Discussion Draft

Basics of Veda Swaras and Vedic Recital-09

Consonant Sandhi

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1 <u>Veda Basics – Consonant Sandhi</u>

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.

	Varg	ja or Cla	iss Cons	Varga Nasal		ants & vowels	
Groups with Names	HC AP	HC MP	SC AP	SC MP	Nasal Letters	НС	SC
Gutturals (कण्ठा)	ka क கை	kha ख	ga ग	gha घ∗	~nga ङ		ha ह
Ka Varga		*ക2 ഖ	*കു ഗ	க4 ഘ	ங ങ		ഇ ഹ

Palatals: (तालु)	ca च	cha छ	ja ज	jha झ	gya ञ	Sa रा	ya य
Cha	& 지	*ச ₂ ചര	* 9 8	*ഇ 2 ഝ	്ര ഞ	ധ് ശ	шoo
varga Cerebral s: (मूर्धन्)	Ta て	Tha ठ	Da ड	Dha ढ	_{Na} ण	sha ष	ra र
Ta Varga	∟ S	*L_2 O	*∟₃ ഡ	*L4 (W	ഞ്ഞ ണ	ஷ ഷ	л 0
Dentals (दन्त)	ta त	tha थ	da द	dha ध	na न	sa स	la ल
'ta' varga	ക ത	*த2 ம	*தз в	*த₄ ധ	ந ന	സ സ	ഖ ല
	ра प	pha फ	ba ब	bha भ	ma म		va व
Labials (ओष्ठौ) Pa varga	ㅁ 굆	*⊔2 ഫ	*ப3 ബ	*U4 ß	ம മ		ഖ വ

Semi- Vowels	ya य	ra र	la ল	va व	ha ह	
(अन्तस्था) (all SC)	ш © (AP)	л 0	ലെ	ഖ വ	ണ ഹ	
	(,)	(AP)	(AP)	(AP)	(MP)	
Sibilants (ऊष्मन्)	sa स	Sa হা	sha ष			
Sha varga (all MP) (all HC)	*ബ സ	*vv (0)	*ഷ ഷ			

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

Type of Letter	Letter or the basic varga Letter				
	अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ए ऎ ओ औ अं,				
	अः ऋ ॠ				
Vowels	அ ஆ இ ஈ உ ஊ ஏ ஐ ஓ ஔ அம்				
	அ : <i>ரு ෆூ</i>				
	അ ആ ഇ ഈ ഉ ഈ എ ഐ ഓ ഔ അം				
	അඃ පු සූ				

	क ख च छ ट ठ त थ प फ
	श स ष
Hard	க க ச ச ட ட த த ப ப
Consonant	υ, സ ஷ
	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 म य र ल व ह
Soft	க ₃ க ங ஜஜ ₂ ஞட ₃ ட ₄ ண த ₃ த ₄ ந
Consonant	பை ப மயரலவஹ
	ഗഘ ങജഝ ഞഡഢണദധന
	ബഭമയ രലവഹ

2.3 Roots(Halants) of Consonant Letters

	क् ख्च्छ्ट्ठ्त्थ् प् फ्
	श् स् ष्
Hard	க்க்ச்ச்ட்டத்த்ப்ப்
Consonant	பு, ஸ் ஷ்
	ക്ഖ്ച്ഛ്ട്ഠ്ത്ഥ്പ്ഫ്
	സ് ശ് ഷ്

2.4 Important Notes:

- 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.
- 2. 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 Class.

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- 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 shall increase the number of examples after reference to Samhita Pada Paatam in future.
- 5. 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.

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 letters

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 ।
$$\frac{1}{m}$$
 (ஸ்) ஸாஜ்ய ஸமித் $_3$ பி $_4$ ர்

2. A Word 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 $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$, $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$, $\overline{\mathcal{C}}$, $\overline{\mathcal{C}$, $\overline{\mathcal{C}}$, $\overline{\mathcal{C}$, $\overline{\mathcal{C}}$, $\overline{\mathcal$

3. A complete word can end with the following Consonant Halants -

- 4. 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 ਹ, ਤਂ, ਪੱcannot 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, 剪, ജ, 朝, 剪, 伽 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 hard consonants, subject to some rules explained below.

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

W, റ്, ப், 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 ल, ல், ப் 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.

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- 8. Sibilant halants स्, 횟 ष् , ஸ், ஶஶ் ஷ், സ്,ശ്,ഷ് 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, ट्, त्, प्, க், ட், த், ப் , க், ぢ, ன், வ்
 - remain unchanged at the end of the sentence. This is not applicable to Sibilants.
- 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.

	th ending letter stated above	not allowed as	What they transform to at the end of the Sentence
ग्, घ्	க்₃, க்₄	ഗ്, ഘ്	क्, க், கூ,
च्, छ्	ச், ச்₂	ച് ഛ്	க , க், கூ,

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ज्,झ्	ஐ், ஐ்₂	ജ്,ഝ്	क्, க், கூ,
ड्, ढ्	∴ 3, ∴ 4	ഡ്, ഢ്	र् ட s,
ज्,झ्	တ္တံ, တံ့₂	ജ്,ഝ്	ਟ੍ਰ டੇ Sੱ, (based on roots of the word)
द्,ध्			त् த், ത്,
ब् ,भ्			प् ப், പ്,
ञ्			ण् ഞ് ണ
ष् ,ह्			ਟ ட் ട്, (or rarely क्, க், ക്,
			based on the word)
হা, তে	w		ट्ட் or क्, க், கூ, (based on the
			word)

3.3 Some Examples:

Words with end letter not allowed as	What they transform to at the end of the
per rules stated above	Sentence
इत्युपनिष <mark>द्</mark>	इत्युपनिष <mark>त्</mark>
—	—
व्यथिरा दधर्षी <mark>द्</mark>	व्यथिरा दधर्षी <mark>त्</mark>
—	—
प्रथमो दैव्यो भिष <mark>ज्</mark>	प्रथमो दैव्यो भिष <mark>क्</mark>
— —	— —
मनो वाक् त्व <mark>ग्</mark>	मनो वाक् त्व <mark>क्</mark>
सममृतत्व मानस्	सममृतत्व मान <mark>ट्</mark>
	—
प्रभुः प्रीणाति विश्वभु <mark>ग</mark> ्	प्रभुः प्रीणाति विश्वभ <mark>ुक्</mark>
इन्द्रायाहि सहस्रयु <mark>ग्</mark>	इन्द्रायाहि सहस्रयु <mark>क्</mark>
—	—
सोऽक्षरः परमः स्वरा <mark>ज्</mark>	सोऽक्षरः परमः स्वरा <mark>ट्</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 (normally the 3rd and 4th letters) changes to (1st letter of that varga/class) when followed by a Hard Consonant except Nasal letters.

Sub Rule: Such first letter becomes second letter of the class Consonant when followed by

consonant. The द्, த்_{3,} ம் changes to त्, த், ത് which is the first letter in its varga/class.

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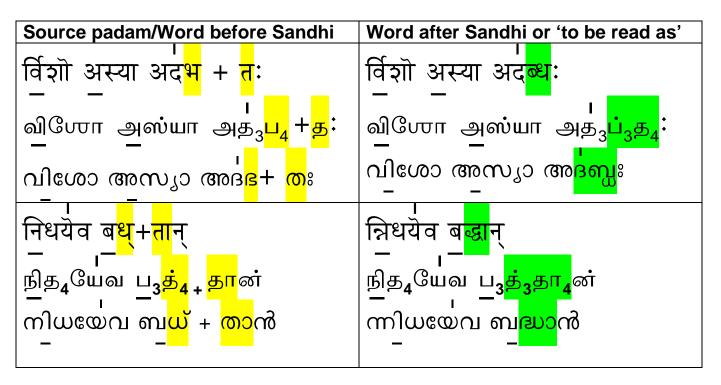
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Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
दिवः ककु <mark>द् प</mark> तिः	दिवः ककु <mark>त्प</mark> तिः
द्विपाद् सु पशुषु चतुष्पाद् सु	द्विपा <mark>थ्सु पशुषु चतुष्पाथ्सु</mark>
த் ₃ விபா <mark>த்₃ஸ</mark> பणण्ञका	த் ₃ விபா <mark>த்₂ை</mark> பஶுஷு
சதுஷ்பா <mark>த்₃ஸ</mark>	சதுஷ்பா <mark>த்₂ஸ</mark>
ദ്വിപാ <mark>ദ്സു</mark> പശുഷു,	ദ്വിപ <mark>ാഥ്സു</mark> പശുഷു,
ചതുഷ് <mark>പാദ്സു</mark>	ചതുഷ് <mark>പാഥ്സു</mark>

4.2 Exception to 4.1

Rule: When a Verbal base is followed by (terminations beginning with $\overline{\eta}$ or $\underline{\psi}$ 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.



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 3rd 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.



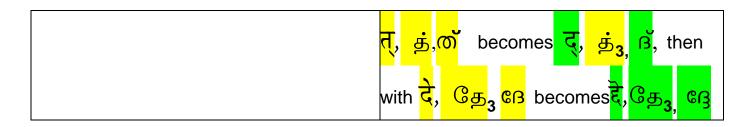
त्, தं, ത് the hard consonant is followed by a Vowel in the above example. It

becomes the third letter in its varga, <mark>द, த்₃, ദ</mark>, then combines with 'aa'<mark>आ</mark>,ஆ



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> த₂ர்வஶீர்ஷ்ம்	ஏத <mark>த₃</mark> த₂ர்வஶீர்ஷ <mark>ம்</mark>
ீ யோ5தீ ₄ தே	ீ யோ5தீ ₄ தே
ഏത <mark>ത് അ</mark> ഥർവ ശീർഷം	ഏത <mark>ദ</mark> ഥർവ ശീർഷം [*] യോടധീ_
≃യോടധീതേ । _	ത ।
अष्टौ ब्राह्मणान् सम्य <mark>क्</mark> <mark>ग्रा</mark> हयित्वा	अष्टौ ब्राह्मणान् सम्य <mark>ग्ग्रा</mark> हयित्वा
அஷ்டௌ ப்ரா ₂ ஹ்மணான்	அஷ்டௌ ப்ரா ₂ ஹ்மணான்
സம்ய <mark>க்</mark> - <mark>க்₃ர</mark> ாஹயித்வா	ஸம்ய <mark>க்₃ - க்₃ரா</mark> ஹயித்வா
അഷ്ടൗ ബ്രാഹ്മണാൻ	അഷ്ട്രൗ ബ്രാഹ്മണാൻ സമ്യ-
സമ <mark>ൃക്</mark> – <mark>ഗ്രാ</mark> ഹയിത്വാ	<mark>സ്റ്റ</mark> േഹത്വയാ
यः साज्य समि <mark>त्</mark> भीर्यजिति	यः साज्य समि <mark>द्धि</mark> –र्यजति
யஸ் ஸாஜ்ய ஸமி <mark>த்பி₄</mark> ர் <u>ய</u> ஜதி	யஸ் ஸாஜ்ய ஸமி <mark>த்₃பி₄ர்</mark>
യഃ സാജൃസമ <mark>ിത്</mark> ഭിർ യജതി	யஜதி
	യഃ സാജൃസമ <mark>ിദ്ഭി</mark> ർ യജതി

	I II
च नः शर्म यच्छ <mark>त् वि</mark> बर्हाः	च नः शर्म यच्छद्विबर्हाः
ப நூர் ரூர்ம யச்ச <mark>த்-வி</mark> ப ₃ ர்ஹா:	_ ப _ ய நெஶ் ஶார்ம யச்ச <mark>த்₃வி</mark> ப ₃ ர்ஹா:
ച നഃ ശർമ യച് <mark>ചത് വി</mark> ബർഹാഃ	ച നഃ ശർമ യച് <mark>പദ്വ</mark> ാബർഹാഃ
तस्मा <mark>त् वि</mark> राड जायत	तस्मा <mark>द्</mark> विराड जायत
்ப <mark>ா</mark> தஸ்மா <mark>த்-வி</mark> ராட ₃ ஜாயத	ு ப <mark>ா</mark> ப்பு ப தஸ்மா <mark>த்₃₋விராட₃ஜாயத</mark>
തസ്മാ <mark>ത് വി</mark> രാഡജായത	തസ്മ <mark>ാദ് വി</mark> രാഡജായത
ँवा <mark>क् य</mark> ज्ञेन कल्पता–मात्मा	वा <mark>ग्य</mark> ज्ञेन कल्पता–मात्मा
் <mark>வாக்ய</mark> ஜ்ஞேன	ு வா <mark>க்₃ய</mark> ஜ்ஞேன
கல்பதாமாத்மா	கல்பதாமாத்மா
 വ <mark>ാക്</mark> യജ്ഞന കല്പതാ–മാത്മാ	്വാ <mark>ഗ്യ</mark> ജ്ഞേന് കല്പതാ–മാത്മാ
आदित्या विश्वे त <mark>त्</mark> <mark>दे</mark> वा	आदित्या विश्वे त <mark>द</mark> ेवा
ஆதி ₃ த்யா விஶ்வே த <mark>த்தே</mark> 3வா	ஆதி ₃ த்யா விஶர்வேத
	<mark>த்₃தே</mark> வா
ആദിതൃാ വിശ്വേ ത <mark>ത്</mark> <mark>ദ</mark> േവാ	ആദിതൃാ വിശോ ത <mark>ദ്ദേ</mark> വാ



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, थ, த,த, ത,ഥ) when followed by Cha Varga SC</u> (except nasal gya), the ta varga changes to 3rd letter of the Cha varga

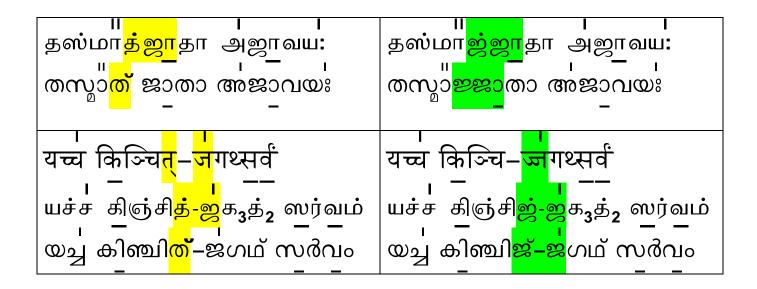
Please note that in the following examples, the 't' <mark>ጚ, த், ത്</mark> does not become 'd' <mark>ᢏ, த்₃, ദ</mark> but becomes 'j' <mark>ಫ</mark>, ജ്.(third letter of Ca varga)

Table of Examples:

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
यथा नस्सर्वमि <mark>त् – ज</mark> गद யதா ₂ நஸ்-ஸர்வமி <mark>த்-ஜ</mark> க் ₃ த் ₃ യഥാ നസ്സർവമി <mark>ത്</mark> – ജഗദ	यथा नस्सर्वमि— <mark>ज्</mark> ञगद யதா ₂ நஸ்-ஸர்வமி <mark>ஜ்-ஜ</mark> க ₃ த ₃ യഥാ നസ്സർവമി— <mark>ജ</mark> ജഗദ
तस्मा <mark>त्-ज</mark> ाता अजावयः	तस्मा <mark>ज</mark> ्ञाता अजावयः

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

Rule: When Ta varga Hard Consonants (त,थ, த,த₂, டைம்) (Dental class hard consonant)

followed by (Ta Varga (Cerebral class) Soft consonant Da and Dha, $\overline{\xi}$, $\overline{\epsilon}$, L_3 , L_4 ,

OW, OW, the 'ta' changes to the 3rd letter of the Ta varga (Cerebral class)

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
त <mark>त्</mark> + <mark>ड</mark> म्पति (verb meaning collect)	तत् <mark>ड्ड</mark> म्पति
த <mark>த</mark> ் + <mark>ட₃</mark> ம்பதி	த <mark>ட்₃ட</mark> 3ம்பதி
ത <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>ഡ</mark> മ്പതി	ത <mark>ഡ്ഡ</mark> മ്പതി
त <mark>त्</mark> +डमरु	तत् <mark>ड्ड</mark> मरु
த <mark>த</mark> ்+ <mark>ட</mark> 3மரு	த <mark>ட்₃ட</mark> 3மரு
ത <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>ഡ</mark> മരു	ത <mark>ഡ്ഡ</mark> മരു
त <mark>त्</mark> +ढौकते (go near/approach)	तत् <mark>ड्ढ</mark> ौकते
த <mark>த</mark> ்+ <mark>டௌ₄</mark> கதே	த <mark>ட்₃டௌ₄கதே</mark>
ത <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>ഢൗ</mark> കതേ	ത <mark>ഡ്ഢൗ</mark> കതേ

5.2.3 <u>Verbal base donot change when followed by Vowel and semi vowel 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.

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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.

Table of Examples:

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
प <mark>ठ्+य</mark> +ते प <mark>ट्र</mark> + <mark>ш</mark> +©த	प <mark>य</mark> ते
ப <mark>ட்₂+ய</mark> +தே	പ <mark>ட്</mark> ചധ <mark></mark> ളേ പ <mark>ഠ</mark> ൃതേ
പഠ്+യ+തേ	പ <mark>ഠ</mark> ൃതേ
प <mark>त्</mark> + <mark>अ</mark> न्ति	प <mark>तन्ति</mark>
ப <mark>த்</mark> + <mark>அ</mark> ந்தி	ப <mark>தந்தி</mark>
പ <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>അ</mark> ന്തി	പ <mark>തന്തി</mark>
क्षि <mark>प्</mark> + <mark>य</mark> +ति	क्ष <mark>िप्य</mark> ति
.` ச <mark>ூ</mark> +தி	ക് <mark>ഷിപ്ധ</mark> ളി ക്ഷി <mark>പ</mark> ൃതി
ക്ഷ <mark>ിപ്</mark> + <mark>യ</mark> +തി	ക്ഷി <mark>പ</mark> ൃതി

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

Class hard consonant (क् ख् च् छ् ट् ठ् त् थ् प् फ्)

followed by a (nasal ङ् ञ् 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'

आव<mark>ीत् मां</mark> becomes आव<mark>ीन्मां</mark> , ஆഖ<mark>ீத்</mark> மாம் becomes ஆவீ<mark>ந்ம</mark>ாம் ആവീ<mark>ത് മ</mark>ാം becomes ആവീ<mark>ന്മാം</mark>

त्, த், ത് is a hard consonant followed by a nasal varga letter 'm', म, ம, മ

so 'त्, த், ത' changes to the nasal letter 'n' (न् , ந், ന്) of 'ta' varga.

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

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Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
य <mark>त् मु</mark> खं तदाहवनीयो	य <mark>न्मु</mark> खं तदाहवनीयो
ய <mark>த்மு</mark> த ₂ ம் ததா் ₃ ஹவனீயோ	ய <mark>ன்மு</mark> க₂ம் ததா₃ஹவனீயோ
യ <mark>ത് മു</mark> ഖം തദാഹവനീയോ	യ <mark>ന്മു</mark> ഖം തദാഹവനീയോ
एतथ्सत्रं ँय <mark>त्</mark> मरणं	एतथ्सत्रं [*] य <mark>न्म</mark> रणं — —
	ஏதத் ₂ ஸத்ரம் யந்மரணம்
ഏതഥ് സതരം [*] യ <mark>ത്</mark> മ <mark>രണം</mark>	ഏതഥ് സത്രം [*] യ <mark>ന്മ</mark> രണം
त <mark>त् मा</mark> मावीत्	त <mark>न्मा</mark> मावीत्
। தத் மாமாவீத்	த <mark>ந்மா</mark> மாவீத்
ത <mark>ത് മ</mark> ാമാവീത് ।	ത <mark>ന്മാ</mark> മാവീത് ।
ष <mark>ट्</mark> +मुख	ष <mark>णमु</mark> ख
ஷட்+முக	ஷண்முக
ഷട്+മുഖ	ഷഞ്മുഖ
वा <mark>क्</mark> मनश्रक्षुः-श्रोत्र	वा <mark>ङ्</mark> मनश्चक्षुः-श्रोत्र
வ <mark>ாக்</mark> ഥனஶர்சகஷுஶர்-	வ <mark>ாங்</mark> ഥனஶர்சകு⇔ஶர்-

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5.4 Change of 'ha' (ह், ஹ, ഹ) to 4th letter of that varga

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

changes to the third letter of its class and the 'ha' $(\overline{e}, \underline{om}, \underline{n})$ optionally changes to 4th letter of that Hard consonant like ka,Ta, ta.pa.

Explanation:

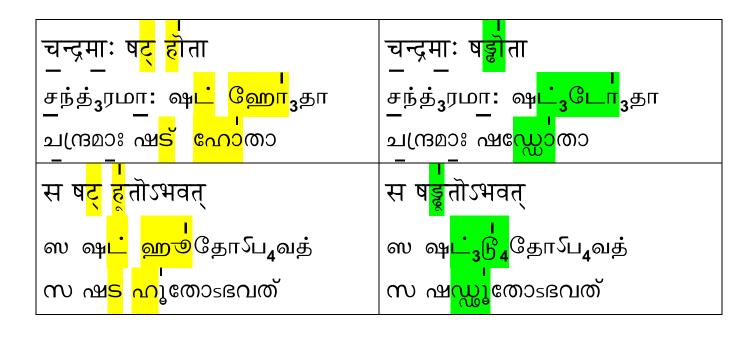


Note: Students must note this Paata Pedham which is acceptable grammatically. Veda books may print either way. Don't take this as a mistake.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
पुरातन–यिल्लो–रचित्ता <mark>त्</mark> – <mark>हि</mark> रण्य–	पुरातन–यिलो–रचित्ता <mark>–द्धि</mark>
रूपमवसे	(द्हि)रण्य-रूपमवसे
— ப புரா-தனயி-த்நோர-சித்த <mark>ாத்</mark> _	ப புரா-தனயி-த்நோர-சித்த <mark>ாத்₃</mark>
<mark>ஹி</mark> ரண்ய-ரூபமவஸே	<mark>தி₄(த்₃ஹி)</mark> ரண்ய-ரூபமவஸே
പുരാ തനയിതോരചിത്താ <mark>ത്</mark>	പുരാ തനയിതോരചിത്താ <mark>ദ്</mark>
ഹ <mark>ി</mark> രണ്യ–രൂപമവസേ	<mark>ധി(ദ്ഹി</mark>)രണൃ–രൂപമവസേ
दक्षिणा-वा <mark>क् होता प्रा</mark> ण	दक्षिणा-वा <mark>ग्धो</mark> ता प्राण
த ₃ க்ஷிணா-வா <mark>க்</mark> ஹோதா	ப த ₃ க்ஷிணா-வா <mark>க்₃தோ</mark> ₄ தா
ப்ராண	ப்ராண
 ദക്ഷിണാ–വാ <mark>ക് ഹ</mark> ോതാ	ദക്ഷിണാ–വാ <mark>ഗ്ഘോ</mark> താ
പ്രാണ	പ്രാണ
प्राञ्च 💇 ष <mark>ट्</mark> हाौतारं	प्राञ्च 🗸 ष <mark>ट्</mark> टीतारं ————————————————————————————————————
ப்ராஞ் <u>ச</u> ு ஷ <mark>ட் ஹோ</mark> ₃தாரம்	ப்ராஞ்ச⊻் ஷ <mark>ட்₃டோ</mark> ₃தாரம்
പ്രാഞ്ചഴ് ഷ <mark>ട് ഹോ</mark> താരം	പ്രാഞ്ച ഗ് ഷ <mark>ഡ്</mark> സോതാരം

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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), (श, ഗ്ര, ശ),

(ष् ஷ் ഷ്) that Hard Consonant changes to the second hard consonant

ie. **ு, 5, 4, 4,** க₂, ட₂, த₂, ப₂ வ, O, ம, வ 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'
कामान् <mark>त्</mark> -समद्र्ध्यन्तु नः -	कामान् <mark>थ</mark> -समद्र्ध्यन्तु नः
காமாந்த் ஸமர்த் ₃ த் ₄ யந்து ந:	காமாந் <mark>த்2</mark> ஸமர்த் ₃ த் ₄ யந்து ந:
കാമാൻ <mark>ത്</mark> സമർദ്ധ്യന്തു നഃ	കാമാൻ <mark>ഥ്</mark> സമർദ്ധ്യന്തു നഃ
ओं त <mark>त्</mark> सत्यं ओं त <mark>त्</mark> सर्व	भारत्यं भारत्यं आंत <mark>थ्</mark> सत्यं आंतथ्सर्व
II ஓம் தத் ஸத்யம்	ஓம் த <mark>த்</mark> 2ஸத்யம்
்ப ய ஓம் தத் ஸர்வம்	
_ല ഓം ത <mark>ത്</mark> സത്യം I	ഓം ത <mark>ഥ്</mark> സതൃം I
ടാം ത <mark>ത്</mark> സർവം	ഓം ത <mark>ഥ്</mark> സർവം
गन्धर्व-स्तस्यापो ऽ <mark>प्स</mark> रसो	गन्धर्व-स्तस्यापो ऽ <mark>प</mark> सरसो -
க ₃ ந்த ₄ ர்வஸ்-தஸ்யாபோ-	க ₃ ந்த ₄ ர்வஸ்-தஸ்யாபோ-
<mark>5ப்</mark> ரைஸோ "	<mark>Sப்</mark> 2ஸ்ரஸோ
ഗസ്ഥർവ–സ്തസൃാപോ	ഗസ്ഥർവ–സ്തസ്യാപോ
ട <mark>പ്പ്</mark> രസോ	ട <mark>ഫ്</mark> രസോ
ररक्ष तान् <mark>त्</mark> सुकृतो	ररक्ष तान् <mark>थ</mark> सुकृतो
ரரக்ஷதாந் <mark>த்</mark> ஸுக் <i>ரு</i> தோ	ரரக்ஷதாந் <mark>த்₂ ஸுக்<i>ரு</i>தோ</mark>

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രരക്ഷ താൻ <mark>ത്</mark> സുകൃതോ	രരക്ഷ താൻ <mark>ഥ്</mark> സുകൃതോ
अग्निरायुष्मान् <mark>त्</mark> स वनस्पतिभि	अग्निरायुष्मान्थ्स वनस्पतिभि
வனஸ்பதிபி ₄	வனஸ்பதிபி4
അഗ്നിരായുഷ്മാൻ <mark>ത്</mark> സ വന	അഗ്നിരായുഷ്മാൻ <mark>ഥ്</mark> സ വന
സ്പതിഭി	സ്പതിഭി
। संव <mark>ँत्</mark> सरीणा⊎ं स्वस्तिं	मंव <mark>ँथ्</mark> सरीणा⊎ स्वस्तिं
— — । സഥ് ്ഖ <mark>ക്</mark> സரீணா ് സ്ഖസ്ക്വിഥ്	 ஸம் ்வ <mark>த்</mark> 2ஸ் ரீணா ⊭
	ஸ்வஸ்திம்
സംവ <mark>്ത്</mark> സമീണാ⊎് സ്വസ്തിം	സംവ <mark>ൂന്</mark> സ്യീയിലാക് ഹ്≀ശ്തീം
गन्धर्वस्तस्य <mark>र्क्</mark> सामान्य —	गन्धर्वस्तस्य <mark>र्ख्</mark> सामान्य
க ₃ ந் <u>த</u> 4ர்வஸ்-தஸ்யர் <mark>க்</mark> -	க ₃ ந்த ₄ ர்வஸ்-தஸ்யர் <mark>க்</mark> 2-
வாமான்ய 	ஸாமான்ய
സ്ത്രർ <mark>ക്</mark> പ	ഗന്നൂർവ–സ്തസൃർ <mark>ഖ്</mark>
സാമാന്യ	സാമാന്യ

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'
सत <mark>् चित् आ</mark> नन्दा	स <mark>च्चिदा</mark> नन्दा
സ <mark>த் சித் ஆ</mark> னந்தா ₃	ஸ <mark>ச்சிதா₃னந்தா₃</mark>
സ <mark>ത് ചിത ആ</mark> നന്ദാ	സ <mark>ച്ചിദാ</mark> നന്ദാ
त <mark>त् च</mark> क्षु-र्देवहितं	त <mark>च्च</mark> क्षु र्देवहितं
ு	த <mark>ச்ச</mark> குுர்-தே ₃ வஹிதம்
ത <mark>ത്</mark> <mark>ച</mark> ക്ഷുർ ദേവഹിതം	ത <mark>ച്ച</mark> ക്ഷുർ ദേവഹിതം
वषट्काराय यत् चतुर् गृहीतं	वषट्काराय यच्चतुर् गृहीतं
வஷட்காராய ய <mark>த்</mark> <mark>ச</mark> துர்	வஷட்காராய ய <mark>ச்ச</mark> துர்
க் ₃ <i>ரு</i> ஹீதம்	க் ₃ <i>ரு</i> ஹீதம்
വഷട്കാരായ യ <mark>ത്</mark> ച് <mark>ച</mark> തുർ	വഷട്കാരായ യ <mark>ച്ച</mark> തുർ
ഗൃഹീതം	ഗൃഹീതം

हिप <mark>त् च</mark> तुष्पद–स्माक्र्ण् ——————————————————————————————————	द्विप- <mark>च</mark> तुष्पद-स्माक्र्ण्
த் ₃ விப <mark>த்</mark> சதுஷ்ப <u>த</u> ₃-ஸ்மாக⊻்	ப த் ₃ விப- <mark>ச்ச</mark> துஷ்ப <u>த</u> ₃-ஸ்மாக⊻்
ദ്വിപ <mark>ത്</mark> ചതൃഷ്ദ–സ്മാക <i>്.</i>	ദ്വൗ– <mark>ച്</mark> യൃഷ്ദ–ഗ്മാക <i>്</i>

7.2 <u>ta varga nasal 'n' (そ, ந், か</u>) followed by Soft Consonant

changes to nasal of class of the following letter

Rule: When the ta varga nasal 'n' $(\overline{1}, \underline{\dot{b}}, \widetilde{0})$ (dental nasal) is followed by cha varga soft

the dental 'n' changes $(\overline{\tau}, \dot{\mathbf{p}}, \ \Omega)$ to $\overline{\tau}, \ \omega$, $(\mathbf{palatal\ class\ nasal})$.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
सायं प्रातः प्रय <mark>ुन्</mark> जानो — — ।	सायं प्रातः प्रयु <mark>ञ्जा</mark> नो
ப் <u>ரா</u> த: ப்ரயுந <mark>் ஜ</mark> ூனோ പ്രാതഃ പ്രയു <mark>ന്</mark> ജാനോ	ப்ராத: ப்ரய <mark>ுஞ்ஜா</mark> னோ പ പ്രാതഃ പ്രയു <mark>ഞ്</mark> ജാനോ
-	- ॥ एवैका <mark>ञ्ज</mark> ुहुयात्
ത്രവെ ക <mark>്പ</mark> ந് <mark>ജ</mark> ്ചഞ്ചായനുള് പ കസൂറ ഏവൈകാ <mark>ന്</mark> –	ത് ക് <mark>രൂട്ട</mark> ് ഈ ച്രാക് പ കസൂാ ഏവൈകാ-
^മ <u>ട</u> ജുഹുയാത്	^മ <u>ട്</u> <mark>ഞ്</mark> ജുഹുയാത്



7.3 Ta Varga Consonant followed by S (palatal sibilant)

Rule: 'ta' varga letter (dental class consonant) is followed by (えい いひ (palatal sibilant),

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

If the (२), UU (0) is followed by (Vowel, Semivowel, Nasal or 'ha)', then the

(ਹਾ (ਹ)) optionally changes to $\overline{\mathcal{B}}, \ \mathcal{B}_{2,}$ 20 . (second letter of Cha Varga)

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'
र्देवहितं पुरस्ता <mark>त्</mark> – <mark>शु</mark> क्रमुच्चरत्	र्देवहितं पुरस्ता- <mark>च्छु</mark> (<mark>च्शु)</mark> क्रमुच्चरत्
தே $_{3}$ வஹிதம்	தே ₃ வஹிதம்
— ய புரஸ்தா <mark>த்</mark> <mark>ஶ</mark> ுக்ர-முச்சரத்	ப புரஸ்தா- <mark>ச்சு2</mark> (<mark>ச்ஶு</mark>)க்ர-
	முச்சரத்
ദേവഹിതം പുരസ്ത <mark>ാത്</mark>	 ദേവഹിതം പുരസ്താ– <mark>ച്ഛു</mark>
<mark>ശു</mark> ക്രമുച്ചരത്	<mark>(ച്ശു)</mark> ക്രമുച്ചരത്
त <mark>त् शं</mark> याेरा वृणीमहे	त <mark>च्छं</mark> योरा वृणीमहे
த <mark>த் ஶ</mark> ும் [*] யோரா	த <mark>ச்ச</mark> ூம் [*] யோரா வ் <i>ரு</i> ணீமஹே
வ் <i>ரு</i> ணீமஹே	ത <mark>ച്ഛ</mark> ം യ്യോരാ വൃണീമഹേ
ത <mark>ത് ശ</mark> ം ്യോരാ വൃണീമഹേ	

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मधव <mark>न् –</mark> श्चित्र तव तन्न	मघव(<mark>न्</mark>)- <mark>ञ</mark> ्छग्द्धि तव तन्न
ഥக ₃ வ <mark>ன் </mark>	ഥக ₃ ഖ(<mark>ன</mark> ്)- <mark>ஞ்ச</mark> 2க் ₃ த் ₃ தி ₄ தவ
த ன்ன	தன்ன
മഘവ <mark>ൻ</mark> –ശഗ്ദ്ധി തവ തന്ന	മഘ്വ <mark>(ൻ)</mark> – <mark>ഞ</mark> ្ഛഗ്ദ്ധി തവ തന്ന
पौर्णमास्युदगा <mark>त्</mark> – <mark>श</mark> ोभमाना – – –	। पौर्णमास्युदगा— <mark>च्छ</mark> ोभमाना ———
பௌர்ணமாஸ்-யுத ₃ கா ₃ த் -	பௌர்ணமாஸ்-யுத் ₃ கா ₃ -
ப _் பே பிரும் ப	i — — <mark>ச்சோ</mark> 2ப ₄ மானா
പൗർണമാസ്യുദ്ഗാ <mark>ത്</mark> –	പൗർണമാസ്യുദഗാ–
<mark>ശോ</mark> ഭമാനാ	<mark>ച</mark> േടമാനാ
त <mark>त् श्र</mark> ोणैति	त <mark>च्छ्र</mark> ोणैति
த <mark>த் <mark>ஶ</mark>்ரோணைதி</mark>	த <mark>ச்ச்₂ரோ</mark> ணைதி
ത <mark>ത് ശ്രോ</mark> ണൈതി	ത <mark>ച്</mark> രോണെതി

7.4 Dental Class Sibilant 's' (स, w, か) is followed by

'S' (হা, তত ৩০) Palatal Sibilant

Rule: Dental class Sibilant 'sa' ($\overline{\mathcal{H}}, \ \mathfrak{m} \ , \ \mathfrak{m}$) followed by Palatal Class Consonant

(Ca Varga) or palatal sibilant) (す, い い),

the ' $(\overline{H}, \infty, \infty)$) changes to $\overline{\Pi}$, $\cup \overline{\cup}$ (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'	
नमस् + शिवाय	। नमिश्शवाय	
ு ` — ப	ı — ப	
நமஸ் + ஶிவாய	நமஶ்-ஶ்ரிவாய	
	പ —	
നമസ് + ശിവായ	നമശ്ശിവായ	

8 Dental to Cerebral

8.1 <u>ta (त, த, </u>の)Varga followed by Ta(<u>ट, ட, ら</u>) varga

Rule: A 'ta' $(\overline{d}, \underline{\sigma}, \underline{\sigma})$ varga letter (dental class consonant) is followed by a $(\overline{c}, \underline{\Gamma}, \underline{\sigma})$

'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
த <mark>த்</mark> + <mark>டி</mark> கதி	த <mark>ட்ட</mark> ிகதி
ത <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>ട</mark> ികതി	ത <mark>ട്ട</mark> ികതി
त <mark>त्</mark> + <mark>टि</mark> का (note/commentary)	त <mark>ट्टि</mark> का
த <mark>த்</mark> + <mark>டி</mark> கா	த <mark>ட்ட</mark> ிகா
ത <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>ടി</mark> കാ	ത <mark>ട്ട</mark> ികാ

Rule: ta varga nasal 'n' $(\overline{\P}, \underline{\mathring{\mathbf{b}}}, \widetilde{\Pi})$ is followed by Ta varga Soft Consonants Da,Dha $(\overline{\$}, \underline{\H})$

 $\overline{\mathfrak{G}}$, L_3 , L_4 , \mathfrak{W} , \mathfrak{W}) (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
தா <mark>ன்</mark> + <mark>ட</mark> ₃ம்பதே	தா <mark>ண்ட</mark> ₃ம்பதே
താ <mark>ന്</mark> + <mark>ഡ</mark> മ്പതേ	താ <mark>ഞ്ഡ</mark> മ്പതേ
ता <mark>न्</mark> + <mark>ढौ</mark> कते	ता <mark>ण्ढ</mark> ौकते
தா <mark>ன்</mark> + <mark>டௌ</mark> ₄கதே	தா <mark>ண்டௌ</mark> ₄கதே
താ <mark>ന്</mark> + <mark>ഢൗ</mark> കതേ	താ <mark>ഞ്ഢൗ</mark> കതേ

8.3 Ta Varga is followed by Sh (cerebral Sibilant)

Rule: A 'ta' varga (可, த, の) letter (dental class consonant) is followed by '

Sh' (प् ஷ் வ்) (cerebral sibilant), the 'ta' changes to the 'Ta' varga letter (corresponding cerebral).

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
त <mark>त्</mark> + <mark>षट्</mark> (six,sixth)	त <mark>ट्ष</mark> ट्
த <mark>த</mark> ்+ <mark>ஷ</mark> ட்	த <mark>ட்ஷ</mark> ட்
ത <mark>ത്</mark> +ഷട്	ത <mark>ട്ഷ</mark> ട്
त <mark>त्</mark> + <mark>षा</mark> डव (confectionary)	त <mark>ट्षा</mark> डव
த <mark>த</mark> ்+ <mark>ஷ</mark> ாட₃வ	த <mark>ட்ஷ</mark> ா∟₃ഖ
ത <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>ഷാ</mark> ഡവ	ത <mark>ട്ഷാ</mark> ഡവ
त <mark>त्+ष</mark> ोडश (sixteen,sixteenth)	त <mark>ट्ष</mark> ोडश
த <mark>த</mark> ்+ <mark>ஷோ</mark> ட₃ഗ്ധ	த <mark>ட்ஷோ</mark> ட₃ஶ
ത <mark>ത്</mark> + <mark>ഷോ</mark> ഡശ	ത <mark>ട്ഷോ</mark> ഡശ

8.4 <u>Dental Sibilant 's' (स्, ஸ், സ്) followed by Cerebral Class</u>

change to Cerebral Sibilant 'Sh' (ष् ஷ் ഷ്)

Rule: 's' $(\overline{H}, \ \text{ev})$ (dental class sibilant) followed by Ta varga letter (cerebral class

consonant) or Sh' (प् ஷ் ഷ്) cerebral sibilant) changes to Sh' (प् ஷ் ഷ്).

Table of Examples:

न्न <mark>ष्</mark> णमुखः प्रचोदयात्
ட ந்ந <mark>ஷ்ஷ</mark> ண்முக ₂ ்
ய ரசோத ₃ யாத் —
ന <mark>്ഷ്-ഷ</mark> ഞുഖഃ പചോദയാത്
ىن 11

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

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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 $\overline{++}$, $\overline{++}$, $\overline{++}$, $\overline{++}$ 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.

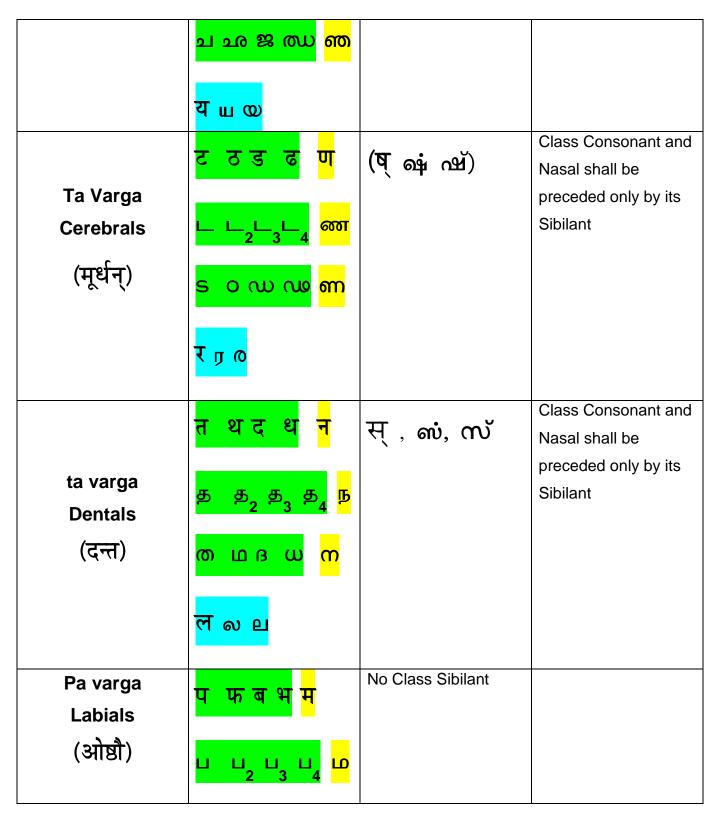
8.5 Summary of relations of Sibilants to the respective Varga:

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

Varga/Letter	Letters	Class Sibilant	Rules and Notes
reference			
	क खग घ <mark>ङ</mark>	No Class Sibilant.	
Ka Varga			
Gutturals	க க க க <mark>ங</mark> 2 3 4		
(कण्ठा)	ക ഖഗഘ ങ		
	ह ഞ ഹ		
Cha Varga		· ·	Class Consonant and
Palatals:	च छ ज झ ञ	श्, जं ശ്	Nasal shall be
			preceded only by its
(तालु)	ச ச ₂ ஜ ஜ ₂ <mark>ஞ</mark>		Sibilant

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പ ഫ ബ ഭ മ	
ৰ এ വ	

9 Dental changes to Semi vowel I

9.1 Ta varga consonant changes to I when followed by I

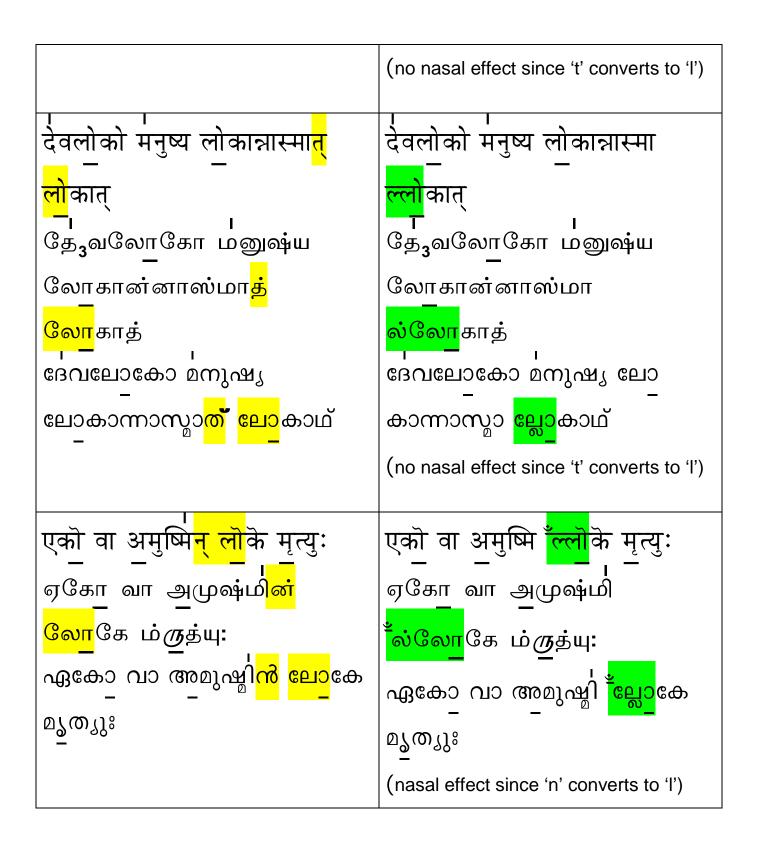
Rule 1 : A 'ta' varga (\overline{d} , \mathfrak{G} , \mathfrak{G}) letter (dental class consonant) is followed by

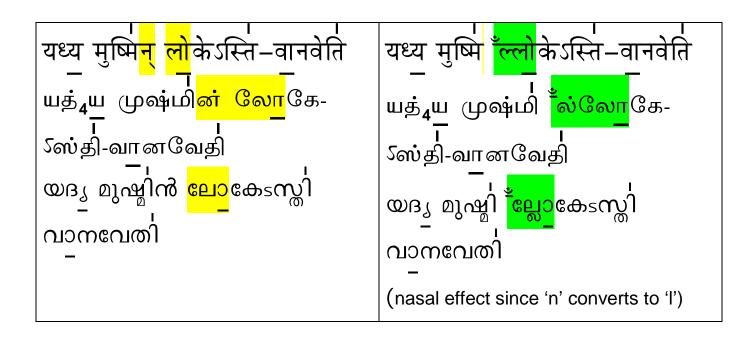
 $(\overline{\mathcal{N}}, \dot{\omega}, \dot{\omega})$ the 'ta' varga changes to $\overline{\mathcal{N}}, \dot{\omega}, \dot{\omega}$

Rule 2: 'n' $(\overline{\overline{7}}, \dot{\overline{\mathbf{b}}}, \ \widetilde{\mathbf{n}})$ (dental class nasal) followed by $(\overline{\overline{7}}, \dot{\mathbf{o}}, \ \underline{\mathbf{u}})$, the 'n'

changes nasalized ്ന് , ്ல് , ്ല്)

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
मध्यस्थाद् विद्यु <mark>त् लेखे</mark> व भास्वरा	मध्यस्थाद् विद्यु <mark>ल्ले</mark> खेव भास्वरा
ഥத்₄யஸ்தா₂த்₃ வித்₃ய <mark>ுத</mark> ்-	மத் ₄ யஸ்தா ₂ த் ₃
	ு ப வித் ₃ ய <mark>ுல்லே</mark> கே ₂ வ பா ₄ ஸ்வரா
മദ്ധൃസ്ഥാദ് വിദൃു <mark>ത് ല</mark> േഖേവ	മദ്ധൃസ്ഥാദ് വിദ്യ <mark>ുല</mark> ്ലേഖേവ
ഭാസഭാ	ഭാസാരാ





10 Consonant changes to Nasal

10.1 Anuswara Changes to Nasal of the following Varga letter

Rule: (モ, ம், മ്) 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 நம்ய்-யும்புவே, நம்ய்-யங்கராய்,
டிம்மாக்கராய்,
டிம்மாக்கோர் மாக்கோர் மாக்கோர் மாக்கோர்கள் காக்கியில் காக

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.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
नमञ <mark>्</mark> याभवे	नमञ् <mark>ञाम</mark> भवे
नमञ <mark>्ज</mark> ा नमञ् <mark>ज</mark> ्ञकराय	ा नमञ् <mark>ञ</mark> ाङ्कराय
दि <mark>शां</mark> च पतये	दिशा <mark>ञ्च</mark> पतये
जां <mark>डी भव</mark>	जा <mark>ण</mark> डी भव
नमो <mark>दुं</mark> दुभ्याय	नमो दु <mark>न्दु</mark> भ्याय

11 M (म्) and n (न्)to anusvaram

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

Anuswara and then to gm,gg

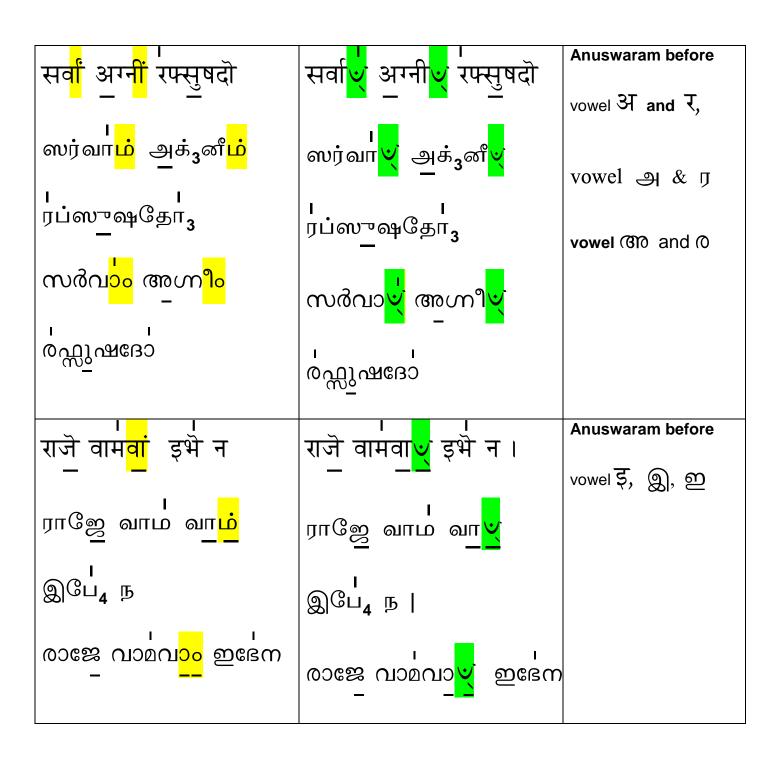
Rule 1: 'm' followed by (Vowels, Sibilants, ₹, ₹) changes to anusvara and the Anusvara

becomes a (gm). 🤟

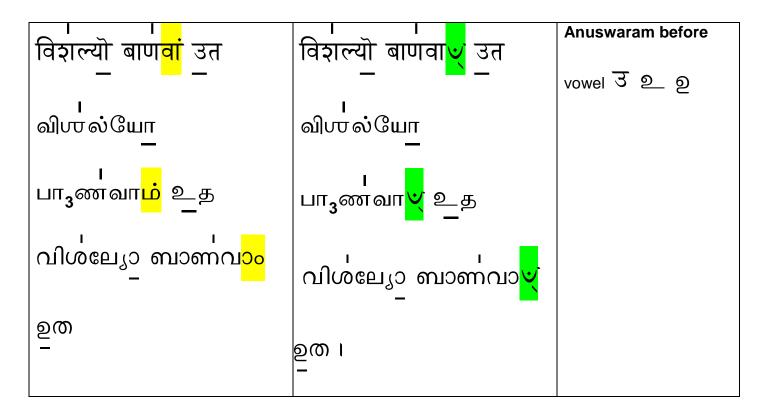
Rule 2: if the following letters is a Samykta Vyajyani (Conjunct Consonant) the Anusvara becomes a (gg)- [₩]

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	Rule
	books/Vakhyam	
गणानान्त्वा गणप <mark>तिं</mark>	॥ । गणानान्त्वा गणपति <mark>्</mark>	Anuswaram
		before ह, ஹ, ഹ
हवामहे	हवामहे	
॥ க ₃ ணாநாந்த்வா —	॥ க ₃ ணாநாந்த்வா —	
ப க ₃ ணபதி <mark>ம்</mark> —	ப த ₃ ணபதி <mark>♥</mark> _	
ஹவாமஹே	ஹவாமஹே	
ഗണാനാന്ത്വാ - പ ഗണപത <mark>ിം</mark> ഹവാമഹേ -	ഗണാനാന്ത്വാ ഗണപ് തി <mark>്</mark> ഹവാമഹേ	
	_	



निंशब्द्याम विराजति — —	त्रि <mark>ज्</mark> शब्हाम विराजति —	Anuswaram before ₹ ∪∪ ഗ
த் <mark>ரிம்</mark> ஶூத் ₃ தா ₄ ம	த் <mark>ரி</mark> ⊻்ஶத்₃தா₄ம	
। விரா ஐ <u>தி</u>	। விராஜதி —	
ത്ര <mark>ിം</mark> ശദ്ധാമ	ത്ര <mark>ിച്</mark> ശദ്ധാമ	
വിരാജതി _	വിരാജതി –	
यक्ष्मं सुमना असत् । — —	यक्ष्म <mark>र्</mark> सुमना असत्	Anuswaram before स ஸ സ
யக்ஷ்ம <mark>ம்</mark> ஸுமனா 	யக்ஷ்ம <mark>♥</mark> ൌഥனா	
। அஸத்	। அஸத்	
യക്ഷ് <mark>മം</mark> സുമനാ	യക്ഷ്മ <mark>പ്</mark> സുമനാ	
അസ്ത	അസ്ത	



Examples for (gg)

Original words/padams	As represented in Veda	Rule
	books/Vakhyam	
तपूंष्यग्ने जुह्वापतंगा	तपू⊌ष्यग्ने जुह्वापतंगा 	Anuswaram before joint letter starting with
ப தபூம் <mark>ஷ்யக்₃னே</mark>	। தபூ ுஷ் யக் ₃ னே	ष ഐ ഷ
। ഈഇ്ബ്	ஜுஹ்வா	

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തപൂഠഷൃഗ്നേ	' തപൂ [⊌] ഷൃഗ്നേ	
<u>ട്</u> ച് സ്വാ	ജ [്] യാ	
आपञ्जांस्योना भवन्तु — —	अपश्शं ७स्योना भवन्तु — — —	Anuswaram before a joint letter starting with
ஆ <u>ப</u> ஶ்-ஶம்	ஆபுஶ்ஶு் ஸ்யோனா	स 🖦 സ
் வந்து —	। பவந்து	
ആപശ്ശം സ്യോനാ _	ആപശ്ശ⊌ സ്യോനാ -	
ഭവന്തു	ഭവന്തു	
मातरं श्रियं – –	ग मातर⊌` श्रियं – – –	Anuswaram before a joint letter starting with
ப மாதரம் ஶூரியம் ————————————————————————————————————	ப மாதர♥ ஶ்ரியம் ———	श्रण ७
മാതരം ശ്രിയം – –	മാതര⊌ ശ്രിയം – – –	

पुरुहूतमिन्द्रं स्वस्ति 	। पुरुहूतमिन्द७ स्वस्ति —	Anuswaram before a joint letter starting with
। புருஹூத-மிந்த்₃ரம் 	ு பானு அத-மிந்த் ₃ ர♥ —	स 🖦 സ
ஸ்வஸ்தி —	ஸ்வஸ்தி —	
പുരുഹൂതമിന്ദ്രം	പുരുഹൂതമിന്ദ്ര⊎	
സ്വസ്തി	— സാസ്തി	

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

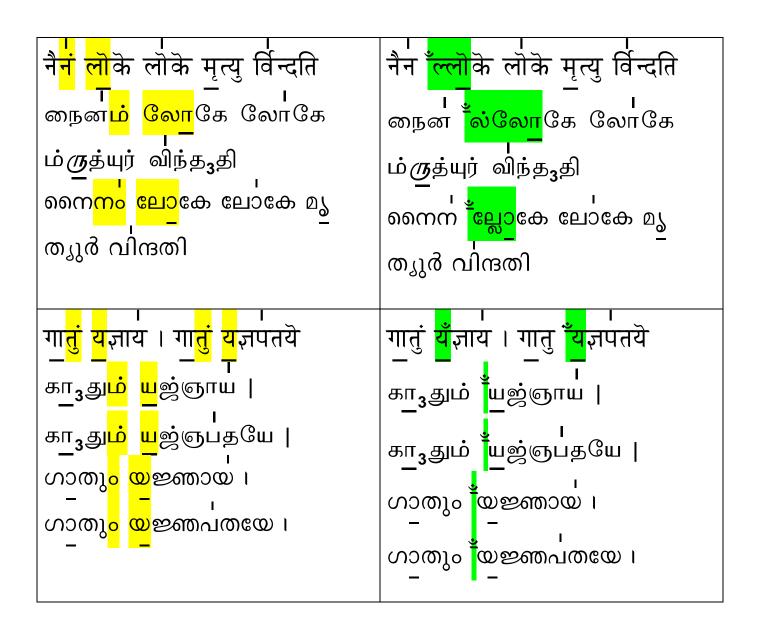
Rule: When 'm' (म्, ம், മ്) is followed by 'ya (य, \upmu , \upmu), la (ल, $\upmath{\infty}$, \upmu),

va ($\overline{\mathbf{q}}, \ \mathrm{al}, \mathrm{al}$) , the 'm' changes to the nasalised form ($\overset{\mathtt{a}}{=}$) of 'ya',la.va respectively.

Books may print the Nasal sign $(\stackrel{\stackrel{\bullet}{=}})$ before the ya,la,va based letters retaining the

The recital should be correctly nasalised.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
अग्नि <mark>ं या</mark> गर्भंदधिरे	अग्नि <mark>ँय्या</mark> गर्भंदधिर
-	—
அக் ₃ னி <mark>ம்</mark> யா க ₃ ர்பந்த ₃ தி ₄ ரே	ுக் ₃ னி <mark>ய்யா</mark> க ₃ ர்பந்த ₃ தி ₄ ரே
അഗ്നിം യാ ഗർഭം ദധിരേ	അഗ്നി്യ്യാ ഗർഭം ദധിരേ
	–
उदुत्त <mark>मं</mark> वरुण	उदुत्तम <mark>ळ</mark> रुण
	—
ப	ı <mark>து. I</mark>
உது ₃ த்தம <mark>ம் வ</mark> ருண	உது ₃ த்தம் <mark>வ்வ</mark> ருண
ഉദുത്തമം വരുണ പാശ – –	് പ്രധാനം പാശ് — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —



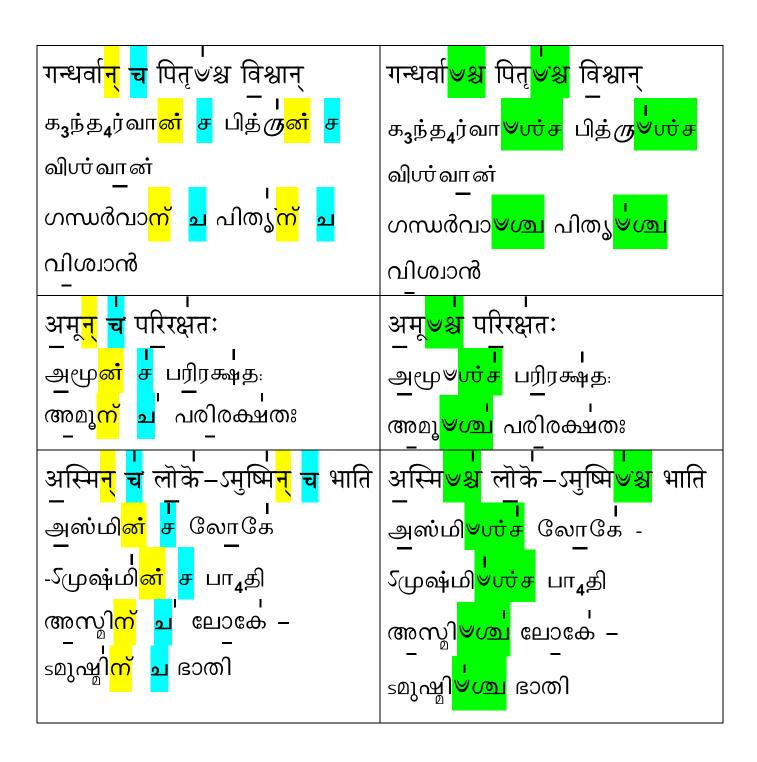
11.3 <u>'n' (天, ந், က്) changes to anuswaram+'S'(र्रा, மு ம</u>ற்)

followed by ca and cha (hard cha varga consonant)

Rule: $\overline{\uparrow}$, $\dot{\mathbf{b}}$, $\overset{\bullet}{\mathbf{N}}$ at the end of a word changes to Anusvara + $(\overline{\mathbf{N}}, \ \mathbf{N})$ when

followed by $\overline{\mathbf{q}}, \mathbf{g}, \dot{\mathbf{e}}, \dot{\mathbf{e}}_2, \mathbf{g}$ (hard consonants of Cha varga).

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
अहीन् च सर्वान्	अही <mark>ँ श्र</mark> सर्वान्
அஹீ <mark>ன்</mark> <mark>ச</mark> ஸர்வாஞ்	ப அஹீ <mark>৺ஶஶ்</mark> சஸர்வாஞ்
അഹ <mark>ീന് ച</mark> സർവാൻ	അഹീ <mark>ഴ</mark> ് <mark>ശ</mark> ച സർവാന
देवीरजीता <mark>न्</mark> च	देवीरजीता <mark>७</mark> श्च
தே ₃ வீ ரஜீதா <mark>ன்</mark> ச	தே ₃ வீ ரஜீதா <mark>⊌ஶர்ச</mark>
ദേവീരജിതാ <mark>ന്</mark> ച	ദേവീരജിതാ <mark>⊌ശ്ച</mark>



Rule: (न्, ந், ന്) at the end of a word changes to Anusvara Plus (ष् ஷ் ഷ്)

(cerebral sibilant)] when followed by \overline{c} , \overline{c} , \sqsubseteq \sqsubseteq , \Box , \Box (Ta Varga hard consonants).

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'	
तीक्ष्ण-द <mark>न्</mark> -ट्राय धीमहि	तीक्ष्ण–द <mark>्र⊎ष्ट्रा</mark> य धीमहि	
— தீக்ஷ்ணத் ₃ ந்்- ட்ராய தீ₄மஹி	 தீகூஷ்ணத ₃ <mark>ுஷ்</mark> ட்ராய தீ₄மஹி	
തീക്ഷ്ണദ <mark>ന്</mark> ട്രായ ധീമഹി	_ തീക്ഷ്ണദ <mark>്</mark> ⊌ഷ്ട്രായ ധീമഹി	

11.5 <u>'n' (天, ந், က്) changes to anuswaram+'s' (सுஸ் ஸ</u>்)

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

Rule: $(\vec{\eta}, \vec{b}, \vec{m})$ at the end of a word changes to Anusvara plus $(\vec{\eta}, \vec{b}, \vec{m})$

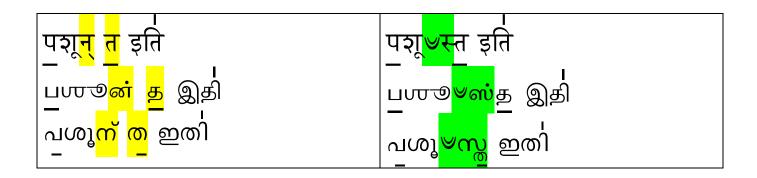
(dental sibilant)] when followed by त, थ, தத், ரூம் (ta Varga hard consonants).

Table of Examples:

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
पशू <mark>न् ता ७ श्र</mark> के वायव्यान्	पशू अस्ता अश्व के वायव्यान्
ப்பு பாகு பாக்கு பாக்கோ பாக்கில் பாக்	பஶுூ <mark>் – ஸ்</mark> தா <mark>் ⊌ஶ</mark> ்சக்ரே
வாயவ்யான்	வாயவ்யான்
_ പശൂ <mark>ന് തായ</mark> ്ക്രേ	പശ <mark>ൂഴസ്</mark> താ <mark>ഴശ്ച</mark> ക്രേ
വായവൃാൻ	വായവ്യാൻ
Current rule of N+ta Previous rule of N+cha	Current rule of N+ta Previous rule of N+cha
प्राणा <mark>न् तां</mark> जुहोमि	प्राणा <mark>७स्</mark> तां जुहोमि
ப்ராணா <mark>ன்</mark> <mark>தா</mark> ஞ்ஜுஹோமி	ப்ராணா <mark>৺ ஸ்</mark> தாஞ்ஜுஹோமி
പ്രാണാ <mark>ന്</mark> ത്താഞ്ജുഹോമി –	പ്രാണാ <mark>৺സ്താ</mark> –ഞ്ജു്ഹോമി

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11.6 <u>'n' (र्, ந், ന്)</u> at the end of a word is followed by

's' (स्ஸ்ஸ்) then a 't' is added after 'n'

If 'n' ($\vec{\tau}$, $\vec{\mathfrak{b}}$, $\vec{\mathfrak{m}}$) at the end of a wordpadam and is followed by a word/padam starting with

's' (편ஸ்ஸ்), then, a "t" रा, த், ത് is optionally inserted between them.

This 't' transforms to th \mathfrak{A} , $\dot{\mathfrak{B}}_{2}$, $\dot{\mathfrak{D}}$ as per rule stated in Section 6.1

Table of Examples:

Source padam/Word before Sandhi		Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
कामा <mark>न्</mark>	। समद्र्ध्यन्तु नः	कामान् <mark>थ</mark> –समद्र्धन्तु नः
காமா <mark>ந</mark> ்	। ஸமர்த் ₃ த் ₄ யந்து ந:	காமாந் <mark>த்2</mark> ஸமர்த் ₃ த் ₄ யந்து ந:

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കാമാ <mark>ൻ</mark> സമർദ്ധ്യന്തു നഃ	കാമാൻ <mark>ഥ്</mark> സമർദ്ധ്യന്തു നഃ
जंभय <mark>न्</mark> सर्वाश्च यातु धान्यः	जंभय <mark>न् थ्</mark> सर्वाश्च यातु धान्यः
யாது தா ₄ ன்ய:	யாது தா ₄ ன்ய:
ട്ടംഭത <mark>യ</mark> ്യ ഗ്രൾവാശ്ച	ടംഭത <mark>്യ ന</mark> ്ധശ്യവാത്മ
യാതു ധാന്യഃ	യാതു ധാന്യഃ
अग्निरायुष्मान् स वनस्पतिभि	अग्निरायुष्मा <mark>न्थ</mark> स वनस्पतिभि
 அக் ₃ னி-ராயுஷ்மா <mark>ந்</mark> ஸ	
 ഖത്വസ്பதிப <u>ി</u> 4	வனுஸ்பதிபி ₄
അസിരായുഷ്മാ <mark>ൻ</mark> സ	അസിരായുഷ്മാൻ <mark>ഥ്</mark> സ
വനസ്പതിഭി	വനസ്പതിഭി
भृगून्-सर्पा⊌श्चां-गिरसोऽथ	भृगू <mark>न्थ्</mark> -सर्पा৺श्चां-गिरसोऽथ
 ப் ₄ <i>ரு</i> கூ ₃ ந்்-ஸர்பா ৺ஶர் சாங்-	 ப் ₄ <u>ர</u> ுகூ ₃ <mark>ந்த்₂</mark> -ஸர்பா ৺ஶர்சாங்-
ப கி ₃ ரஸோ 5த ₂	ு கி ₃ ரஸோ 5த ₂
ഭൃഗ <mark>ൂൻ</mark> –സർപാഴ്ശ്ചാം–	ഭൂ്വ <mark>ൂൻഥ്</mark> –സർപാഴ്ശ്ചാം–
ഗിരസോടഥ	ഗിരസോടഥ

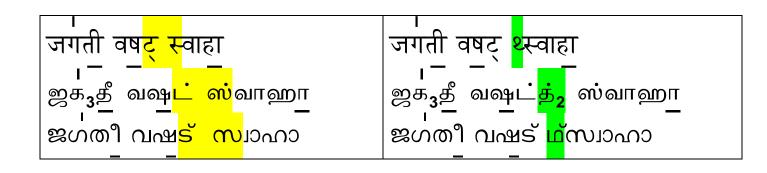
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11.7 <u>ਟ ட s at the end of a word is followed by</u>

's' (स्ஸ்ஸ்) then a 't' त्, த், ை is optionally added after 'n'

The 't' $\overline{\eta}$, $\dot{\underline{\mathbf{g}}}$, $\overset{.}{\mathbf{g}}$, $\overset{.}{\mathbf{g}}$ transforms to 'th' $\overset{.}{\mathbf{u}}$, $\overset{.}{\mathbf{g}}_{\mathbf{2}}$, $\overset{.}{\mathbf{u}}$ as per rule stated in **Section 6.1**

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
देवो अप्यति <mark>ष्ठ—स्</mark> यन्दमाना — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	ই বা अप्यतिष्ठथ्—स्यन्दमाना — ।
ദേവോ അപൃതി <mark>ഷ്</mark> <mark>സൃന്ദമാനാ</mark> भविष्यद् वष <mark>ट् स</mark> ्वाहा ப ₄ മിஷ്யத് ₃ മാക <mark>്പ് ബ്</mark> ഖന <u>ഞ്ഞ</u> ന ഭവിഷൃദ് വഷ <mark>ട് സ</mark> ്വാഹാ	ദേവോ അപൃതിഷ് <mark>പഥ് സ</mark> ൃന്ദമാനാ भविष्यद् वषट् <mark>१</mark> स्वाहा ப ₄ ഖിஷ്யத് ₃ ഖஷட்த் ₂ <mark>ஸ</mark> ്வாஹா ഭവിഷൃദ് വഷട <mark>് ഥ്</mark> സ്വാഹാ



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 ങ്, ണ്, ന് doubles itself at the end of a word , when they are after a short/hrasva letter and followed by a Vowel.

யஸ்மின் <mark>அ</mark>ஸ்ய காலே becomes யஸ்மின்னஸ்ய காலே

The (न्, ந், ന്) doubles to becomes nna, त्र, ത്ത, ന്ന through this rule.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
लोका <mark>न् अ</mark> स्मा	लोका <mark>न्नस्</mark> मा
லோகா <mark>ன்</mark> அஸ்மா	லோகா <mark>ன்ன</mark> ஸ்மா
ലോകാ <mark>ന് അ</mark> സ്മാ	ലോകാ <mark>ന്</mark> നസ്മാ
ब्रह्म <mark>न् अ</mark> स्मिन्	ब्रह्म <mark>न</mark> ्
ப് ₃ ரஹ்ம <mark>ன் அ</mark> ஸ்மின்	ப் ₃ ரஹ்ம <mark>ன்ன</mark> ஸ்மின்
ബ്രഹ് <mark>രന് അ</mark> സ്മിൻ	ബ്രഹ് <mark>രന</mark> ്നുിൻ
प्रत्य <mark>ङ्</mark> + <mark>आ</mark> त्मा	प्रत्य <mark>ङ्</mark> धात्मा
ப்ரத்ய <mark>ங்</mark> + <mark>ஆ</mark> த்மா	ப்ரத்ய <mark>ங்க</mark> ாத்மா
പ്രതൃ <mark>ങ്</mark> + <mark>ആ</mark> ത്മാ	പ്രതൃ <mark>ങ്ങാ</mark> ത്മാ
सगु <mark>ण्</mark> + <mark>इ</mark> व	सगु <mark>ण्</mark> णिव
സக <mark>്രഞ്</mark> + <mark>இ</mark> வ	സக് <mark>രഞ്ഞി</mark> ഖ
സഗു <mark>ണ്</mark> + <mark>ഇ</mark> വ	സഗു <mark>ണ്ണ</mark> ിവ

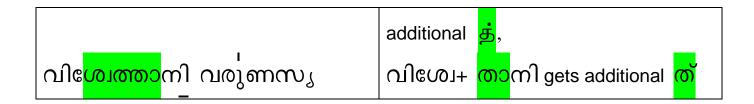
12.2 <u>Class Consonants of the doubles Optionally when preceded</u> <u>by a Semi-vowel</u>

This rule is not applicable to nj, 3, 6, 6. 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>च्ण</mark> ो अकारिषं	णों, ணோ,ണോ is prefixed with
த ₃ தி ₃ க்ரா <mark>வ்ண்ணோ</mark>	ण्, ண்,ണ് after semi-vowel 'va'.
அகாரிஷம்	
ദധിക്രാ <mark>വ്ണ്</mark> ണോ അകാരിഷം – –	
वि <mark>श्वेत्ता</mark> नि वरुणस्य	विश्वे + <mark>ता</mark> नि gets additional <mark>त्</mark>
விர <mark>்வேத்தா</mark> னி வருணஸ்ய	ഖി∪ ப ்வே <mark>+த</mark> ானி gets



12.3 <u>Consonants of the five major class doubles Optionally when</u> <u>preceding letter is a vowel and succeeding letter is not a</u> <u>vowel</u>

This rule is not applicable to ह, ஹ், வ்

The Consonant is followed by a Vowel, but that Vowel is not followed by another vowel, then this rule is applied optionally.

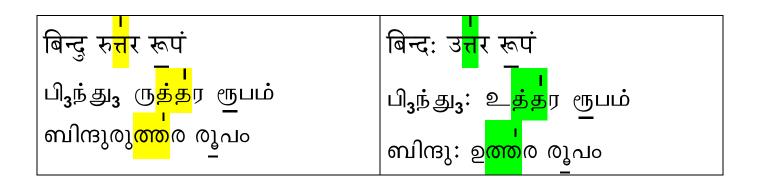
Note: The words must be understood carefully since there may be a Vowel Sandhi applied in that word or padam. This optional rule shall be used/ has been applied selectively for right sound effect only. This rule would have been applied to the internal Sandhi of the word from its root word already.

Table of Examples:

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
अव <mark>ोत्त</mark> रात्तात्	अव+ उ <mark>त्त</mark> र
ு அவோ <mark>த்த</mark> ராத்தாத்	ு !! அவ +உ <mark>த்த</mark> ராத்தாத்
അവോ <mark>ത്ത</mark> രാത്താത്	അവ +ഉ <mark>ത്ത</mark> രാത്താത്

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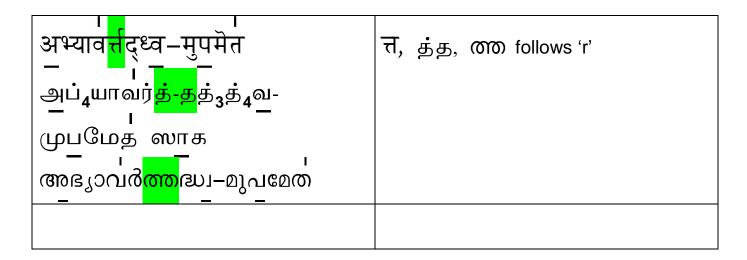
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12.4 Consonants of the five major class doubles Optionally when the when followed by r or h and the 'r' and 'h' is preceded by a vowel

This rule is not applicable to ह, ஹ், ഹ്

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
त्वमेव केवलं कर्तां उसि ।	ता, த்தா, ത്താ follows 'r'
த்வமேவ கேவலம்	
ക <mark>ர்த்தா</mark> Sബി	
ത്വമേവ കേവലം ക <mark>ർത്താ</mark> ടസി	



Note:

A Semivowel is optionally doubled when preceded by a consonant belonging to any of the first five classes except , , , this has not been found in the current books. References are made to Pada Paatam for suitable examples.

13 Ca before cha

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

Rule : च्, , ச், வ் is inserted before छ, சு ஹ if this छ, சு ஹ 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 📆, ச்ச₂, ച്ഛ combination occurs wherever it is as per Sandhi rules.

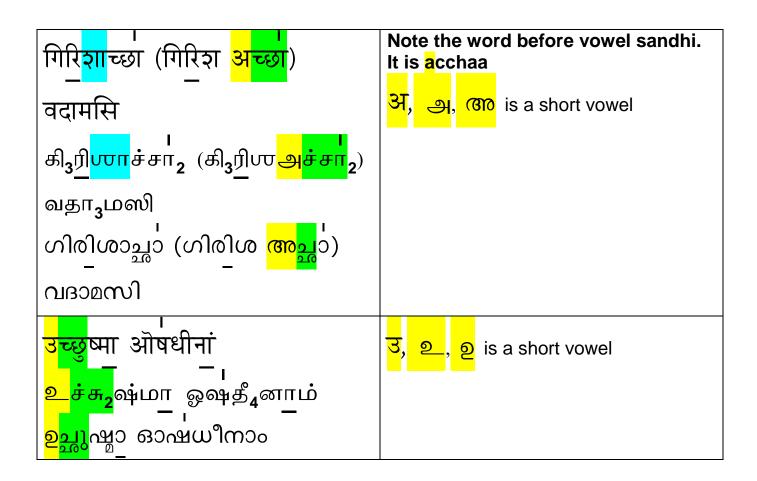
An example would be combination of 't' +S. Section 7.3.

Table of Examples:

Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'	Comments
श्रव- <mark>इच्छ</mark> माना	ま、 の ご is a short Vowel.
ு பர்ரவ்- <mark>இச்ச₂</mark> மானா	A ch has been added before Cha.
ശ്രവ– <mark>ഇച്</mark> ഛമാനാ	
भानुमत्तेज उच्छरत्	<mark>3</mark> , ഉ is a short vowel
பா₄തുഥத்தேஜ <mark>உச்ச₂</mark> ரத் ഭാനുമത്തേജ <mark>ഉ</mark> ച്ഛരത്	

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13.2 'ca' is optional before Cha after long vowel

Rule : च्, , ச், வ் is **Optionally** inserted before $\overline{\mathfrak{V}}$, ச₂ உள் this $\overline{\mathfrak{V}}$,ச₂ உள் 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 'ca' before Cha is mandatory for particles 'maa' or 'aa'

Exception:

Rule : च्, , ச், ப் is mandatory छ ,ச ஹ if this छ ,ச ஹ 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'
मा <mark>छि</mark> दो मृत्यो मावधीः	मा <mark>च</mark> ्छदो मृत्यो मावधीः
மாவதீ: ₄	மாவதீ :₄
മാ <mark>ഛി</mark> ദോ മൃത്യോ മാവധീഃ	മാ <mark>ച്ഛി</mark> ദോ മൃത്യോ മാവധീഃ

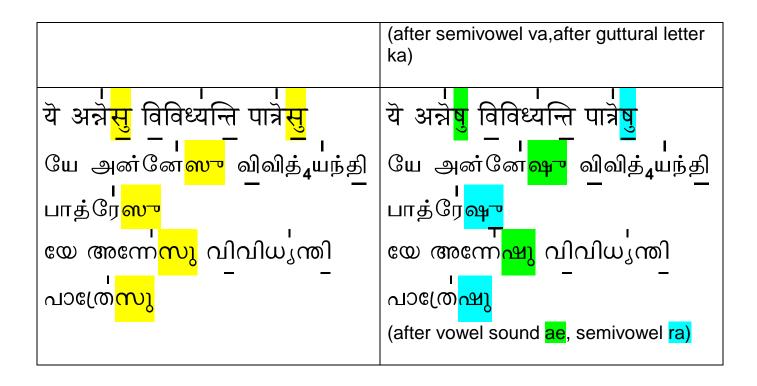
14 <u>Ushman(Sibilant) Change in termination</u>

14.1 's' changes to 'Sh' in termination

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

except अ or आ, semivowel, guttural(ka varga) or ह) changes to प् कं व्यॉ)

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
उपनि + <mark>स</mark> द्	उपनि <mark>ष</mark> द्
உபநி + <mark>ஸ</mark> த் ₃	உபநி <mark>ஷ</mark> த் ₃
ഉപനി + <mark>സ</mark> ദ്	ഉപന <mark>ിഷ</mark> ദ് (after vowel sound e)
सर्वे <mark>सु</mark> वा ए <mark>सु</mark> लोके <mark>सु</mark>	सर्वेषु वा एषु लोकेषु
ஸர்வே <mark>ஸ</mark> ு வா ஏ <mark>ஸ</mark> ு	ஸர்வே <mark>ஷ</mark> ு வா ஏ <mark>ஷ</mark> ு
லோகே <mark>ஸ</mark> ு	லோகே <mark>ஷ</mark> ு
സർവേ <mark>സ</mark> ു വാ ഏ <mark>സു</mark>	സർവേഷു വാ ഏഷു
ലോക <mark>േസു</mark> _	ലോകേഷു _



15 Change of n to N

15.1 <u>'n'(ਰ੍, ந், ന്) changes to N , (ण्, ண்,ள</u>்)

1. ((न्, ந், ന്) within a word after ($\bar{\xi}$ ர், ര്), ($\bar{\eta}$ ஷ் வ), ($\bar{\pi}$ ரு ஜ),

(天 மூ இ) changes to (ण्, ண்,ளு) even if it is intervened by a (vowel, a semivowel

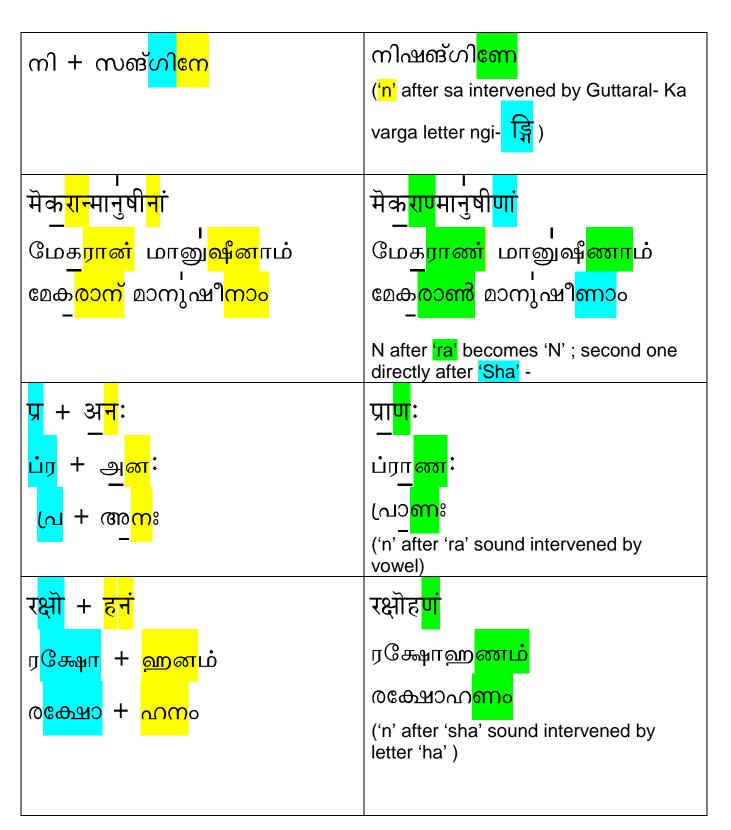
except \overline{e} , a nasal, ka varga (guttural), pa varga (labial) or $(\overline{e}, \underline{e}, \underline{c})$).

Table of Examples:

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Word after Sandhi or 'to be read as'
पुर <mark>ुष + इन</mark>	पुरु <mark>षेण</mark>
புரு <mark>ஷ + இ</mark> ன	புரு <mark>ஷே</mark> ண
പുരു <mark>ഷ + ഇന</mark>	പുരു <mark>ഷേണ</mark>
	('n' after Sha intervened by vowel <mark>\$</mark>)
नि + स <mark>ङ्गिन</mark> े	निषङ्गि <mark>ण</mark>
நி + ஸங் <mark>கி₃னே</mark>	நிஷங்கி ₃ ணே

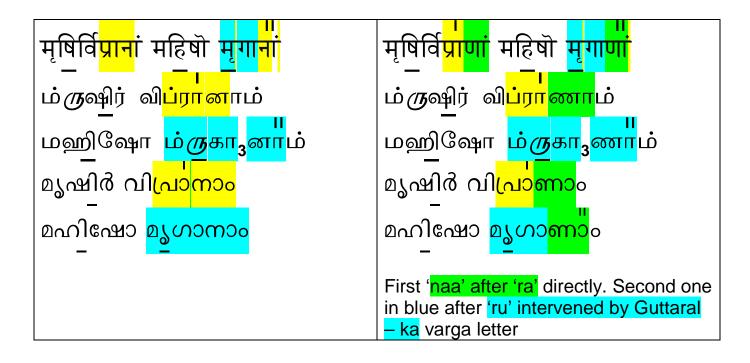
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Note that this transformation does not occur when "n" is at the end of a word, that is, the present Rule of Sandhi cannot be used with a final "n" which is halant.

Source padam/Word before Sandhi	Explanation of this exception
নাদিদ্যাদি प्रमृणीहि হা <mark>त्रून</mark> — ন ন ল লাদিদ্যাদি प्रमृणीहि হা <mark>রুन্</mark> ভ্রাঞ্চিঞ্চলটোটে ট্যটেট্তেজ্জূঞা তি	The 'n' as a halant at the end is not converted to 'N'. Note that the 'n' follows a 'r' class letter.
पवित्र मत्येति <mark>रेभन्न</mark> – – –	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

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பவித்ர மத்யேதி <mark>ரேப்₄ன்ன்</mark>	Labial –Pa varga letter.
 പവിത്ര മതേൃതി <mark>രേഭന്ന്</mark>	