>य</mark> ते                  |
| ப <mark>ட</mark> ்2+ <mark>ய</mark> +தே               | ப <mark>ட்<sub>2</sub>ய</mark> தே    |
| പഠ്+യ+ <mark>തേ</mark>                                | പ <mark>ഠ</mark> ൃതേ                 |
| प <mark>त्</mark> + <mark>अन्ति</mark>                | प <mark>त</mark> न्ति                |
| ப <mark>த்</mark> + <mark>அ</mark> ந் <mark>தி</mark> | ப <mark>த</mark> ந்தி                |
| പ <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>അന്തി</mark>                | പ <mark>ത</mark> ന്തി                |

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

Class hard consonant (क खं चं छ दं दं तं थं पं फ्)

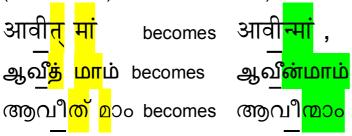
followed by a (nasal ङ्ञं ण् न् म्)

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

or more commonly changes to the nasal of that varga letter

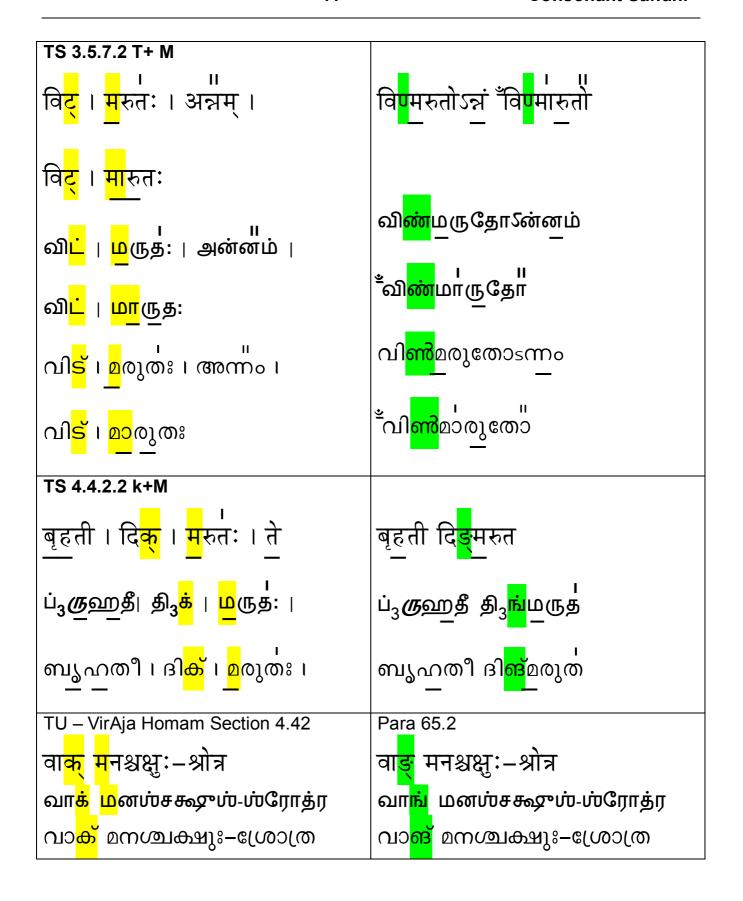
Note: This is not applicable to letters 'r' or 'h'

(Mantra from)Shanti Panchakam)



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

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi  | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'                          |
|--|---|
| TU - Gyana yajgya Section 4.55   |   |
| यत् मुखं तदाहवनीयो   | य <mark>न्मु</mark> खं तदाहवनीयो                              |
| ய <mark>த் மு</mark> க <sub>2</sub> ம் ததா <sub>3</sub> ஹவனயோ            | ய <mark>ன்மு</mark> க <sub>2</sub> ம்_ ததா <sub>3</sub> ஹவனயோ |
| യ <mark>ത് മു</mark> ഖം തദാഹവനീയോ  | യ <mark>ന്മു</mark> ഖം തദാഹവനീയോ<br>                          |
| TU - Gyana yajgya Section 4.55   | TU  |
| एतथ्सत्रं ँय <mark>त्</mark> मरणं  | एतथ्सत्रं ँय <mark>न्म</mark> रणं                             |
| ஏதத் <sub>2</sub> ஸ_த்ரம் <sup>*</sup> ய <mark>த் ம</mark> ரண <u>ம</u> ீ |   |
| ഏതഥ് സത്രം ്യ <mark>ത്</mark> <mark>മ</mark> രണം                         | ഏതഥ് സത്രം <sup>*</sup> യ <mark>ന്മ</mark> രണം                |
| Shanti Panchakam TA 5.12.1   |   |
| त <mark>त्</mark> <mark>मा</mark> मावीत्                                 | त <mark>न्मा</mark> मावीत्                                    |
| த <mark>த் மா</mark> மாவீத்  | த <mark>ன்மா</mark> மாவீத்                                    |
| ത <mark>ത്</mark> മാമാവീത് ।   | ത <mark>ന്മാ</mark> മാവീത് ।                                  |
| TU Gayatrl MantrAH Section 4.2   |   |
| ष <mark>ट्</mark> + <mark>म</mark> ुख                                    | ष <mark>ण्मु</mark> ख   |
| ஓட் <mark>+ ம</mark> ுக <sub>2</sub> :                                   | ஒ <mark>ண்</mark> முக <sub>2</sub> :                          |
| ഷ <mark>ട്</mark> + <mark>മു</mark> ഖ                                    | ഷ <mark>ഞ്</mark> മാ  |



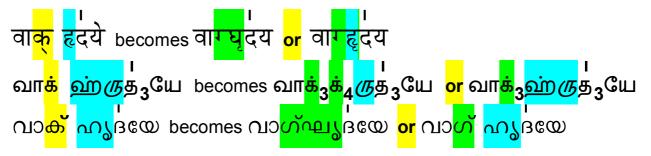
| TS 4.4.10.3 k+n  |   |
|--|---|
| श्वातभिष <mark>क्</mark> । <mark>न</mark> क्षत्रम् । इन्द्रः                     | ा ।<br>श्वातभिष <mark>ङ्</mark> नक्षत्रमिन्द्रो<br>—                        |
| ஶதபி <sub>4</sub> ஷ <mark>க்</mark>   <mark>ந</mark> கூதத்ரம்                    | முதபி <sub>4</sub> ஷ <mark>ங்</mark> நக்ஷத் <u>ர</u> மிந்த் <sub>3</sub> ரோ |
| ு<br>இந்த் <sub>3</sub> ர:   |   |
| ശതഭിഷ <mark>ക്</mark> । <mark>ന</mark> ക്ഷത്രം । ഇന്ദ്രഃ<br>—                    | ശതഭിഷ <mark>ങ്</mark> നക്ഷത്രമിന്ദ്രോ                                       |
| TS 5.6.1.4 k+n   |   |
| वा <mark>क्</mark> । <mark>नः</mark> । आसाम्                                     | वा <mark>ङ्</mark> न आसां   |
| வா <mark>க்</mark>   <mark>ந:</mark>   ஆஸாம்                                     | ।<br>வா <mark>ங்</mark> ன ஆஸாம்   |
| വ <mark>ാക്</mark> । <mark>ന</mark> ഃ । ആസാം                                     | വ <mark>ാങ</mark> ്ന ആസാം   |
| TS 4.5.1.4   |   |
| अस्म <mark>त् । नि</mark> । धेहि । तम्   | अस्म- <mark>न्नि</mark> धेहि तं   |
| அஸ்ம <mark>த்</mark>   <mark>நி</mark>   தே₄ஹி   தம்                             | அஸ்ம <mark>ன் நி</mark> தே <sub>4</sub> ஹி தம்                              |
| അസ് <mark>മത്</mark> । <mark>നി</mark> । ധേഹി । തം                               | അസ്മ– <mark>ന്നി</mark> ധേഹി തം   |
| TS 4.5.10.1<br>।<br>दरिद्र <mark>त्</mark> । <mark>नी</mark> ललोहित              | ।<br>दरिद्र <mark>न्त</mark> ीललोहित  |
| ப<br>த <sub>3</sub> ரித் <sub>3</sub> ர <mark>த்</mark> ∣ <mark>நீ</mark> லலோஹித | ா<br>த <sub>3</sub> ரித் <sub>3</sub> ர <mark>ந்- நீ</mark> லலோஹித          |

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

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

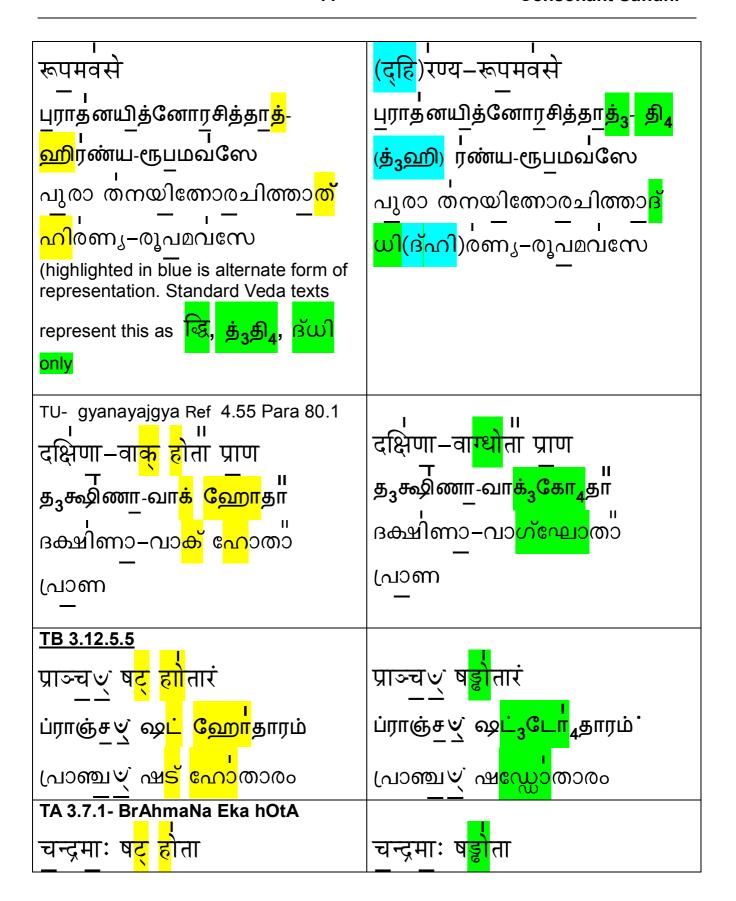
the ka,ta changes to the third letter of its class and the 'ha'  $(\xi, \underline{m}, \underline{n})$  optionally changes to 4<sup>th</sup> letter of that Hard consonant like ka,Ta, ta.pa.

#### **Explanation:**



Note: Students must note this Paata Pedham which is acceptable grammatically. Veda books print normally with 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> varga of the preceding halant.

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi                             | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'   |
|---|--|
| Rudra SUktam - TS 1.3.14.1                                  |  |
|   |  |
| पुरातन–यिलो–रचित्ता <mark>त्</mark> – <mark>हि</mark> रण्य– | पुरातन–यिला–राचत्ता <mark>–व्दि</mark> |



| പ്രദമാഃ ഷ <mark>ഡ്</mark> സോതാ   |
|--|
|  |
| षड्ढूतोऽभवत्   |
| ை ஒ <mark>ட்<sub>3</sub>௹</mark> ₄தோऽப <sub>4</sub> வத்                |
| ാ ഷ <mark>ഡ്</mark> ഡൂതോടഭവത്  |
|  |
| ।<br>गुरन्तरिक्ष—स <mark>ब्द्वो</mark> ता<br>—                         |
| ।<br>ஸுரந்தரிக <u>ூ</u> -ஸ <mark>த்<sub>3</sub>தோ<sub>4</sub>தா</mark> |
|  |
| സുരന്തരിക്ഷ–സ <mark>ദ്ധോ</mark> താ                                     |
|  |
|  |

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

Rule: When Hard Consonant first letter ka, Ta, ta, pa क ट त प, க, ட, த, ப,

ക, ട, ത, പ is followed by Sibilants (स, സ, സ), (ष्, ஷ், ഷ്)

that Hard Consonant changes to the second hard consonant

ie. **ख, थ, फ, க்<sub>2</sub>, ட்<sub>2</sub>, த்<sub>2</sub>, ப்<sub>2</sub> வ, О, ഥ, ഫ** respectively.

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

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

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi  | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'                                  |
|--|---|
| PavamAna SUktam  |   |
| कामान् <mark>त् स</mark> मद्र्ध्यन्तु नः                                       | कामान् <mark>थ</mark> –समद्र्ध्यन्तु नः                               |
| காமாந் <mark>த்</mark> <mark>ஸ</mark> மர்த் <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>4</sub> யந்து | காமாந் <mark>த்2</mark> ஸம்ர்த் <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>4</sub> யந்து ந: |

| ്മ:കാമാൻ <mark>ത് സ</mark> മർദ്ധൃന്തു നഃ                                       | കാമാൻ <mark>ഥ്</mark> സമർദ്ധ്യന്തു നഃ  |
|--|--|
| (TA .6.68.1)<br>॥ ॥ ॥<br>ओं त <mark>त्</mark> सत्यं ओं त <mark>त्</mark> सर्वं | ्। । । । । अोत्र <mark>थ्</mark> सत्यं ओत्र <mark>थ्</mark> सर्वं  |
| ு<br>ஓம் த <mark>த் ஸ</mark> த்யம்   | <br>ஓம் த <mark>த்</mark> 2ஸ_த்யம்  <br>   |
| ஓம் த <mark>த் ஸ</mark> ர்வம்  | ന്ത്ര പ്രധാനം പ്രവാനം പ്രവാന |
| ഓം ത <mark>ത്</mark> സത്യം ।<br>പ<br>ഓം ത <mark>ത്</mark> സർവം                 | ളാം യ <mark>ന്</mark> ഡർവം   |
| rakShOGna mantrAH - TS 1.2.14.6<br>ररक्ष तान् <mark>त्</mark> सुकृतो           | ररक्ष तान् <mark>थ</mark> सुकृतो   |
| <br>ரரகூதாந் <mark>த் ஸ</mark> ூக் <i>ரு</i> தோ                                | <br>ரரக்ஷதாந் <mark>த்</mark> ஸுக் <i>ரு</i> தோ  |
| രരക്ഷ താൻ <mark>ത് സ</mark> ുകൃതോ  | രരക്ഷ താൻ <mark>ഥ്</mark> സുകൃതോ   |
| TS 6.6.11.1 t+Sh   |  |
| त <mark>त्</mark> । <mark>षो</mark> डशी । अभवत्                                | त <mark>थ्</mark> षोड्यभवन्न<br>— —  |
| य <mark>त्</mark> । <mark>षो</mark> डशी  | य <mark>थ्</mark> षोडशी<br>—   |
| த <mark>த்</mark>   <mark>ஹோ</mark> ட <sub>3</sub> மின்:                       | த <mark>த்2</mark> ஷோட <sub>3</sub> மின:   |
| ய <mark>த்</mark>  | ்ய <mark>த்2</mark> ஷோட <sub>3</sub> ஶீ  |

| ത <mark>ത്</mark> । <mark>ഷോ</mark> ഡശിനഃ ।                 | ത <mark>ഥ്</mark> ഷോഡശിനഃ                              |
|---|--|
| യ <mark>ത്</mark> । <mark>ഷോ</mark> ഡശീ                     | <u>_</u><br>ത <mark>ന്</mark> ഷോന്സു                   |
| TS 5.5.2.6 t+Sh   |  |
| तस्मा <mark>त् । ष</mark> डह                                | तस्मा <mark>थ्</mark> षडह                              |
| <br>தஸ்மா <mark>த்</mark>   <mark>ஒ</mark> ட <sub>3</sub> ஹ | ய<br>தஸ்மா <mark>த்<sub>2</sub> </mark>                |
| തസ്മ <mark>ാത്</mark> । <mark>ഷ</mark> ഡഹം                  | തസ്മ <mark>ാഥ്</mark> ഷഡഹം                             |
| US - RAShtraBrutam TS 3.4.7.1                               |  |
| गन्धर्व-स्तस्यापो उ <mark>प्स</mark> रसो                    | गन्धर्व-स्तस्यापो ऽ <mark>प</mark> सरसो                |
| க <sub>3</sub> ந்த <sub>4</sub> ர்வஸ்-தஸ்யாபோ               | க <sub>3</sub> ந் <u>த</u> 4ர்வஸ்-தஸ்யாபோ              |
| <mark>2</mark> ு நாலா                                       | த <mark>ப்</mark> 2ஸ்ரஸோ                               |
| ഗന്ധർവ–സ്തസൃാപോ   | ഗന്ധർവ–സ്തസ്യാപോ                                       |
| <br>ട <mark>പ്പ്</mark> രസോ                                 | <br>ട <mark>ഫ്</mark> രസോ                              |
| US - RAShtraBrutam TS 3.4.7.1                               |  |
| संव <mark>ँत्स</mark> रीणा⊎े स्वस्तिं                       | संव <mark>ँध्</mark> सरीणा७ स्वस्तिं<br>— -            |
| ஸம் <sup>*</sup> வ <mark>த்ஸ</mark> ்ரீணா⊌் ஸ்வுஸ்திம்      | ஸம் <sup>*</sup> வ <mark>த்₂</mark> ஸ_ரீணா⊌் ஸ்வஸ்திம் |
| സംവ <mark>്ത്സ</mark> രീണാ⊌് സ്വസ്തിം                       | സംവ <mark>ൂന്</mark> ഡയിലാക് ഹാശ്തിം                   |
|   |  |

| l I  |
|--|
| न्धर्वस्तस्य <mark>र्</mark> ख् सामान्य          |
|  |
| <sub>3</sub> ந்த₄ர்வஸ்தஸ்ய்-ர் <mark>க்</mark> 2 |
| 3~~4/ ~ / 1                                      |
| ஸாமான்ய்-ப் <sub>2</sub> ஸரஸோ                    |
|  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$                                    |
| ഗന്ധർവ–സ്തസ്യർ <mark>ഖ്</mark>                   |
|  |
| സാമാനൃ   |
| Б <sub>.</sub>                                   |

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

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

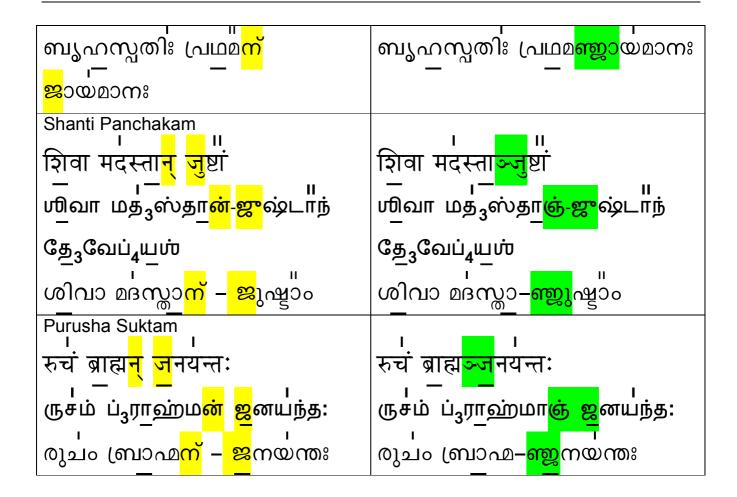
| Source padam/Word before Sandhi                           | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'                   |
|---|--|
| GaNapatyatharvaShIrSham                                   |  |
| सत <mark>् चित् आ</mark> नन्दा                            | स <mark>च्चिदा</mark> नन्दा                            |
| ஸ <mark>த் சித் ஆ</mark> னந்தா <sub>3</sub>               | ஸ <mark>ச்சிதா<sub>3</sub>னந்தா<sub>3</sub></mark>     |
| സ <mark>ത് ചിത ആ</mark> നന്ദാ                             | സ <mark>ച്ചിദാ</mark> നന്ദാ                            |
| GOsha Shanti  |  |
| त <mark>त् च</mark> क्षुं-र्देवहितं                       | त <mark>च्च</mark> क्षु र्देवहितं                      |
| த <mark>த் ச</mark> க் <b>ஒ</b> ர் தே <sub>3</sub> வஹிதம் | ு ।<br>த <mark>ச்ச</mark> கூரர் தே <sub>3</sub> வஹிதம் |
| ത <mark>ത് ച</mark> ക്ഷുർ ദേവഹിതം                         | ത <mark>ച്ച</mark> ക്ഷുർ ദേവഹിതം                       |
| TS 5.1.1.1  |  |
| वषट्काराय यत् चंतुर् गृहीतं                               | वषट्काराय य <mark>च्च</mark> तुर् गृहीतं               |
| வஒட்காராய ய <mark>த் ச</mark> துர்                        | வஒட்காராயு ய <mark>ச்ச</mark> துர்                     |
| க் <sub>3</sub> <i>ரு</i> ஹீதம்                           | க் <sub>3</sub> <i>ரு</i> ஹீதம்                        |
| വഷട്കാരായ യ <mark>ത്</mark> ചതുർ                          | വഷട്കാരായ യ <mark>ച്ച</mark> തുർ                       |
| ഗൃഹീതം  | ഗൃഹീതം   |
|   |  |

| OShadi SUktam TS 4.2.6.4                   |   |
|--|---|
| द्विप <mark>त् च</mark> तुष्पद–स्माक्र्    | द्विप− <mark>च्च</mark> तुष्पद−स्माक <i>्</i>                           |
| த் <sub>3</sub> விப <mark>த்-ச</mark> து்் | த் <sub>3</sub> விப <mark>ச்-ச</mark> து்்் தபத் <sub>3</sub> -ஸ்மாக ஜ் |
| ദ്വിപ <mark>ത്</mark> ചതൃഷ്ദ–സമാക <i>്</i> | ദ്വിപ– <mark>ച്ച</mark> തൃഷ്ദ–സമാക <i>്</i>                             |

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

Rule: When the ta varga nasal 'n' (可, 方, 而) (dental nasal) is followed by chavarga soft Consonants 'ja, 可, 宽, 恕, or jha 昇 恕2 ഝ (palatal soft consonant), the dental 'n' changes (可, 方, 而) to 可, ஞ, 而 (palatal class nasal).

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi  | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'  |
|--|---|
| mRutyu SUktam<br>एवैका <mark>न्</mark> जुहुयात्<br>एवैका <mark>न् ज</mark> ुहुयात्<br>ज्ञा<br>ज्ञा काक्कं क्षां का | एवैका <mark>ञ्ज</mark> ुहुयात्<br>एवैका <mark>ञ्जु</mark> हुयात्<br>– ॥<br>ஏவை காஞ்ஜுஹுயாத்<br>– ॥<br>കസ്മാ ഏവൈകാ–                                |
| ജുഹുയാത്  NakShatra SUktam बृहस्पतिः प्रथमु <mark>न् जा</mark> यमानः ப் <sub>3</sub> சூஹுஸ்பதி: ப்ரத <sub>2</sub> ம <mark>ன்</mark> ஜாயமான:            | <mark>எஜ</mark> ு ഹുയാത്<br>बृहस्पतिः प्रथम <mark>ञ्ज</mark> ायमानः<br>ப் <sub>3</sub> <i>ரு</i> ஹஸ்பதி: ப்ரத <sub>2</sub> ம <mark>ஞ்</mark><br>உ |



#### 7.3 'ta' Varga Consonant followed by S (palatal sibilant)

Rule: 'ta' varga letter (dental class consonant) is followed by (হা, তে ৩)

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

If the (ຈັໄ, ບບ ທ) is followed by (Vowel, Semivowel, Nasal or 'ha)', then the

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

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi                                 | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'                      |
|---|---|
| GOsha Shanti  |   |
| र्देवहितं पुरस्ता <mark>त्</mark> – <mark>शु</mark> क्रमुच्चरत् | र्देवहितं पुरस्ता- <mark>च्छु(च्शु)</mark> क्रमुच्चरत्    |
| -   |   |
| தே <sub>3</sub> வஹிதம் புரஸ்தாச் சூ <sub>2</sub> க்ர-           | தே <sub>3</sub> வஹிதம் புரஸ்தாச்சூ <sub>2</sub> க்ர-      |
| ப<br>முச்சரத்   | ப<br>முச்சரத்   |
| ദേവഹിതം പുരസ്താ <mark>ത്</mark>                                 | ദേവഹിതം പുരസ്താ– <mark>ച്ഛു</mark>                        |
| <mark>ശു</mark> ക്രമുച്ചരത്                                     | <mark>(ച്ശു)</mark> ക്രമുച്ചരത്                           |
| Shanti Panchakam T.B. 3.5.11.1                                  |   |
| त <mark>त् श</mark> ुं योरा वृणीमहे                             | त <mark>च्छं</mark> योरा वृणीमहे                          |
| தச் ச <sub>2</sub> ம் <sup>*</sup> யோரா வ் <i>ரு</i> ணீமஹே      | தச்ச <sub>2</sub> ம் <sup>*</sup> யோரா வ் <i>ரூ</i> ணீமஹே |
| ത <mark>ത് ശ</mark> ം ്യോരാ വൃണീമഹേ                             | ത <mark>ച്ഛ</mark> ം യ്യോരാ വൃണീമഹേ                       |
| mRutyu/Indra SUktam T.A.6.45.1                                  |   |
| मघव <mark>न् –</mark> <mark>श</mark> च्छि तव तन्न               | मघव <mark>ञ</mark> ्छ ग्ब्हि त <u>व</u> तन्न              |

| <br>மக <sub>4</sub> வ <mark>ன்</mark> - ச_2க் <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>3</sub> தி <sub>4</sub> தவ_ தன்ன | ப<br>மக <sub>4</sub> வஞ்- <u>ச</u> 2க் <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>3</sub> தி <sub>4</sub> தவ_ தன்ன |
|---|--|
| മഘ്വ <mark>ൻ</mark> – <mark>ശ</mark> ഗ്ദ്ധി തവ തന്ന   | മഘ്വ– <mark>ഞ്</mark> ഛഗ്ദ്ധി തവ തന്ന<br>—   |
| NakShatra SUktam – 15 PauNamAsl   |  |
| पौर्णमास्युदगा <mark>त्</mark> – <mark>शो</mark> भमाना  | पौर्णमास्युदगा- <mark>च्छो</mark> भमाना  |
| பௌர்ணமாஸ்யுத் <sub>3</sub> கா <mark>த்</mark> -   | பௌர்ணமாஸ்யுத் <sub>3</sub> கா <sub>3</sub> -   |
| சோ <sub>2</sub> ப <sub>4</sub> மானா   | <mark>ச்சோ</mark> 2ப <sub>4</sub> மானா   |
| പൗർണമാസ്യുദഗാ <mark>ത്</mark> –   | പൗർണമാസ്യുദഗാ–   |
| <mark>ശോ</mark> ഭമാനാ   | <u>പോ</u> ഭമാനാ  |
| NakShatra SUktam – 22 SravaNa   |  |
| त <mark>त् श्रो</mark> णैति   | त <mark>च्छ्रो</mark> णैति   |
| த <mark>த்</mark> ச் <sub>2</sub> ரோணைதி ம்ரவ   | தச்ச் <sub>2</sub> ரோணைதி  |
| ത <mark>ത് ശ്രോ</mark> ണൈതി   | ത <mark>ച്</mark> രോണൈതി   |

### 7.4 'Ta' Varga Consonant followed by S (palatal sibilant)

Ta(ट, ∟, S) varga Cerebral Consonant followed by S (국, ஶᢧ ശ) palatal

Sibilant, the S  $(\overline{\mathbf{T}}, \ \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U})$  becomes second letter changes to  $\overline{\mathbf{U}}, \ \mathbf{F}_{2}, \ \mathbf{D}$  of the Palatal Sibilant.

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi   | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'                              |
|---|---|
| TS 1.3.14.6 T+S   |   |
| ।<br>तेजः । आन <mark>ट्</mark> । <mark>श</mark> ुचि   | तेज आन <mark>ट्छ</mark> चि  |
| ப் பிரியாக் பிருக்கி | தேஜ ஆன <mark>ட்ச</mark> ூசி                                       |
| തേജഃ । ആന <mark>ട്</mark> । <mark>ശു</mark> ചി ।  | തേജ ആന <mark>ട്ഛു</mark> ചി<br>_                                  |
| TS 1.7.13.4 T+S   |   |
| वृषभः । तुराषा <mark>ट्</mark> । <mark>शु</mark> ष्मी । राजा  | । । वृषभस्तुराषा <mark>ट्छ</mark> ुष्मी राजा                      |
| வ் <i>ரு</i> ஷப <sub>4</sub> :   துராஷா <mark>ட்</mark>   | ।<br>வ் <i>ரு</i> ஷப <sub>4</sub> ஸ்துராஷா <mark>ட்சூ</mark> ஷ்மீ |
| <mark>ஸ</mark> ்ஜ்ரூ   ப்பக்ப   | ராஜா  |
| വൃഷഭഃ । തുരാഷാ <mark>ട്</mark> ।  | വൃഷഭസ്തുരാഷാ <mark>ട്ഛു</mark> ഷ്മീ                               |
| <mark>ശു</mark> ഷ്മീ । രാജാ   | രാജാ  |

## 7.5 'pa' Varga Consonant followed by S (palatal sibilant)

Pa ( $\P$ ,  $\dot{\mathbf{u}}$ ,  $\dot{\mathbf{u}}$ ) varga Cerebral Consonant followed by S ( $\P$ ,  $\mathbf{vv}$   $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ ) palatal Sibilant, the S ( $\P$ ,  $\mathbf{vv}$   $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ ) becomes second letter changes to  $\overline{\boldsymbol{v}}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{2}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\omega}$  of the Palatal Sibilant.

| Source padam/Word before                                     | Word after Sandhi or  |
|--|---|
| Sandhi   | 'to be read as'   |
| TS 4.3.2.2 p+S   |   |
| सौवम् । शरत् । श्रौत्री । अनुष्टुप्                          | ा । ।<br><u>श्रुचेत्र्यनुष्टु<mark>प्-छा</mark>रद्यनुष्टु</u> भः            |
| । <mark>शा</mark> रदी । अनुष्टुभः ।                          | ı   |
| ஶாத்   ஶ்ரெளத்ரீ  <br>                                       | ஶாரச்ச் <sub>2</sub> ரௌத்ர்-ய்னுஷ்டு <mark>ப்-</mark>                       |
| அனுஷ்டு <mark>ப்</mark> । <mark>ஶ</mark> ாரதீ <sub>3</sub> । | ு ப<br><mark>சா<sub>2</sub></mark> ரத் <sub>3</sub> யனுஷ்டுப <sub>4</sub> : |
| அனுஷ்டுப <sub>4</sub> :                                      |   |
| ശരത് । ശ്രൗത്രീ । അനുഷ്ടു                                    | ശരച്ഛേൗത്രൃനുഷ്ടു <mark>പ്</mark> –   |
| പ് । <mark>ശാ</mark> രദീ । അനുഷ്ടുഭഃ ।                       | <mark>യ</mark> ായദീധിഏിഭഃ   |

#### 7.6 <u>Dental Class Sibilant 's' (स, ஸ, か) is followed by</u>

## 'S' (মৃ, ৮৮, ৫৫) Palatal Sibilant

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

Consonant (Ca Varga) or palatal sibilant) (习, ஶஶ ம),

the '(स, ஸ, ஸ) changes to  $\overline{\mathfrak{A}}$ , ஶஶ ശ (palatal sibilant).

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

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi                 | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| नम <mark>स्</mark> + <mark>शि</mark> वाय        | नम <mark>िश्श</mark> वाय             |
| ு ப<br>நம <mark>ஸ்</mark> + <mark>மி</mark> வாய | ı ।<br>நம <mark>ஶ்ஶ</mark> ிவாய      |
| നമ <mark>സ്</mark> + <mark>ശി</mark> വായ        | പ്പു — പ<br>നമ <mark>ശ്ശ</mark> ിവായ |
| <u> ।                                   </u>    | ा ।<br>नम <mark>२शं</mark> भवे       |
|   | பு<br>நம <mark>்ும்ம</mark> ும்ப₄வே  |
| നമ <mark>സ്</mark> + <mark>ശ</mark> ംഭവേ        | നമ <mark>ശ്</mark> ശരഭവേ             |

## 8 Dental to Cerebral

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

Rule: A 'ta' (त, த, の) varga letter (dental class consonant) is followed by a (こ, 亡, ら) 'Ta' Varga letter (cerebral class consonant), the 'ta' changes to the corresponding letter from Ta varga. (cerebral)

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

## 8.2 <u>ta varga Nasal 'n'( 天,ந, က്) followed by Ta ( ट, ட, ら) varga</u> <u>Soft Consonant</u>

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

Da,Dha ( $\overline{\mathbf{5}}$ ,  $\overline{\mathbf{6}}$ ,  $\dot{\mathbf{L}}_{3}$ ,  $\dot{\mathbf{L}}_{4}$ ,  $\mathbf{c}$ ,  $\mathbf{c}$ ) (cerebral is a soft consonant),

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

Table of Examples: (from reference books/sites)

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi  | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'                    |
|--|---|
| ता <mark>न्</mark> + <mark>ड</mark> म्पते  | ता <mark>ण्ड</mark> म्पते                               |
| ള <mark>ான</mark> ் + <mark>∟</mark> ₃ம்பதே<br>താ <mark>ന്</mark> + <mark>ഡ</mark> മ്പതേ | ള <mark>ாண்ட</mark> ₃ம்பதே<br>താ <mark>ഞ്ഡ</mark> മ്പതേ |
| ता <mark>न्</mark> + <mark>ढौ</mark> कते   | त <mark>ाण्ढ</mark> ौकते<br>தா <mark>ண</mark> ்டௌ₄கதே   |
| தான் + டௌ₄கதே<br>താ <mark>ന്</mark> + <mark>ഢൗ</mark> കതേ                                | താ <mark>ഞ്ഢൗ</mark> കതേ                                |
|  |   |

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

## change to Cerebral Sibilant 'Sh' (ष्, ស្លុ ഷ് )

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

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi                          | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'           |
|--|--|
| TU - GAyatrl MantrAH                                     |  |
| तन्नस् <mark>ष</mark> ण्मुखः प्रचोदयात्                  | ा<br>तन्न <mark>ष</mark> णमुखः प्रचोदयात्<br>— |
| தந்ந <mark>ஸ்</mark> <mark>ஒ</mark> ண்முக <sub>2</sub> : | தந்ந <mark>்ஷ்</mark> ஷண்முக <sub>2</sub> :    |
| ॥<br>ப்ரசோத <sub>3</sub> யாத்                            | ப்ரசோத <sub>3</sub> யாத்                       |
| തന്ന <mark>സ് ഷ</mark> ഞ്ചുഖഃപ്രചോദയാത്                  | തന്ന <mark>ഷ് –ഷ</mark> ഞുഖഃ                   |
|  | പ്രചോദയാത്<br><u>–</u>                         |

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

Please note that normally the 's' at the end of a padam or word is represented through a Visarga. We have leant the same in Visarga Sandhi rules. Normally

books may not print a word with  $\overline{\mathcal{H}}$ ,  $\dot{m}$ ,  $\ddot{m}$  at its end. This could be a rare

instances in vedic texts which need to be observed. But the rule should be noted that this is a corollary rule of the Visarga rule itself.

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

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

| Varga/Letter<br>reference        | Letters  | Class Sibilant     | Rules and Notes |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| Ka Varga<br>Gutturals<br>(कण्ठा) | क खग घ <mark>ङ</mark><br><mark>க க2 க3 க4 ங்</mark><br>ക வ ഗ ഘ <mark>ങ</mark><br>ह ஹ ഹ | No Class Sibilant. |                 |

| Cha Varga<br>Palatals:<br>(तालु)   | च छ ज झ <mark>ञ</mark><br>ह ह <sub>2</sub> ஜ ஜ <sub>2</sub> ஞ<br>ച ഛ ജ ഝ <mark>ഞ</mark><br>य ш യ                               | श्, v <del>o</del> , ശ് | Class Consonant<br>and Nasal shall be<br>preceded only by<br>its Sibilant |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| Ta Varga<br>Cerebrals<br>(मूर्धन्) | ट ठड ढ <mark>ण</mark><br>ட் ட் <sub>2</sub> ட் <sub>3</sub> ட் <sub>4</sub> ळंज<br>ട ഠഡ ഢ <mark>ണ</mark><br>र <mark>ர ര</mark> | (ষ্, ஷ், ഷ്)            | Class Consonant<br>and Nasal shall be<br>preceded only by<br>its Sibilant |
| ta varga<br>Dentals<br>(दन्त)      | तथदध <mark>न</mark><br>த்த்2த்3த்4 ந<br>மைமைம <mark>ள</mark>   | स्, ஸ், <b>സ്</b>       | Class Consonant<br>and Nasal shall be<br>preceded only by<br>its Sibilant |
| Pa varga<br>Labials<br>(ओष्ठौ)     | प फबभ <mark>म</mark><br>⊔ ⊔ 2 ⊔ 3 ⊔ 4 <mark>ம</mark>   | No Class Sibilant       |   |

| പ ഫബഭ <mark>മ</mark> |  |
|----------------------|--|
| व ഖ വ                |  |

## 9 Dental changes to Semi vowel I

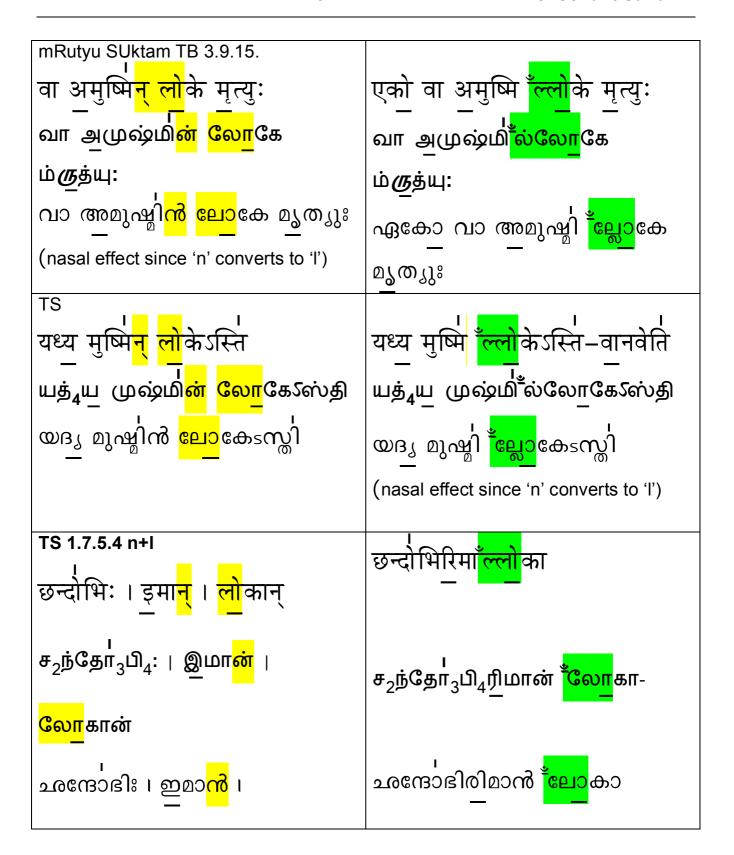
#### 9.1 'ta' varga consonant changes to I when followed by I

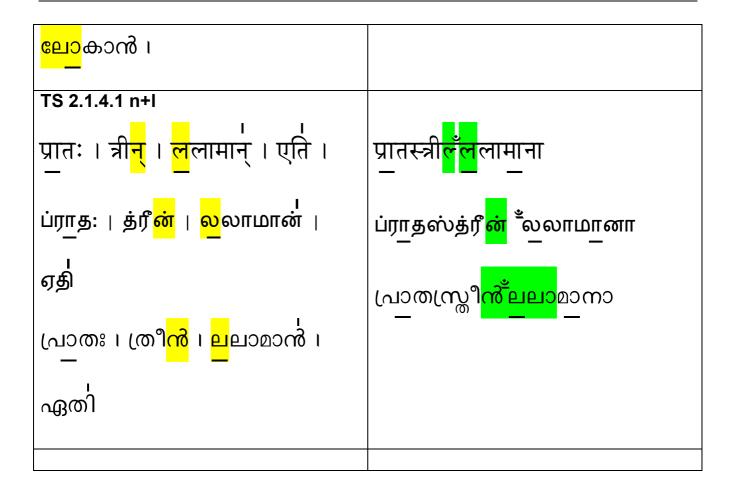
Rule 1: A 'ta' varga (त, ġ, の) letter (dental class consonant) is followed by

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

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

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi  | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'   |  |
|--|--|--|
| Maha NarayaNam t+l   |  |  |
| विद्य <mark>ुत् ले</mark> खेव भास्वरा  | मध्यस्थाद् विद्यु <mark>ल्ले</mark> खेव भास्वरा                                |  |
| 193 <mark>1 99 मास्यरा                                     </mark>                           | नञ्जस्वाद् विवु <mark>ल्ला</mark> जुप मास्यरा                                  |  |
| வித் <sub>3</sub> யு <mark>த்</mark> <mark>லே</mark> கே <sub>2</sub> வ பா <sub>4</sub> ஸ்வரா | ബിള് <sub>3</sub> ய <mark>ുல்ல</mark> ேகே <sub>2</sub> வ பா <sub>4</sub> ஸ்வரா |  |
| വിദ്യു <mark>ത് ല</mark> േഖേവ ഭാസിരാ   | വിദൃു <mark>ല്</mark> ലേഖവ ഭാസിരാ  |  |
|  | (no nasal effect since 't' converts to 'l')                                    |  |
| TS 1.5.4.4 t+l   |  |  |
| अस्मा <mark>त्</mark> । <mark>लो</mark> कात् । अमुम्   | अस्मा <mark>ल्लो</mark> कादमुं   |  |





Note: Our compilations give the words separately and nasal symbol is represented before 'I','y' or 'v' so that students know the Padam or constituent words.

### 10 Consonant changes to Nasal

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

Rule:  $(\overline{\Psi}, \dot{\mathbf{u}}, \underline{\alpha})$  palatal nasal followed by class consonants) (this excludes

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

See the table below for examples.

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

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

This rule is not evident while printing in Tamil and Malayalam Languages, the printing incorporates the Nasal like நம்ம் ம<mark>ும்</mark>பு வே ச, நம்ம்

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

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

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

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 1                             |                                      |
| नमर <mark>्श</mark> भवे         | नमरश <mark>म्</mark> भवे             |
| 1 -                             | 1 -                                  |
| नमञ <mark>्जा</mark> कराय       | नमञ्जाङ्कराय                         |
| दि <mark>शां</mark> च पतये      | दिशा <mark>ञ्च</mark> पतये           |
| <mark>आ</mark> ंडी भव           | आ <mark>प</mark> डी भव               |
| नमो <mark>दुं</mark> दुभ्याय    | नमो दु <mark>न्दु</mark> भ्याय       |

### 10.2 Rule when M is followed by 'n'

However Anuswaram 'M' followed by 'n' changes to 'n' which is nasal in itself.

Note: Our compilation uses mainly Anuswaram only so that student knows the padam, since t+n and m+n both become nn

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi                  | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'           |  |
|--|--|--|
| शत शारदा <mark>नां</mark> -निवात                 | शत शारदाना- <mark>न्नि</mark> वात              |  |
| -  | - ı <mark>-</mark> -                           |  |
| ஶ_தஶாரதா <sub>ვ</sub> னா <mark>ம்</mark> நிவாத   | ஶ_தஶாரதா <sub>ვ</sub> னா <mark>ந்</mark> நிவாத |  |
| <br>ശത ശാരദാനാ <mark>ം</mark> നിവാത              | <br>ശത ശാരദാനാ <mark>ന്</mark> നിവാത           |  |
| TS 4.5.1.3                                       |  |  |
| तेभ्यः । अकर <mark>म्</mark> । <mark>न</mark> मः | तेभ्यो ऽकर <mark>न्न</mark> मः                 |  |

| தேப் <sub>4</sub> ய்:   <u>அ</u> கர <mark>ம்</mark>   ந <mark>ம்:</mark>   | ı<br>தேப் <sub>4</sub> யோ 5கர <mark>ந் ந</mark> ம்:  |
|--|--|
| തേഭ്യഃ । അകര <mark>ം</mark> । <mark>ന</mark> മഃ ।  | omes sanomas   |
| TS 4.5.10.4  |  |
| मृग <mark>म्</mark> । <mark>न</mark> । भीमम् । उपहत्नुम् ।   | मृगन्न भीम-मुपहलु-मुग्रं   |
| ம் <u>சூ</u> க <mark>3ம்</mark>   <mark>ந</mark>   <u>பீ</u> ₄மம்  | ம் <i>ரூ</i> க <sub>3</sub> <mark>ந்ந</mark> பீ <sub>4</sub> ம-முபஹத்னு-   |
| உபஹத்னும்   உக் <sub>3</sub> ரம்   | <u>ம</u> ுக் <sub>3</sub> ரம்  |
| മൃഗം । ന । ഭീമം । ഉപഹതും ।   | മൃഗ <mark>ന്ന</mark> ഭീമ–മുപഹതു–   |
| <u>စ</u> (ഗം   | മുഗ്രം   |
| TS 4.5.10.4<br>अयु <mark>धं नि</mark> धाय<br>ஆயுத <sub>4</sub> ம் । <mark>நி</mark> தா <sub>4</sub> ய<br>ആയുധ <mark>ം</mark> । <mark>ന</mark> ിധായ | ।<br>आयुधि <mark>त्त</mark> धाय<br>ஆயுத <sub>4</sub> <mark>ந்நி</mark> தா <sub>4</sub> ய<br>ആയുധ <mark>ന്ന</mark> ിധായ |

## 11 M (म्) and n (न् )to anusvaram

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

#### Anuswara and then to gm,gg

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

Anusvara becomes a (gm). ヅ

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

Anusvara becomes a (gg) ⊌

This rule is specific to Krishna Yajur Vedic grammar for recital.

As per Sanskrit Grammar rules, it remains an Anuswaram only.

| Original words/padams                 | As represented in Veda books/Vakhyam   | Rule      |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| गणानान्त्वा गणप <mark>तिं</mark><br>— | गणानान्त्वा गणपति <mark>र्</mark><br>- | Anuswaram |
| हवामहे                                | हवामहे                                 | ഹ         |

| ॥<br>த <sub>3</sub> ணானாந்த்வா                                   | ॥<br>க <sub>3</sub> ணானாந்த்வா<br>—                          |                          |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| ı<br>த <sub>3</sub> ணபதி <mark>ம்</mark> <mark>ஹ</mark> வாமஹே    | ı<br>௲ <sub>3</sub> ணபதி <mark>♥</mark> <mark>ஹ</mark> வாமஹே |                          |
|  | — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —                        |                          |
| ഗണപത <mark>ിം</mark> ഹവാമഹേ<br>—                                 | ത <mark>ിഴ</mark> ് ഹവാമഹേ                                   |                          |
| त्रिंशद्धाम विराजति<br>— —                                       | नि <mark>र्</mark> शब्द्याम विराजति<br>—                     | Anuswaram<br>before হা আ |
| த்ரி <mark>ம்ர</mark> ுத் <sub>3</sub> தா <sub>4</sub> டிவிராஐதி | i<br>த்ர <mark>ி⊻்ர</mark> ுத் <sub>3</sub> தா₄முவிராஜதி     | Belore 41 be 66          |
| ത്ര <mark></mark> ിംശദ്ധാമ വിരാജതി                               | ത്ര <mark>ി⊍</mark> ശദ്ധാമ വിരാജതി                           |                          |
| यक्ष्मं सुमना असत् ।<br>— — —                                    | यक्ष्म <mark>र्</mark> सुमना असत्                            | Anuswaram before         |
| ௱ுஷ்ம <mark>ம் ஸ</mark> ூமனா                                     | யுக் <mark>ல்ம் ்ட</mark> ைமனா                               | स <mark>ஸ</mark> ஸ       |
| ।<br>அஸத்  | ।<br>அஸத்  |                          |
| യക്ഷ് <mark>മം</mark> സുമനാ                                      | യകഷ്മ <mark>♥</mark> സുമനാ അസ്                               |                          |
| അസത  | ത  |                          |

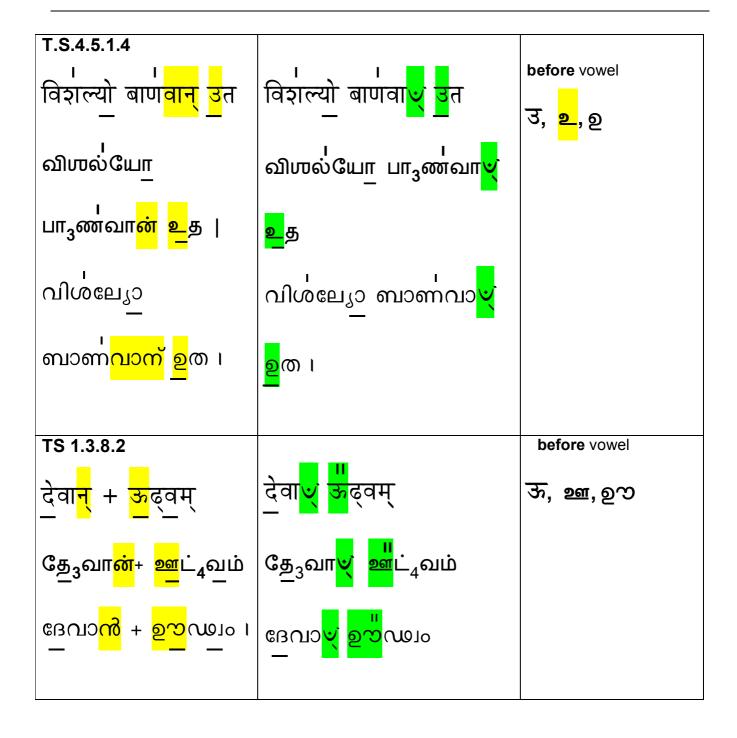
| TS 4.5.10.1 M+r<br>। ।<br>इमा <mark>म्</mark> । <mark>र</mark> ुद्राय । तुवसे     | इमा <mark>र्</mark> रुद्राय तवसे                                | Anuswaram before |
|---|---|------------------|
|   |   | (₹ , π, ∞)       |
| ய<br>தவஸே<br>   |   |                  |
| ഇമ <mark>ാം</mark> । <mark>രു</mark> ദ്രായ ।<br>തവസേ<br>—                         | ഇമാ <mark>♥</mark> രുദ്രായ തവസേ                                 |                  |
| TS 4.5.11.1 M+r<br>॥ ।<br>दिव <mark>म्</mark> । <mark>र</mark> ुद्राः । उपश्रिताः | दिव <mark>र्</mark> रुद्रा उपश्रिताः                            | Anuswaram before |
| <br>தி <sub>3</sub> வ <mark>ம்</mark>   <mark>ர</mark> ுத் <sub>3</sub> ரா:       | தி <sub>3</sub> வ <mark>ಳ</mark> ருத் <sub>3</sub> ரா உபர்ரிதா: | (₹ , π, ∞)       |
| உபர்ரிதா:   |   |                  |
| ദിവ <mark>്</mark> ം । <mark>രു</mark> ദ്രാഃ ।<br>ഉപശ്രിതാഃ                       | ദിവ <mark>⊍</mark> രുദ്രാ ഉപ്ശ്രിതാഃ                            |                  |

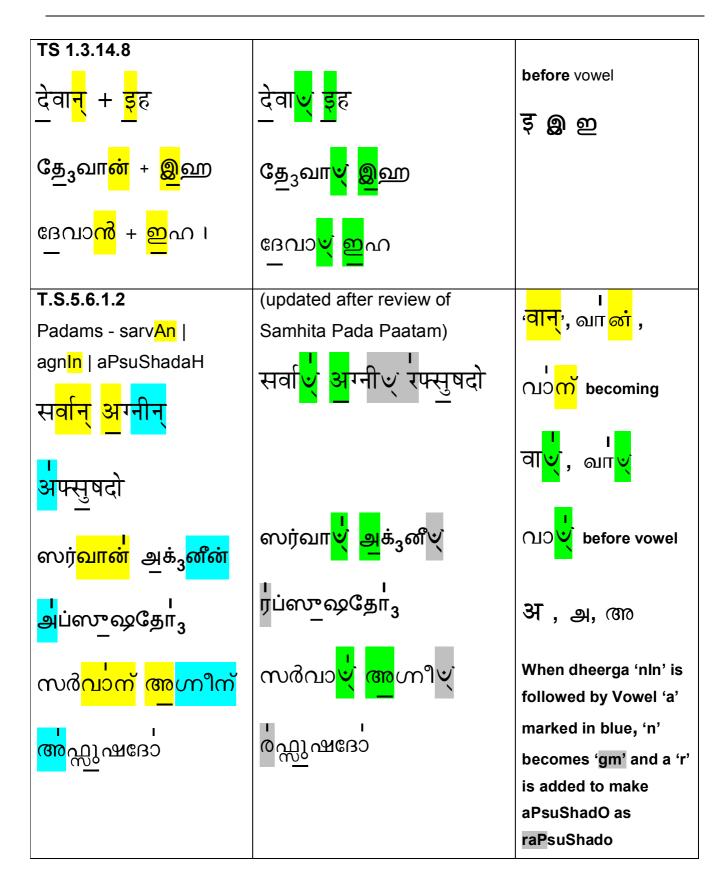
### 11.2 Swaras (Vowels) & Exception

However when a vowel is follows the specific noun/pronoun class with dheerga aksharaa 'An,'In' or 'Un' ending, the 'n' becomes anuswaram 'm' subject to grammar rules, and it becomes 'gm' to indicate that it is not originally 'm' but 'n'. In case the ending is 'In' or 'Un' an 'r' is added' to indicate that the Padam is 'In' or 'Un' ending. The examples provided are indicative only.

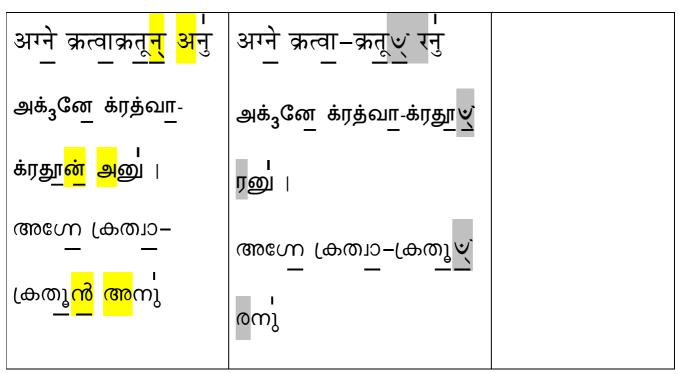
Some Examples observed in Samhita and from common known mantras are given below:

| Original words/padams            | As represented in Veda                           | Rule                |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|
|                                  | books/Vakhyam                                    |                     |
| T.S.1.2.14.1                     |  |                     |
| 1 1                              | 1 1 1  | <b>before</b> vowel |
| राजे वाम <mark>वान्</mark> इभे न | राजे वामवा <mark>ज्</mark> इभे न ।               | <b>琴 இ</b> ഇ        |
| ராஜே வாம <mark>வான்</mark> .     | ு<br>ராஜே வாம்வ <mark>ா்</mark> இபே <sub>4</sub> |                     |
| <mark>இ</mark> பே <sub>4</sub> ந | <b>_</b>   |                     |
| രാജേ വാമവ <mark>ാന്</mark>       | ്<br>രാജേ വാമവാ <mark>∨് ഇ</mark> ടേന            |                     |
| ഇഭേ ന                            |  |                     |





| Padam - vA   vanaspa <mark>tIn</mark>   <mark>a</mark> nu |   |
|---|---|
| वा वनस्पती <mark>प्र</mark> नु                            | Note : 'n' of tln<br>becomes (gm) and   |
|   | anu becomes ranu  |
| <u> </u>  |   |
|   |   |
| വാ വനസ്പത <mark>ീ</mark> ്രനു                             |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
| जिह शत्रू 💇 रप मृधो                                       | Example similar to above  |
| <u>ஜ</u> ஹி ஶ்த்்ரூ ஜ் ரப                                 |   |
| ।<br>ம் <i>ரு</i> தோ <sub>4</sub>                         |   |
|   |   |
| ജഹി ശത്രൂ <u>∨്</u> ര <u>പ</u>                            |   |
| മൃധോ  |   |
|   | ৰা বন্দ্যনী ্্ৰন্থ<br>আা অক্ৰাক্তা প্ৰতিলা<br>আত আলি স্বাস্থ্য ব্যা দুখী  স্থা আৰু ডেপ্ৰ দুখা  স্থা আৰু ডেপ্ৰ দুখা  ক্ৰিক্ৰা বিশ্ব বি |



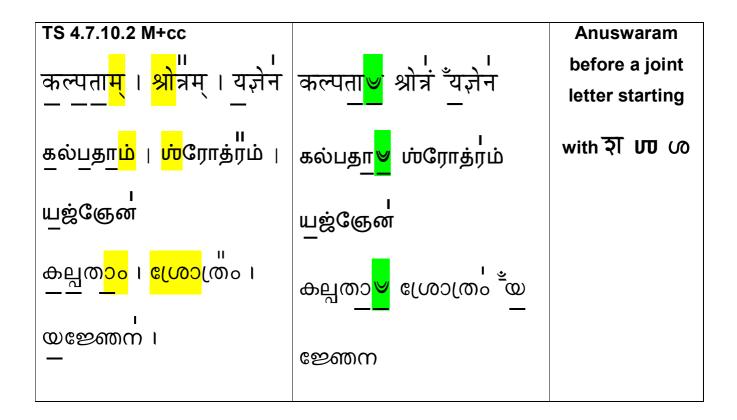
Important Note: This application of rule is based on the usage of 'An,In, Un based on context and the usage of the same is firm as per Grammar note. When this rule is not applied, normal rule of joining halant 'n' would only follow.

Example : paSU<mark>n + a</mark>va = paSu<mark>na</mark>va, rudrA<mark>n+a</mark>jAyat = rudrA<mark>na</mark>jAyat

### 11.3 Examples for (gg)

| Original words/padams                        | As represented in Veda books/Vakhyam        | Rule                     |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| आपर <mark>्श्वां स्यो</mark> ना भवन्तु       | आपञ्जा <mark>⊌स्यो</mark> ना भवन्तु<br>—    | Anuswaram before a joint |
| ஆபும்ம <mark>ும்</mark> <mark>ஸ்யோ</mark> னா | ஆபும்ம <mark>ு⊌</mark> <mark>ஸ்யோ</mark> னா | letter starting          |

| ப <sub>4</sub> வந்து                                 | ப <sub>4</sub> வந்து                              | with モ <mark>ஸ</mark> സ                        |
|--|---|--|
| ആപ <mark>ശ്ശ</mark> ം <mark>സ</mark> ്യോനാ           | ആപശ്ശ <mark>⊌</mark> സേൃാനാ                       |  |
| ഭവന്തു   | ഭവന്തു  |  |
| मात <mark>रं</mark> श्रियं                           | मातर <mark>⊌</mark> <mark>श्रियं</mark><br>———    | Anuswaram before a joint                       |
| மாதர <mark>ம்</mark> <mark>ஶ்ரி</mark> யம்           | மாதர <mark>ு <mark>ஶ்ரி</mark>யம்</mark>          | letter starting<br>with হা <mark>ঢ</mark> ে ০০ |
| <mark>മാത<mark>രം</mark> ശ്ര<mark>ര</mark>ിയം</mark> | മാതര <mark>്</mark> ⊌ <mark>ശ്ര</mark> ിയം        |  |
| ग ।<br>पुरुहूतमिन्द्रं स्वस्ति                       | ।<br>पुरुहूतमिन्द७ स्वस्ति<br>—                   | Anuswaram before a joint                       |
| ப<br>புருஹூத <mark>ம் இ</mark> ந் <mark>த்ரம்</mark> | ப<br>புருஹூத <mark>மி</mark> ந்த்ர <mark>ு</mark> | letter starting<br>with モ w w                  |
| <mark>സ്ഖ</mark> സ്தി                                | ஸ்வுஸ்தி  |  |
| പുരുഹൂതമിന്ദ്രം                                      | പുരുഹൂതമിന്ദ്ര⊎<br>—                              |  |
| <u>_</u><br>സാസ്തി                                   | സ്വസ്തി<br>_                                      |  |



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

Rule: When 'm' (म्, ഥ, മ്) is followed by 'ya (य,ш,യ), la (ल,ல, 의), va (व,ഖ, വ) , the 'm' changes to the nasalised form ( ) of 'ya',la.va respectively.

Books may print the Nasal sign (\*) before the ya,la,va based letters

retaining the anuswaram or 'm' or print it as 'या, चंणा, वें के किया without

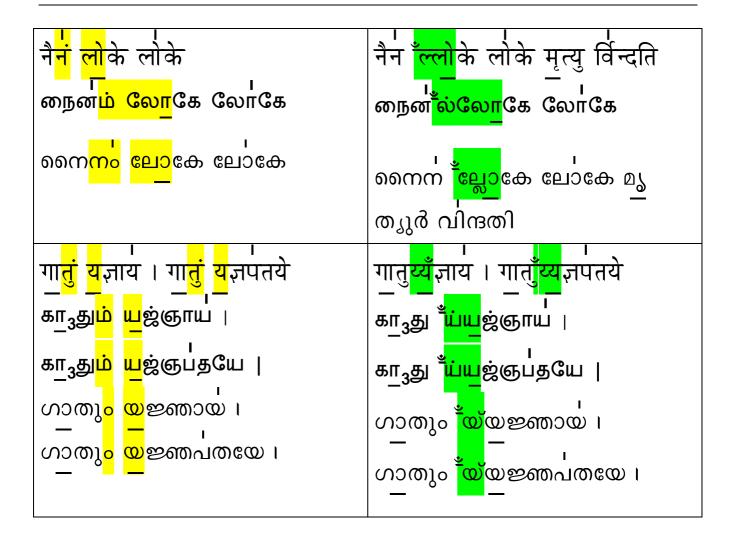
The recital should be correctly nasalised.

Note: Our compilations represent Nasal symbol after the anuswaram or letters with 'n' and before the next letter starting with 'y','l','v'

### **Table of Examples:**

the 'm'.

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi   | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'  |
|---|---|
| अग्निं <mark>या</mark> गर्भंदधिरे<br>—  | अग्नि <mark>ँच्या</mark> गर्भंदधिर<br>—   |
| அக் <sub>3</sub> னி <mark>ம் யா</mark> க <sub>3</sub> ர்பந் த <sub>3</sub> தி <sub>4</sub> ரே | அக் <sub>3</sub> னி <mark>ப்யா</mark> க <sub>3</sub> ர்பந் த <sub>3</sub> தி₄ரே |
| <mark>യ</mark> െ ഡിയേ വരു വരു പ്രവാദ്യ വരു                | അഗ് <mark>നീയ്യാ</mark> ഗർഭം ദധിരേ  |
| उदुत्त <mark>मं</mark> वरुण<br>—  | । उत्तम <mark>ळ</mark> रुण<br>— —   |
| ।<br>உது <sub>3</sub> த்தம <mark>ம் <sup>*</sup>வ</mark> ருண பாஶ                              | ।<br>உது <sub>3</sub> த்தம் <mark>வ்வ</mark> ருண_ பாஶ                           |
| ഉദുത്തമ <mark>ം വ</mark> രുണ പാശ്   | ഉദുത്തമ <mark>്വ്വ</mark> രുണ പാശ   |

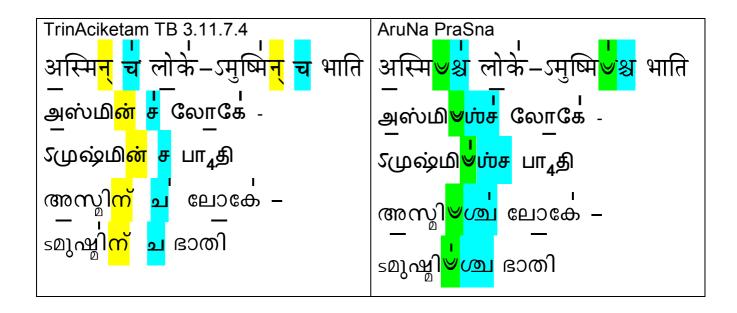


# 

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

when followed by च,छ , சं, ச்₂ , এ ഛ (hard consonants of Cha varga).

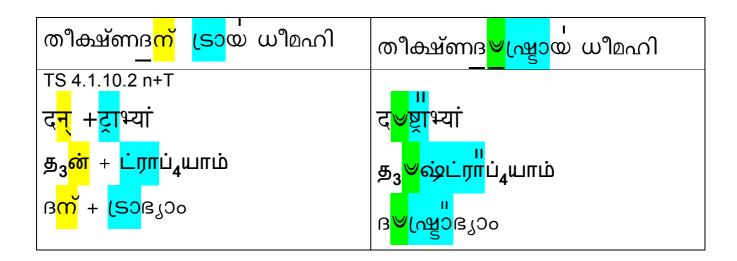
| Source padam/Word before Sandhi   | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'                           |
|---|--|
| अह <mark>ीन् च</mark> सर्वीन्   | अही <mark>৺श्</mark> च सर्वीन्                                 |
| ு ப<br>அஹீ <mark>ன் ச</mark> ஸர்வாஞ்                                      | ப<br>அஹீ <mark>⊌ஶ்ச</mark> ஸர்வாஞ்                             |
| അഹ <mark>ീന് ച</mark> സർവാൻ   | അഹീ <mark>ം ്</mark> ശച സർവാന                                  |
| AruNa PraSna  |  |
| देवीरजीता <mark>न्</mark> च   | देवीरजीता <mark>७श्च</mark>                                    |
| தே <sub>3</sub> வீரஜீதா <mark>ன்</mark> ச                                 | _<br>தே <sub>3</sub> வீரஜீதா <mark>⊌ஶ்ச</mark>                 |
| ദേവീരജിതാ <mark>ന് ച</mark><br>—  | <br>ദേവീരജിതാ <mark>⊎ശ്ച</mark>                                |
| AyuSha SUktam   |  |
| गन्धर्वा <mark>न् च</mark> पितृ <mark>न् च</mark> श्च विश्वान्            | गन्धर्वा <mark>७श्च</mark> पितृ <mark>७श्च</mark> विश्वान्     |
| க <sub>3</sub> ந்த₄ர்வா <mark>ன் ச</mark> பித் <i>ரு<mark>ன்</mark> ச</i> | க <sub>3</sub> ந்த₄ர்வா <mark>⊌</mark> ஶ்ச பித் <i>ரு⊌்ஶ்ச</i> |
| விஶ்வான்  | விஶ்வான்   |
| ഗന്ധർവാ <mark>ന് ച</mark> പിത <mark>ൃന്</mark> ച                          | –<br>ഗന്ധർവാ <mark>⊌ശ്ച</mark> പിതൃ <mark>⊌ശ്ച</mark>          |
| വിശ്വാൻ   | വിശ്വാൻ  |
| AruNa PraSna - Dasini 10  |  |
| अमू <mark>न् चे</mark> परिरक्षतः  | अमू <mark>⊌श्च</mark> परिरक्षतः                                |
| அம <mark>ுன்</mark> <mark>ச</mark> ப <u>ரி</u> ரக்ஷத்:                    | அம <mark>ூ⊌</mark> ஸ்ச் பறிரக்ஷத்:                             |
| അമൂ <mark>ന് ച</mark> പരിരക്ഷതഃ   | <br>അമൂ <mark>⊌ശ്ച</mark> പരിരക്ഷതഃ<br>                        |



# 11.6 <u>'n' (र्</u>र् , <u>ந்,ന്) changes to anuswaram+'Sh' followed by Ta and</u> <u>Tha (hard Ta varga consonant)</u>

Rule: (可, ந்,ෆ്) at the **end of a word** changes to A**nusvara Plus** (ष्,ல்,வ்)
(cerebral sibilant)] when followed by さ,る, ட் ட்₂, S o (Ta Varga hard consonants).

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi                                    | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'                   |
|--|--|
| TU – GayatrI MantrAH   |  |
| तीक्ष्ण-द <mark>न्</mark> - <mark>ट्रा</mark> य धीमहि              | तीक्ष्ण-द <mark>च्</mark> ष्ट्राय धीमहि                |
| தீக்ஷ்ணத் <sub>3</sub> ன் <mark>ட்ரா</mark> ய் தீ <sub>4</sub> மஹி | தீக்்தண-த <sub>3</sub> <mark>⊌்்தட்ரா</mark> ய் தீ₄மஹி |



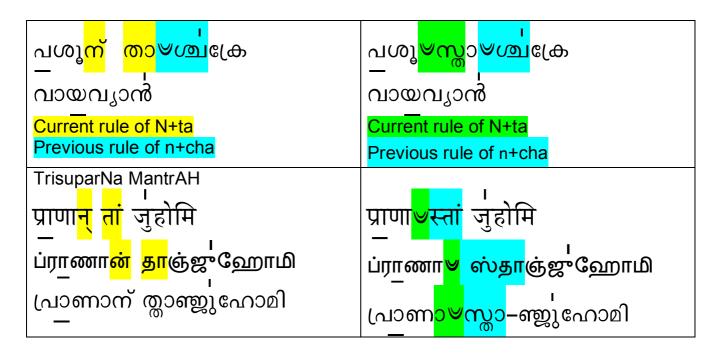
## 11.7 <u>'n' (र् , ந், ㎡) changes to anuswaram+'s' (र्स् ,ஸ், ஸ</u>்)

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

Rule:  $(\overline{1}, \dot{p}, \dot{m})$  at the end of a word changes to Anusvara plus

(न्, ந், ന്) ((dental sibilant)] when followed by त,थ, த்,த்₂, டை (ta Varga hard consonants).

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi             | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'          |
|---|---|
| PuruSha SUktam                              |   |
| पर् <mark>गून् ता ७ श्र</mark> के वायव्यान् | पशू <mark> ७ स्</mark> ता ७ श्चे के वायव्यान् |
| பர <mark>ூன் தான்</mark> சக்ரே              | பரு <mark>ை⊌ஸ்தா</mark> ⊌ஶ்ச்க்ரே             |
| வாயவ்யான்<br>                               | வாய_வ்யான்                                    |



11.8 <u>'n' ( 〒, ந், က്) at the end of a word is followed by</u>

### 's' (ң, ஸ், ஸ்) then a 't' is added after 'n'

If 'n' (न्, ந், ന്) at the end of a wordpadam and is followed by a word/padam starting with 's' (स्, ஸ், സ്), then, a "t" न्, த், ത് is optionally inserted between them. This 't' transforms to th 智,த்<sub>2</sub>,ம் as per rule stated in Section 6.1

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi  | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'  |
|--|---|
| कामा <mark>न्</mark> – <mark>स</mark> मद्ध्यन्तु नः                    | कामान <mark>्थ</mark> –समद्र्ध्यन्तु नः   |
| காமா <mark>ன்</mark> <mark>ஸ</mark> ம்ர்த் <sub>3</sub> த்₄யந்து ந:    | காமாந்த் <sub>2</sub> ஸமர்த் <sub>3</sub> த் <sub>4</sub> யந்து ந:                  |
| കാമാ <mark>ൻ സ</mark> മർദ്ധ്യന്തു നഃ                                   | കാമാൻ <mark>ഥ്</mark> സമർദ്ധ്യന്തു നഃ   |
| जंभय <mark>न् स</mark> र्वाश्च यातु धान्यः                             | जंभय <mark>न् थ्</mark> सर्वाश्च यातु धान्यः  |
|  |   |
| ജംഭത <mark>്യ ഗ</mark> ൃവാശ്ച  | ജംഭത <mark>്യ ന്</mark> സർവാശ്ച   |
| AyuShkAmEShti MantrAH  |   |
| अग्निरायुष्मान् स वनस्पतिभि  | अग्निरायुष्मा <mark>न्थ्</mark> स वनस्पतिभि   |
| அக் <sub>3</sub> னிராயு்்் மா <mark>ந் ஸ</mark>                        | அக் <sub>3</sub> னி-ராயு்் மா <mark>ந்த்<sub>2</sub>ஸ</mark>                        |
| வனுஸ்பதிபி <sub>4</sub>  | வனுஸ்பதிபி_4  |
| അഗ്നിരായുഷ്മാ <mark>ൻ</mark> സ   | അഗ്നിരായുഷ്മാൻ <mark>ഥ് സ</mark>  |
| വന്നസ്പതിഭി  | വന്നസ്പതിഭി   |
| AyuSha SUktam  |   |
| भृगू <mark>न्</mark> - <mark>स</mark> र्पा®श्चां-गिरसोऽथ               | भृगू <mark>न्थ्</mark> -सर्पा ७ श्चां-गिरसोऽथ                                       |
| ப் <sub>4</sub> <i>ரு</i> கூ <sub>3</sub> ந் <mark>ஸ</mark> ர்பா ⊌்ஶ்- | ப் <sub>4</sub> <i>ரு</i> கூ <sub>3</sub> <mark>ந்த்<sub>2</sub>-</mark> ஸர்பா⊌்ஶ்- |
| ப<br>சாங்கி <sub>3</sub> ரஸோ ்த <sub>2</sub>                           | ப<br>சாங்கி <sub>3</sub> ரஸோ ்த <sub>2</sub>  |
| ഭൃഗ <mark>ൂൻ</mark> –സർപാഴ്ശ്ചാം–                                      | ഭൃഗ <mark>ൂൻഥ്</mark> –സർപാഴ്ശ്ചാം–   |

| ഗിരസോsഥ       | ഗിരസോ <sub>ടഥ</sub> |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 07110@C1003EI | 071100(1003Ш        |

### 11.9 <u>そに, s at the end of a word is followed by</u>

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

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

6.1 Table of Examples:

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi                                   | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'  |
|---|---|
| देवो अप्यति <mark>ष्ठ-स</mark> ्यन्दमाना                          | देवो अप्यति <mark>ष्ठथ</mark> ्-स्यन्दमाना                                    |
|   | <br>தே <sub>3</sub> வோ அப்யதிஷ் <mark>ட<sub>2</sub>த்<sub>2</sub></mark>      |
| ு<br>ஸ் <mark>யந்த<sub>3</sub>மானா</mark>                         | ்<br>ஸ்யந்த <sub>3</sub> மானா   |
| ഭേവോ അപൃതി <mark>ഷ്</mark> ര <mark>സ</mark> ൃന്ദമാനാ              | ദേവോ അപൃതിഷ് <mark>യഥ് സ</mark> ൃന്ദമാനാ                                      |
| US – AjyAni MantrAH TS 7.3.12.1                                   |   |
| भविष्यद् वष <mark>ट् स</mark> ्वाहा                               | भविष्यद् वषट् <mark>थ</mark> स्वाहा   |
| ப <sub>₄</sub> வி்்் வத் <sub>3</sub> வத் <mark>ட் ஸ்</mark> வாஹா | ப <sub>4</sub> வி்்தயத் <sub>3</sub> வஓ <mark>ட்த்<sub>2</sub> ஸ</mark> ்வாஹா |
| ഭവിഷൃദ് വഷ <mark>ട്</mark> <mark>സ</mark> ്വാഹാ                   | ഭവിഷൃദ് വഷട <mark>് ഥ്</mark> സ്വാഹാ  |
| US - AjyAni MantrAH TS 7.3.12.1                                   |   |
| जगती वष <mark>ट् स</mark> ्वाहा                                   | जगती वष <mark>ट्</mark> थ्स्वाहा  |

| ு<br>ஜக <sub>3</sub> தீ வஷ <mark>ட் ஸ்</mark> வாஹா               | ு<br>ஐக <sub>3</sub> தீ வஒ <mark>ட்த்<sub>2</sub> ஸ்</mark> வாஹா |
|--|--|
| ജഗതീ വഷ <mark>ട് സ</mark> ്വാഹാ                                  | ജഗതീ വഷട് <mark>ഥ്</mark> സ്വാഹാ                                 |
| TS 6.6.3.3 T+s   |  |
| षट् । समिति । पद्यन्ते   | षट् <mark>थ्</mark> संपद्यन्ते                                   |
| ஒ <mark>ட்</mark>   <mark>ஸ</mark> மிதி   பத் <sub>3</sub> யந்தே | ஓட் <mark>த்2</mark> ஸம்பத் <sub>3</sub> யந்தே                   |
| ഷ <mark>ട്</mark> । <mark>സ</mark> മിതി । പദൃന്തേ                | ഷട് <mark>ഥ്</mark> സംപദൃന്തേ                                    |
|  |  |

### 12 Consonants doubling

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

Rule: Consonants ङ्,ण्, न् ங், ண்,ந் , ள், ள், ள் doubles itself at the end of a word , when they are after a short/hrasva letter and followed by a Vowel.

ധസ്ഥ<mark>ിன് அ</mark>സ്ധ ക്പരേ becomes ധസ്ഥ<mark>ിன്ன</mark>സ്ധ ക്പരോ യസ്<mark>മിന് അ</mark>സ്യ കാലേ becomes യസ്മി<mark>ന്ന</mark>സ്യ കാലേ

യസ്<mark>മിന</mark>സ്യ since (n+a =na).

The (न্, ந், ന്) doubles to becomes nna, ম, জাঁজ, m through this rule.

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| लोका <mark>न्</mark> अस्मा      | लोका <mark>न्नस्मा</mark>            |
| லோகா <mark>ன்</mark> அஸ்மா      | லோகா <mark>ன்ன</mark> ஸ்மா           |

| ലോകാ <mark>ന് അ</mark> സ്മാ   | ലോകാ <mark>ന്</mark> നസ്താ                       |
|---|--|
| ब्रह्म <mark>न् अ</mark> स्मिन्   | ब्रह्म <mark>न</mark><br>ब्रह्म <mark>न</mark> ् |
| ப் <sub>3</sub> ரஹ்ம <mark>ன் அ</mark> ஸ்மின்                           | ப் <sub>3</sub> ரஹ்ம <mark>ன்ன</mark> ஸ்மின்     |
| ബ്രഹ് <mark>ര അ</mark> സ്മിൻ  | ബ്രഹ് <mark>രന്ന</mark> സ്മിൻ                    |
| TS 2.5.2.2 ~g+v   |  |
| विष्व <mark>ङ्</mark> । <mark>अ</mark> वर्धत                            | विष्व <mark>ङ्</mark> गवर्धत                     |
| விஷ்வ <mark>ங்</mark>   <mark>அ</mark> வர் <u>த<sub>4</sub>த</u>        | ்விஷ்வ <mark>ங்ங</mark> வர்த <sub>4</sub> த      |
| വിഷ <mark>്ങങ്</mark> । <mark>അ</mark> വർധത                             | ് <mark>വിഷ്യങ്ങ</mark> വർധത                     |
| TS 1.5.9.7 ~g+v   |  |
| प्रत्य <mark>ङ्</mark> । <mark>उ</mark> पतिष्ठते                        | प्रत्य <mark>ङ्डु</mark> प तिष्ठते<br>—          |
| ப் <u>ர</u> த்ய <mark>ங்</mark>   <mark>உ</mark> பதிஷ்ட <sub>2</sub> தே | ப்ரத்ய <mark>ங்க</mark> ப் திஷ்ட <sub>2</sub> தே |
| പ്രതൃ <mark>ങ്ങ്</mark> । <mark>ഉ</mark> പതിഷ്ഠതേ ।                     | പ്രത്യ <mark>ങ്ങു</mark> പ തിഷ്ഠതേ               |
| Kindly note two ways of representing                                    |  |
| ' <mark>ngga</mark> ' in Sanskrit and Malayalam.                        |  |
| प्रत्य <mark>ङ्</mark> + <mark>आ</mark> त्मा                            | प्रत्य <mark>ङ्</mark> धात्मा                    |



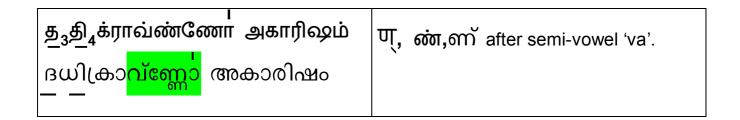
# 12.2 <u>Class Consonants of the doubles Optionally when preceded</u> <u>by a Semi-vowel</u>

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

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

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

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi     | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as' |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| दधिक्रा <mark>व्यण</mark> ो अकारिषं | णो, ணோ,ளോ is prefixed with           |



### 13 ca before cha

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

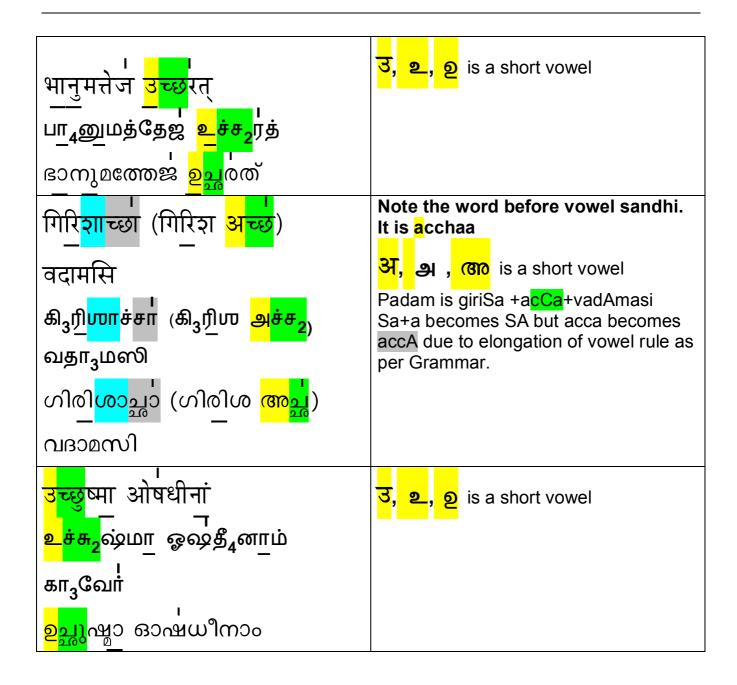
Rule : च्, ச், வ് is inserted before छ, ச₂ ഛ if this छ, ச₂, ഛ is after a short/hrasva vowel within a word. This taken care during the internal sandhi of the word.

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

The 😇, 🕳 อ อัลด combination occurs wherever it is as per Sandhi rules.

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

| Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'  | Comments   |
|---|--|
| ।<br>श्रव— <mark>इच्छ</mark> माना<br>णंग्रञ- <mark>இ</mark> ச்ச <mark>2</mark> மானா | <mark>ទី, இ, ഇ</mark> is a short Vowel. A <b>ch</b> has been added before Cha. |
| ശ്രവ– <mark>ഇച്</mark> ചമാനാ  |  |



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

Rule : च्, ச, ച് is Optionally inserted before छ, ச்2 ഛ if this छ, ச்2 ഛ is after a long/Dheerga Vowels within a word.

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

# 13.3 <u>'ca' before Cha is mandatory for particles 'maa' or 'aa'</u> Exception:

Rule: च्, சं, ച് is mandatory छ, ச்2 ഛ if this छ, ச்2 ഛ is

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

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi                                 | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'   |
|---|--|
| mRutyu SUktam   |  |
|   |  |
| मा <mark>छि</mark> दो मृत्यो मावधीः                             | मा <mark>च्छि</mark> दो मृत्यो मावधीः  |
| <mark> </mark>  |  |
| மா <mark>சி்₂</mark> தோ <sub>3</sub> ம் <i>ரு</i> த்யோ மாவ்தீ:₄ | மா <mark>ச்ச</mark> ிததோ <sub>3</sub> ம் <i>ரு</i> த்யோ மாவத்ீ: <sub>4</sub> |
| <del>-                                   </del>                 | <del>-</del>   |
| മാ <mark>ഛി</mark> ദോ മൃത്യോ മാവധീഃ                             | മാ <mark>ച്ഛി</mark> ദോ മൃത്യോ മാവധീഃ  |
| <u> </u>  | <u> </u>   |
|   |  |

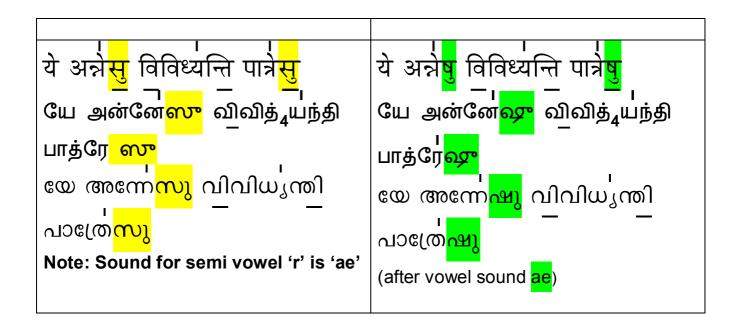
### 14 <u>Ushman(Sibilant) Change in termination</u>

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

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

except अ or आ, semivowel, guttural(ka varga) or ह) changes to ष्, லं, भं)

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi                                | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'          |
|--|---|
| उपनि + <mark>स</mark> द्                                       | उपनि <mark>ष</mark> द्                        |
| ப<br>இத்யுபநி +ஸத் <sub>3</sub>                                | ட ၊<br>இத்யுபநிஷத் <sub>3</sub>               |
| ഉപനി + <mark>സ</mark> ദ്                                       | ഉപന <mark>ിഷ</mark> ദ്                        |
| If at the end of a statement it will be upaniShat              | (after vowel sound e)                         |
| सर्वे <mark>सु</mark> वा ए <mark>सु</mark> लोके <mark>स</mark> | सर्वेषु वा एषु लोकेषु                         |
| ஸர்வே <mark>ஸ</mark> ு வா ஏ <mark>ஸ</mark> ு                   | ஸர்வே <mark>ன</mark> ை வா ஏ <mark>ன</mark> ை  |
| லோகே <mark>ஸ</mark> ு  | லோகே <mark>ஏ</mark> ு                         |
| സർവ <mark>േസു</mark> വാ ഏ <mark>സു</mark>                      | സർവ <mark>േഷു</mark> വാ ഏ <mark>ഷു</mark>     |
| ലോക <mark>േസു</mark><br>—                                      | ലോക <mark>േഷു</mark><br>—                     |
|  | (after semivowel va,after guttural letter ka) |



### 15 Change of n to N

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

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

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi   | Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'   |
|---|--|
| नि + स <mark>ङ्गिने</mark><br>  | निषङ्गि <mark>णे</mark>  |
| நி + ஸ <mark>ங்கி<sub>3</sub>னே</mark>                                      | நி <u>ஷ</u> ங்கி <sub>3</sub> ணே   |
| നി + സ്വ <mark>ണ്</mark><br>Note: 'sa' becomes 'Sha' after vowel sound 'ni' | നിഷങ്ഗി <mark>ണേ</mark><br>( <mark>'n'</mark> after sa intervened by Guttaral- Ka<br>varga letter ngi- |
| मे क <mark>्रान्</mark> मानुषीनां<br><br>ப்ரஜானா மேக <mark>ரான்</mark>      | ।<br>मेकर <mark>ाण्</mark> मानुषीणां<br>— ।<br>ப்ரஜானா மேகரா <mark>ண்</mark>                           |

| ப<br>மானுஷீணாம்  | ।<br>மானுஷீணாம்   |
|--|---|
| മേക <mark>രാന്</mark> മാനുഷീനാം  | മേകരാ <mark>ൺ</mark> മാനുഷീണാം  |
|  | N after 'ra' becomes 'N'; second one directly after 'Sha' -   |
| प्र + अ <mark>न</mark> ः   | प्र <mark>ाणः</mark>  |
| <mark>ப்ர</mark> + அ <mark>ன</mark> :  | ப்ரா <mark>ண</mark> :   |
| <mark>പ്ര</mark> + അ <mark>ന</mark> ഃ  | (പാ <mark>ണ</mark> ഃ<br>('n' after 'ra' sound intervened by<br>vowel)                                   |
| र <mark>क्षो</mark> + <mark>हनं</mark>   | रक्षोह <mark>णं</mark>  |
| <u>ர</u> சூதா + <mark>ஹன</mark> ம்   | <u>ரகே</u> ு ஹ <mark>ணம்</mark>   |
| ര <mark>ക്ഷോ</mark> + <mark>ഹന</mark> ം  | രക്ഷോഹ <mark>ണം</mark><br>('n' after 'sha' sound intervened by<br>letter 'ha')                          |
| TrusuparNa MantrAH TA 6.38.1 मृषिर्विप्रानां महिषो मृगानां                     | मृषिर्विप्राणां महिषो मृगाणां   |
| விப் <mark>ரா</mark> னாம் மஹிதோ<br><mark>ம்<i>ரு</i>கா<sub>3</sub>னா</mark> ம் | வி <mark>ப்ரா<mark>ணாம்</mark> மஹிதோ<br/>ம்<i>ரு</i>கா<sub>3</sub>ணா</mark> ம்                          |
| മൃഷിർ വി <mark>പ്രാനാം</mark>  | മൃഷിർ വി <mark>പ്രാണാ</mark> ം  |
| മഹിഷോ <mark>മൃഗാനാം</mark>   | മഹിഷോ <mark>മൃഗാ</mark> ണാം   |
|  | First 'naa' after 'ra' directly. Second one in blue after 'ru' intervened by Guttaral – ka varga letter |

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

| Source padam/Word before Sandhi  | Explanation of this exception   |
|--|---|
| RakShOGna MantrAH  |   |
| जामिमजामिं प्रमृणीहि <mark>शत्रून्</mark><br>— ப்ரம் <b>குணீஹி</b> மத்ரூ <mark>ன்</mark><br>ജാമിമജാമിം പ്രമൃണീഹി | The 'n' as a halant at the end is not converted to 'N'. Note that the 'n' follows a 'r' class letter.   |
| wi <mark>യൂൻ</mark>  |   |
| TrusuparNa MantrAH TA 6.38.1  पवित्र मत्येति रेभन्न  — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —                       | The 'n' as a halant at the end is not converted to 'N'. Note that the 'n' follows a 'r' class letter intervened by a Labial –Pa varga letter. |