**Basics of Veda Swaras -1**

**Version Notes: Version 0.2 dated January 1,2021**

**This Version replaces old version with Version 0.2. dated January 1, 2021.**

**This Version has additions for special types of Padams and Section 1.13 has been added in this Version 0.2**

**In this version corrections pertaining to pracaya becoming a part of ekasruti is correctly marked.  
1. Para 1.61 explanation to PS PS 21-11 – had a deletion error and should be corrected as follows:**The reading of Rule 10 and 11 together refers that if, notes other than udAtta or Swarita follow the Swarita, (which are unmarked like udAttam) then it becomes EkaSruti at note lower than udAtta; similar to the teachings of Panini. **(Refer Para 1.1.3 Rule PS 1-44)**

**1. The Book, Basics of Veda Swara and Recital, has been now split into two volumes; this one is on Basics of Swara and the other part has been released on Basics of Veda Recital.  
2. In this Version we have newly added specific areas like  
 a. Explanation of Pracaya with link to terms used in pAnini’s AshtadhyAyi like Sannatara, EkaSruti  
 b. A concept note on sliding between Swaras  
 c. A note on how Swaras flow in a Vedic Statement  
 d. Concept of Vikrama**

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# Veda Swaras

## Swaras:

This document articulates the subject of Veda Swaras and basic conventions applicable to **Krishna Yajur Veda only.** Vedic Swaras have been the base of Classical Indian Music and have said to have emanated from Sama Veda which has seven swaras. (Sapta swaras). Yajur Veda has basically three main swaras and one supplement/variant Swara. Throughout the book the word Swara denotes scale note/accents of recital and **not to Vowels**.

Let us see the basic Swaras in Yajur Veda.

### UdAtta (ESÉ¨É)

This Swara is rendered in the normal pitch note in one’s voice.   
For practical purposes, we refer this as the medium note (or normal) since that letter is rendered normally without any raise or lowering of the (basic) pitch.   
An UdAtta akshara is left unmarked and normally printed.   
Classical text call it as high note (ucCair UdAttaH). PA Book 1 Ch 2 Rule 29.  
PS 1-38 –“ [A](javascript:ci(895,'a')) [syllable](javascript:ci(895,'syllable')) [uttered](javascript:ci(895,'uttered')) [in](javascript:ci(895,'in')) [a](javascript:ci(895,'a')) [high](javascript:ci(895,'high')) [tone](javascript:ci(895,'tone')) [is](javascript:ci(895,'is')) [acute](javascript:ci(895,'acute'))(udAtta).”

This is referred as **‘acute’ note** in books by Western Authors in English**.**  
That is there is **no Swaram** marking for this note in books.

### AnudAtta (AlÉÑSÉ¨É)

This Swara is rendered as perceived in the lower note is anudAtta.  
PA Book 1 Ch 2 Rule 30

PS 1-39 -  [In](javascript:ci(895,'in')) [a](javascript:ci(895,'a')) [low](javascript:ci(895,'low')) [tone](javascript:ci(895,'tone')), [grave](javascript:ci(895,'grave')) (anudAtta)

The letters/aksharas are marked with ‘  **…’** (an underline symbol) below it.   
This is referred to as **“grave” note** by Western Authors in English.

### Swarita (xuÉËU¨É:)

This Swara is rendered in the upper note compared to UdAtta.   
The letters are marked with “ † ” (an upper stroke above the letter).

PA Book 1 Chapter 2 Rule 31 – “The vowel that has the combination udAtta   
and anudAtta is said to be Swarita.

Rule 32 – “of this Swarita, the first portion is udAtta, to the extent of half a measure or prosodial length (read as maatra time scale)

PS 1-40 - [**Their**](javascript:ci(895,'their'))[combination](javascript:ci(895,'combination')) [is](javascript:ci(895,'is')) [circumflex](javascript:ci(895,'circumflex')) (Swaritam).   
(**Their** means the combination of udAtta and anudAtta)

This is referred as **‘cicumflex’** note by Western Authors in English.

PS 1-41 – “I[f](javascript:ci(895,'of')) [this](javascript:ci(895,'this')) [circumflex](javascript:ci(895,'circumflex'))/swaritam, [in](javascript:ci(895,'in')) [case](javascript:ci(895,'case')) [it](javascript:ci(895,'it')) [immediately](javascript:ci(895,'imeediately')) [follows](javascript:ci(895,'follows')) [an](javascript:ci(895,'an')) [acute](javascript:ci(895,'acute'))/udAtta,   
[the](javascript:ci(895,'the')) [first](javascript:ci(895,'first')) [part](javascript:ci(895,'part')) of this swaritam, [to](javascript:ci(895,'to')) [the](javascript:ci(895,'the')) [extent](javascript:ci(895,'extent')) [of](javascript:ci(895,'of')) [half](javascript:ci(895,'half')) [a](javascript:ci(895,'a')) [short](javascript:ci(895,'short')) [vowel](javascript:ci(895,'vowel')),   
[is](javascript:ci(895,'is')) [uttered](javascript:ci(895,'uttered')) [in](javascript:ci(895,'in')) [a](javascript:ci(895,'a')) [yet](javascript:ci(895,'yet')) [higher](javascript:ci(895,'higher')) [tone](javascript:ci(895,'tone')).”

PS 1-42 -[The](javascript:ci(895,'the')) [remainder](javascript:ci(895,'remainder')) [has](javascript:ci(895,'has')) [the](javascript:ci(895,'the')) [same](javascript:ci(895,'same')) [tone](javascript:ci(895,'tone')) [with](javascript:ci(895,'with')) [acute](javascript:ci(895,'acute'))/udAtta.

PS 1-43 [Along](javascript:ci(895,'along')) [with](javascript:ci(895,'with')) [the](javascript:ci(895,'the')) [consonant](javascript:ci(895,'consonant')), [too](javascript:ci(895,'too')).

PS 1-44 [Or](javascript:ci(895,'or')) [the](javascript:ci(895,'the')) [part](javascript:ci(895,'part')) [following](javascript:ci(895,'following')) [is](javascript:ci(895,'is')) [uttered](javascript:ci(895,'uttered')) [in](javascript:ci(895,'in')) [a](javascript:ci(895,'a')) [lower](javascript:ci(895,'lower')) [tone](javascript:ci(895,'tone')).   
This indicates it may be rendered in a lower tone than udAtta and matches with EkaSruti concept of pAnini discussed later.

PS 1-45 [Or](javascript:ci(895,'or')) [in](javascript:ci(895,'in')) [the](javascript:ci(895,'the')) [same](javascript:ci(895,'same')) [tone](javascript:ci(895,'tone')) [with](javascript:ci(895,'with')) [grave](javascript:ci(895,'grave'))/anudAtta.

PS 1-46 [Its](javascript:ci(895,'its')) [beginning](javascript:ci(895,'beginning')) [is](javascript:ci(895,'is')) [the](javascript:ci(895,'the')) [same](javascript:ci(895,'same')) [with](javascript:ci(895,'with')) [acute](javascript:ci(895,'acute'))/udAtta; [its](javascript:ci(895,'its')) [remainder](javascript:ci(895,'remainder')) [is](javascript:ci(895,'is')) [the](javascript:ci(895,'the')) [same](javascript:ci(895,'same'))

[with](javascript:ci(895,'with')) [grave](javascript:ci(895,'grave'))/anudAtta: [so](javascript:ci(895,'so')) [say](javascript:ci(895,'say')) [the](javascript:ci(895,'the')) [teachers](javascript:ci(895,'teachers')).

This matches with Rule 31 mentioned above in PA that swaritam is a combination of udAtta and anudAtta.

PS 1-47 “[It](javascript:ci(895,'it')) [is](javascript:ci(895,'is')) [all](javascript:ci(895,'all')) [a](javascript:ci(895,'a')) [slide](javascript:ci(895,'slide')), [say](javascript:ci(895,'say')) [some](javascript:ci(895,'some')).(teachers)”

**Explanation :** When we utter a swaritam or dheerga swaritam,   
we donot only go up in terms of our tone/accent but descend to the meet recital requirement of the following akshara/letter. Essentially there is a smooth slide upwards and downwards while we move from one swara to another in combination. **(Explained in Section 1.10).   
Generally all the slide will tend towards UdAtta at end.**

### Dheergha Swarita: (SÏbÉï xuÉËUiÉ)

This swara is rendered in the upper note like Swarita for twice the time   
(Maatra) scale applicable to the letter for which it is marked.   
The Dheergha Swarita is marked as “ ‡ “ above the letter.   
This is an extension of Swarita only through elongation of time of rendering.

**Kindly refer to our article on Dheerga Swaritam.**

### Example of Swarams:

AÉåÇ | aÉýhÉÉlÉÉÿliuÉÉ aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉóè WûuÉÉqÉWåû MüýÌuÉÇ MüþuÉÏýlÉÉ-qÉÑþmÉýqÉ´Éþ-uÉxiÉqÉÇ |

ஓம் | க**…3**ணானா**‡**ந்த்வா க**…3**ணப**†**தி**óè** ஹவாமஹே க**…**விம்

க**†**வீ**…**னா-மு**†**ப**…**மஶ்ர**†**-வஸ்தமம் |

HxI | M–Yxdx˜Çûx M–Ye—Zyóè tpxi¥t K–pyI

K—pz–dx-i¡—e–iöq—-psëiI |

aÉý, aÉý, Müý, uÉÏý, mÉý - are all AnudAttas(lower notes)

க**…3,** க**…3,** க**…** வீ**…**, ப**…** - are all AnudAttas(lower notes)

M–, M–, K–, pz–, e– - are all AnudAttas (lower notes)

mÉþ, Müþ, qÉÑþ, ´Éþ – are all Swaritas(upper note)

ப†, க†, மு**†**, ஶ்ர**†**- are all Swaritas (upper note)

e—, K—, i¡—, öq— - are all Swaritas (upper note)

lÉÉÿ, னா‡, dx˜ - is Dheergha Swaritam (elongated upper note)

Rest all unmarked aksharas/letters can be considered as udAttas   
(medium or normal notes for the first level understanding).   
**But we will detail more concepts like Pracaya/EkaSruti in the following Sections.**

## Notes from Sage Paanini’s work

As per Sage Paanini’s rules/sutras as quoted by books/scholars and explanations given to us by a scholar: (also available on Internet)

1. *UdAtta, AnudAtta and Svarita are 3 kinds of Swaraas.*
2. *Hrasva, Dheergha and Pluta are three kinds of Kaalaas.  
   (time durations for recital)*
3. UdAtta be rendered in – niSAda(ni) gAndhAra(ga),   
   AnudAtta be rendered in RiShabha (ri), Dhaivata (da) and   
   Swarita to be rendered in Sadja (sa), Madhyama (ma) and   
   Panchama(pa). (terms in brackets are musical notes)

UdAtta, AnudAtta and Swarita are the three basic Swaras.   
Dheergha Swarita is an extension of Swarita.   
Therefore, Scholars say that there are only three basic Swarams in Yajur Veda.

Hrasva (short letters), Dheergha (long letters) and Pluta (letters with three or more maatra) are the three kinds of Kaalaa (time duration for letters).

Pluta is also relevant in normal Sanskrit texts, but is more used in   
Veda recital since Maatra the base for recital is three or more maatras.   
Pluta is applicable only to the **vowel sound ‘a’,’i’ or ‘u’** of a letter.

UdAtta is rendered in the swaram of Nishada (Swaram ‘Ni’ in Music) or   
Gandhara (Swaram ‘ga’ in Music.) **(Refer to Article on Sanskrit Letters)**

AnudAtta is rendered in the swaram note of Dhaivata (Swaram ‘da” in Music)   
or Rishaba (Swaram ‘Ri’ or Re in Music).

Swarita is rendered in the swaram note Sadja (Swaram ‘sa’ in Music),   
Madhyama ((Swaram ‘Ma’ in Music), or Panchama (Swaram ‘Pa’ in Music).

If a beginner relates the Vedic swaras to the Musical Notes, it becomes   
easy to learn and avoid early mistakes.

**Let us put it simply; we normally render Krisha Yajur Veda in the musical note “Ri”, “Ga” and “Ma” (or Pa)** that corresponds to UdAtta, AnudAtta and Swarita in normal course. When we open our mouth and speak normally the sound emanates or vibrates in a pitch that is equal to Gandhara.

(the swaram ‘Ga’ in music).

It would take a good practice to render the recital of Veda with “da”,”ni” “sa”   
at the higher pitch of one’s voice. Please listen to some renderings on the Internet where high pitch is used for the Veda recital; this is where   
“da”,”ni” “sa” equivalent notes are used for udAtta, anudAtta and swarita.   
(as per Sage Paanini’s rule)

**Lets us ponder… what a great system they have evolved to recite Vedas.   
We should pray and thank all the great sages!! Please also note that during Vedic recital/functions, we also touch our head during nyasam to remember (being thankful) the Rishi (who gave or compiled the mantra) by uttering their name for the respective Mantras, PraSna, Slokas etc.**

## Marking Conventions

When Swaras are marked in books, the swaram marks are placed as follows:

1. When it is single akshara, the swara sign is marked above or below that letter directly whether it is Swarita, AnudAtta or Dheerga Swarita.
2. When it is a Conjuct or joint letters, the Swarm is marked below or above the second part/last part of that Conjunct which represents the vowel sound.

This convention has a clear logic based on how the swaram is rendered   
which is explained below:

### Swarams of Single Akshara/Letter:

While rendering Veda, each letter must be clearly uttered along with the Swara and with the Maatra scale for the same. When a single akshara is marked with the a swaram like

**aÉý, Müý, uÉÏý,** க**…3,** க**…,** வீ**…, M–, K–, pzý**

We increase our pitch to match the Swaritam or reduce our pitch to match a anudAtta and this change does not happen instantly, but **happens progressively and felt very clearly only at the time of completion.**

**This is why many teachers call it as slide referred in PS 1-47 quoted above.**

The effect of the anudAtta is given when we come to the end of the letter.   
If it is a Dheerga letter, the effect is towards the middle of vowel sound of that letter. In the aforesaid example, the lower note

of ‘Vee’ is chanted in the second part of ve**e** (ie in “E”).

In Dheerga Swaritam, like lÉÉÿ, நா‡, dx˜, the effect of Dheerga swaritam   
is more clear when we utter the **‘aa’** in the **‘na’**.

AuÉþ uÉý£üÉUÿÇ | AuÉþ ´ÉÉåýiÉÉUÿÇ | rÉSè pÉÔýiÉÇ ÆrÉŠý pÉurÉÿÇ |

அவ**†** வ**…**க்தார**‡**ம் | அவ**†** ஶ்ரோ**…**தார**‡**ம் |யத்பூ**…4**தம் **Æ**யச்ச**…** ப**4**வ்ய**‡**ம் **|**

Ap— p–°xk˜I | Ap— ¥öqx–Zxk˜I | jb§h¢–ZI Æj¶– hpõ˜I |

When a short Anuswaram has Dheerga Swaritam, the effect of the dheerga swaritam is felt more towards the uttering of the ‘M’ in the Anuswaram.

Note: In Sanskrit, Anuswaram has a dot and the swaram marking appears on top of that letter. In Tamil and Malayalam the letter is represented as two and the marking may appear above the letter before ‘M’. The reader should remember the ‘M’ sound is the integral part of the Anuswara aksharam. Please note that in Malayalam, it may be represented differently if old lipi or based on which font is followed.

### Swarams of Joint Letters

When we raise our pitch to swarita, it becomes more pronounced in the second part only. While reciting the ´Éþ, **Ÿ¢ó**†, **öq**—, we feel the effect of the swarita only while completing the ‘ra’. We cannot recite/utter “Sra” together in swarita without stress.

Similarly while reciting the word, sya, xrÉý in AnudAtta, we start our descend of pitch after x,(xÉç s) and is achieved fully only when uttering the rÉ (ya).

We cannot fully render the ‘sya” as a whole in lower swaram smoothly or   
without break.

This is the reason for marking the **second part of the letter with swaram in books.** The thumb rule is that the swaram should be chanted only at the end of a compound letter where a full letter/Vowel sound is represented.

When we continuously render a full word in lower note (anudAtta),   
It appears as if the effect of the lower note takes effects from the first part of a letter and extends till the last “AnudAtta”

e.g.

mÉëýuÉåýmÉÉýlÉÉrÉþ qÉ×ýirÉuÉåÿ | AýirÉÉýzÉýlÉÉSþiÉÏ-mÉÉýlÉÉý±ýŠ EýaÉëÉiÉç

mÉÉýuÉýqÉÉýlÉÏ-xxuÉýxirÉrÉþlÉÏÈ ||, xÉÉýzÉýlÉÉýlÉýzÉýlÉå AýÍpÉ |   
ப்ர**…**வே**…**பா**…**னாய**†** ம்***ரு*…**த்யவே**‡** **|**

அ**…**த்யா**…**ஶ**…**னா-த**†3**தீபா**…**னா**…**த்**3**ய**…**ச்ச உ**…**க்**3**ராத்

பா**…**வ**…**மா**…**னீஸ் ஸ்வ**…**ஸ்த்யய**†**னீ**:** ||ஸா**…**ஶ**…**னா**…**ன**…**ஶ**…**னே அ**…**பி**4 ||**

öe–¥p–ex–dxj— i£–Zõ¥p˜ |

A–Zõx–q–dxb—Zz-ex–dx–bõ–¶ D–öMxZ§ ;

ex–p–ix–dz sþû–sëõj—dzJ || sx–q–dx–d–q–¥d A–hy |

In these lines, the (long) Dheerga letters and joint letters with anudAtta which follow another anudAtta will have complete effect being recited in the lower swaram.

**Important Note: The Swaram has full effect only on the Vowel sound   
of the letter.**

**Note:** A beginner to Veda, while reading in Tamil tends to look at அஸ்ய…   
as அஸ்+ய…**;** if it is rendered as அஸ்+ய…**,** there is a break effect;   
the descend of swaram to ய…**,** will be abrupt and rendering is not smooth**.** அஸ்ய is அ **+** ஸ்ய (a conjuct Consonant or joint letter).   
After அ is uttered, we start to descend in the letter ஸ்ய after uttering ஸ்**,** then the effect of rendering becomes correct.   
The students shall initially observe the Guru as to how the joint letters are rendered with swaram. **(Also see Section 1.10)**

## Pracaya: (mÉëcÉrÉ) before UdAttam

The Word Pracaya means accumulation, gathering, collection,   
difference of the terms in a progression. So, when a number of   
aksharas/letters are recited together as a collection in same note/accent/  
swara scale, they are termed Pracaya.

As per Vedic recital rule, at the start of a Padam or a Vedic Statement till an udAttam (or a Swaritam) occurs all previous letters **are marked as anudAttam** and rendered in a same note together.

### Pracaya: (mÉëcÉrÉ) after Swaritam

Scholars traditionally call the accumulation of Swaras after a Swarita also as Pracaya. In a Vedic Book, there will be no swaram marking for this Pracaya since it occurs after a Swaritam.

**Pracaya is recognised as a type of Swara in Swara SikShA.**

Pracaya is considered as a variant of Swaram by some Schools.   
Some Schools take it as a rule of how Swaram is acquired by letters in   
some instances. But readers must note that in practice we tend to give   
different effect to the letters marked (or unmarked) in Pracaya.

## Sannatara as defind in PA

### Definition

Book1 Ch 2 40 – when anudAtta vowel(s) (with Padam perspective)   
followed by udAtta or Swarita, they become sannatara which is rendered lower than anudAtta. This is similar to the example given in the Pracaya before udAtta. So, Panini in his work clearly recognises the Pracaya beofre udAtta (or Swarita) as **Sannatara.   
The convention in rendering is that this Sannatara is recited in a   
swara note lower than anudAtta as per Scholars.**

## EkaSruti as defined in PA

### Definition

Book 1 Ch 2 39 – When words are glued together, then the anudAtta   
accents (here the reference is with respect to Padams) or letters, become **ekaSruti** if they are preceded by a swarita and are pronounced monotonuously.   
This is a distinction that pAnini brings in for the **Pracaya after Swaritam** and **defines it as EkaSruti.**

**The convention in rendering is that ekaSruti is rendered in a swara   
note lower than udAtta as per Scholars. But differences are also   
found between Schools.**

**PS 21-10 – “**[Of](javascript:ci(895,'of')) [grave](javascript:ci(895,'grave'))(anudAtta) [syllables](javascript:ci(895,'syllables')) [following](javascript:ci(895,'following')) [a](javascript:ci(895,'a')) [circumflex](javascript:ci(895,'circumflex'))(Swarita) [in](javascript:ci(895,'in')) [saṃhitA](javascript:ci(895,'sa431Ehit0101'))  [there](javascript:ci(895,'there')) [is](javascript:ci(895,'is')) [pracaya](javascript:ci(895,'pracaya')), [having](javascript:ci(895,'having')) [the](javascript:ci(895,'the')) [tone](javascript:ci(895,'tone')) [of](javascript:ci(895,'of')) [acute](javascript:ci(895,'acute')) (udAtta).

**PS 21-11 -** [**But**](javascript:ci(895,'but'))[**not**](javascript:ci(895,'not'))[**when**](javascript:ci(895,'when'))[**an**](javascript:ci(895,'an'))[**acute**](javascript:ci(895,'acute')) **(udAtta)**[**or**](javascript:ci(895,'or'))[**circumflex**](javascript:ci(895,'circumflex')) **(Swarita)**[**follows**](javascript:ci(895,'follows'))**.**

The reading of Rule 10 and 11 together refers that if, notes other than udAtta or Swarita follow the Swarita, (which are unmarked like udAttam) then it becomes EkaSruti at note lower than udAtta; similar to the teachings of Panini. **(Refer Para 1.1.3 Rule PS 1-44** [Or](javascript:ci(895,'or')) [the](javascript:ci(895,'the')) [part](javascript:ci(895,'part')) [following](javascript:ci(895,'following')) [is](javascript:ci(895,'is')) [uttered](javascript:ci(895,'uttered')) [in](javascript:ci(895,'in')) [a](javascript:ci(895,'a')) [lower](javascript:ci(895,'lower')) [tone](javascript:ci(895,'tone')).**)**

## Examples of Sannatara/Pracaya

Some examples, where a set of anudAttams that come before udAtta that we come across in normal Vedic recital are given below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| xÉÉýzÉýlÉÉýlÉýzÉýlÉå AýÍpÉ  ஸா**…**ஶ**…**னா**…**ன**…**ஶ**…**னே அ**…**பி**4**  sx–q–dx–d–q–¥d A–hy | All letters marked in Blue are a set of anudAtta swarams applying Pracaya rule till udAtta ‘nE’.  Blue marking is Sannatara as per PA. We tend to recite the Sannatara in a note lower than anudAtta.  It should be noted that ‘Sa’ before ‘nE’ is an anudAttam for which the note of regular anudAttam is applied; so you hear that it is being recited slightly higher than pracaya.  But after ‘nE’ (udAtta) is recited, the ‘a’ in aBi is rendered in regular anudAtta note. |
| xÉÑýmÉëýeÉÉýxiuÉqÉÉ-zÉÉÿxiÉå  ஸு**…**ப்ர**…**ஜா**…**ஸ்த்வமா-ஶா**‡**ஸ்தே  s¡–öe–Rx–sëûix-qx˜¥së | As as notes above. Pracaya applied/appears till udAtta ‘stvam’  Blue marking is Sannatara as per PA.  “jA” will get regular anudAttam note and recited higher than first two letters. |
| AýzÉýlÉýrÉÉý qÉ×ýirÉÑUåýuÉ  அ**…**ஶ**…**ன**…**யா**…** ம்***ரு*…**த்யுரே**…**வ  A–q–d–jx– i£–Zõ¡¥k–p | As per notes above. Till ‘mRu”  Blue marking is Sannatara as per PA.  Pracaya as per some Schools.  The swara is adjusted to anudAtta once mRu is reached since following ‘tyu’ is udAttam. |

## Examples of EkaSruti:

**Some typical examples are:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| aÉ–hÉmÉþÌiÉóè WûuÉÉqÉWåû Mü–ÌuÉÇ  க**…3**ணப**†**தி**óè** ஹவாமஹே க**…**விம்  M–Ye—Zyóè tpxi¥t K–pyI | After the (pa) Swaritam marked in Yellow. The following letters without swaram marked in brownish grey is EkaSruti as per PA. But still referred as Pracaya by Scholars/some classical texts. We tend to recite the EkaSruti part in a note/swara scale lower than UdAtta but we descend fully to anudAtta for ka |
| UÉ–rÉxmÉÉåwÉÉ– rÉeÉþqÉÉlÉxrÉ xÉliÉÑ  ரா**…**யஸ்போஷா**…** யஜ**†**மானஸ்ய ஸந்து ||  kx–j¥sðxrx– jR—ixdsõ sÇ¡ || | Similar to above example. EkaSruti carries till end of the Ruk after Swaritam ‘ja’. Here the Pracaya (EkaSruti) is not followed by any UdAtta/Swarita. So, it may be recited in the same note as UdAtta. PS 21-11 referred in 1.6.1 |
| lÉqÉÉå– ÌWûUþhrÉ oÉÉWûuÉå xÉålÉÉ–lrÉåþ  நமோ**…** ஹிர**†**ண்ய பா**3**ஹவே ஸேனா**…**ன்யே**†**  d¥ix– tyk—Yõ gxt¥p ¥sdx–¥dõ— | After ‘ra’ Swaritam, we tend to recite the EkaSruti in a swara note lower than UdAttA. Since there is a word pause, we start with ‘se’ in a note lower than anudAttam before ‘nA’ so as to rightly raise the swaram for ‘nyE’.  The Padam for SenAnyE is SE pracaya, nA anudAttam followed by Swaritam nyE (dheerga swaritam in Pada paatam). So, you very clearly hear during recital that after bAhavE the se of sEnAnyE is recited at note lower than nA which is anudAttam indicating it is pracaya. |
| C–qÉÇ qÉåþ aÉÇaÉå rÉqÉÑlÉå xÉUxuÉÌiÉ– zÉÑiÉÑþÌSì–  இ**…**மம் மே**†** க**3**ங்கே**3** யமுனே ஸரஸ்வதி**…** ஶுது**†**த்**3**ரி**…**  C–iI ¥i— MI¥M ji¡¥d sksûZy– q¡Z¡—öby– | In this example after swaritam ‘mE’ the ekaSruti part is rendered till sva in a note lower than udAtta but as ti is reached, we descend to anudAtta. |

**Note for Students: When Guru teaches kindly observe the movement/sliding of notes (swaras) carefully. The level of the Swara   
change may be distinct or not so distinct based on the school of rendering.**

## Valid combinations of Swaras

In Krishna Yajur Veda, the letters/aksharas with different Swaras follow one another. But there are some rules. This following table may help a beginner to understand the combination of Swaras in **two successive letters:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| When the current letter is or has **(see below)** | The next letter can have the following Swaras. | | | |
|  | **AnudAtta** | **UdAtta** | **Swarita** | **Dheerga Swarita** |
| AnudAtta (lower note) | Yes (no variation of Swara) | Yes. Variation | Yes. Variation | Yes. Variation |
| UdAtta (medium Note) | Yes. Variation | Yes (no variation of Swara) | Yes. Variation | Yes. Variation |
| Swarita (high note) | Yes. Variation | Yes. Variation | No | No |
| Dheerga Swarita | Yes. Variation | Yes. Variation | No | No |

Out of the sixteen possible combinations of Swaras, four combinations do not occur as a rule. That is a **Swaritam will never be followed by another Swaritam or Dheerga Swaritham** and in the same way, a **Dheerga Swaritam will never be followed by another Dheerga Swaritham or Swaritam.**

Now out of the remaining 12, two combinations, **AnudAtta followed by another AnudAtta** and **UdAtta followed by another UdAtta** are not really variations of Swaras. Leaving these two, there are **10 different combinations of Swaras** between successive letters/aksharas. This can be considered like the concept of “Dasavita gamagas” in Music for variating notes/swaras.

**Note:** In Krishna Yajur Veda Samhita, sometimes two successive letters are marked with Dheerga Swarita and Swarita Combination (Kampa Swara).   
Since two Upper notes cannot be rendered together, the first the Dheerga Swaritam is recited as it is, the same is rendered as a AnudAtta (lower note)   
by extending the letter by one Maatra and then the next Dheerga Swaritam   
and Swaritam is rendered. This is a distinct recital technique since   
two swaritams cannot be rendered together. Thus, the combination given   
in the above table stands valid. Examples of Kampa Swaram are given in   
the Article on Padam Paatam and Swara flow.

**Notes:** Take three- letters -combination words of the above with two swarams present and check the tone/pitch of your voice to say that you have learnt the slide and the shift from one Swaram to other is not abrupt.   
Remember, it is practice that makes one perfect.   
**Our Gurus are struggling/working hard for us to get it right.**

## Conceptual Explanation of Sliding of Swaras

We give below an example of sliding between short and long letters for anudAttam and Swaritam when there is no pause or space between words   
and the letters are next to each other in a single word.

### Sliding to udAttam from a short anudAttam letter

Let us take the word **asya** with **ya** in anudAttam followed by an udAttam.

The Components of this word is ‘a’ udAttam, ‘s’ udAttam, y =udAttam and   
the ‘**a**’ of ya in anudAttam. (y half maatra+ a half maatra) = ya one maatraa.

The recital of a+s+y is in udAttam note. Now the descend starts at the end of contact of tongue after ‘y’ the slide it not entirely downwards but must be raised to meet, the upcoming udAttam.

The recital or utterance of ‘a’ will be as follows in a maatra scale of half.

**Half-Maatraa of vowel sound ‘a’ in ‘ya’**

### Sliding to udAttam from a long udAttam letter

Let us take the word as**yA** with yA in anudAttam followed by an udAttam.

The Components of this word is ‘a’ udAttam ‘s’ udAttam y =udAttam and   
the ‘**A**’ of yA in anudAttam. yA = 2 maatraas (y half maatraa + A one and half maatraa). The recital of a+s+y is in udAttam note. Now the descend starts at the end of contact of tongue after ‘y’ the slide it not entirely downwards but must be raised to meet, the upcoming udAttam.

The recital or utterance of ‘A’ will be as follows in a maatra scale of one and a half.

**One and half Maatraa time scale of ‘A’ of yA**

**Here the descent will be more pronounced due to length of swara ‘A’.**

### Sliding of Swaritam for a short letter

Let us take the word as**ya** with ya in Swaritam followed by an udAttam.

The Components of this word is ‘a’ udAttam ‘s’ udAttam y =udAttam and   
the ‘a’ of ya in Swaritam.

The recital of a+s+y is in udAttam note. Now the ascent starts at the end of contact of tongue after ‘y’ the slide it not entirely upwards but must be lowered   
to meet, the upcoming udAttam.

The recital or utterance of ‘**a**’ will be as follows in a maatra scale of half.

**Half-Maatraa of vowel sound ‘a’ in ‘ya’**

### Sliding of Swaritam for a long letter

Let us take the word as**yA** with yA in Swaritam followed by an udAttam.

The Components of this word is ‘a’ udAttam ‘s’ udAttam y =udAttam and   
the ‘A’ of yA in Swaritam.

The recital of a+s+y is in udAttam note. Now the ascent starts at the end of contact of tongue after ‘y’ the slide it not entirely upwards but must be lowered   
to meet, the upcoming udAttam.

The recital or utterance of ‘A’ will be as follows in a maatra scale of one and a half.

**One and half Maatraa time scale of ‘A’ of yA.   
Here the ascent will be more prominent due to length of swara ‘A’.**

**Notes:** The slide may not be symmetrical always. This is for a basic understanding. The occurrence of pause will slightly vary the slide.   
You should carefully follow the swara reflections in Guru’s teachings and his recital. Swara slide will vary based on the formation of Swaras in specific mantra or statement. In Dheerga Swarita, the variation will be more pronounced due to elongation of the Swara. The Curves are explained above will be higher or lower.

## The Swara notes with its levels

The basic swaras anudAttam, udAttam, Swaritam with the variants of Sannatara, EkaSruti and Dheerga Swaritam has different levels of accent/swara effect which is given below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lowest | Sannatara/Pracaya before udAttam | Lower than anudAttam\* |
| Lower | anudAttam of long letter | Lower than anudAttam\* |
| Low | anudAttam of short letter | anudAttam |
| EkaSruti | Normal in one note | Lower than udAttam |
| Normal | udAttam any type of letter | Normal udAttam |
| high | Swaritam of short letters | Normal Swaritam |
| Little higher | Swaritam of long letters | Little higher reach\* |
| higher | Dheerga Swaritam of long letters after anudAttam | Still higher reach\* |
| Highest | Swaritam of long letters with Dheerga Swaritam after udAttam | Highest possible reach |

‘\*’indicates the levels may be same depending on the SikShA and practices.

The level of Swara effect has to be realised by Practice over a period of time. The levels given above are conceptual based on theory.   
Some Vedic schools would adhere to their scheme of producing the Swara effect. Kindly use these as guidelines to bring in distinct variation with due practice. Kindly follow the teaching style of your Guru.

## Normal patterns of Swaram flow in a Vedic Statement:

**Main rule is that if there is an udAttam, the swaram prior to that is an anudAttam and the swaram next to this udAttam shall be Swaritam.**

**The udAttam becomes the prime determinant of marking Swaram.**

**Note:** The flow of swarams in vaakyam/mantra is based on the joining of words with due consideration to the Udatta occurrence.   
Interested readers are requested to read our Article on Pada Paatam   
and Swara Flow (Article No 11)

### The start is a Pracaya or Sannatara,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| xÉÉÇ–aÉ–ëWû–hrÉåwÉçOèûrÉÉþ rÉeÉiÉå |  ஸா**…**ங்க்**3**ர**…**ஹ**…**ண்யேஷ்ட்யா**†** யஜதே  sxI–öM–t–¥Yõræõx— jR¥Z | | Here NyE is udAttam. All the start letters “sAngraha” at the start of the statement are marked in Pracaya(being Sannatara). But ha is anudAttam which should get its place with right note. |
| xÉÑ–mÉë–eÉÉ–xiuÉqÉÉ-zÉÉÿxiÉå |  ஸு**…**ப்ர**…**ஜா**…**ஸ்த்வமா-ஶா**‡**ஸ்தே |  s¡–öe–Rx–sëûix-qx˜¥së | | Here stva is udAttam. All the start letters “suprajA” at the start of the statement are marked in Pracaya (being Sannatara). “jA” as anudAttam should get its note correctly. |
| xÉ–qÉçÆuÉ–jxÉ–U qÉå–uÉÉ uÉþÂlkÉå |  ஸ**…**ம்**Æ**வ**…**த்**2**ஸ**…**ர மே**…**வா வ**†**ருந்தே**4** |  s–IÆp–a§s–k ¥i–px p—k¡¥Ê | | Here “ra” is udAttam. All the start letters “samvathsa” at the start of the statement are marked in Pracaya(being Sannatara).”sa” before ra should get its right anudAttam note. |

### The start is an anudAttam (due to following udAttam)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ÍzÉ–uÉÉÌ…¡ûþËU§É– iÉÉƒ¡ÓûþÂ– qÉÉ ,  ஶி**…**வாங்கி**†3**ரித்ர**…** தாங்கு**†**ரு**…** மா  qy–pxO§-My—kyöZ– Zx´¡—k¡– ix | Si is anudAttam. vA is udAttam and ‘gi’ is Swaritam.  ‘ri’ is EkasRuti. ‘tra’ is also EkasRuti but it acquires anudAttam before udAttam tA. |
| A–xÉÉæ rÉÉåþ ÅuÉ–xÉmÉïþÌiÉ– lÉÏsÉþaÉëÏuÉÉå–  அ**…**ஸௌ யோ**†** **Å**வ**…**ஸர்ப**†**தி**…** நீல**†**க்**3**ரீவோ**…**  A–s¦ ¥jx— „p–sªe—Zy–  dzm—öMz¥px– | ‘a’ is anudAttam. sau is udAttam and ‘yO’ is Swaritam. Va is anudAttam before sa udAttam and irpa Swaritam. “ti” is ekasruti, but acquires anudAttam to support udAttam ‘nI’ ; la is ensuing Swaritam and grIvo is ekasruti. |

### 

### If the start is udAttam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| lÉqÉþxiÉå ÂSì qÉ–lrÉuÉþ  நம**†**ஸ்தே ருத்**3**ர ம**…**ன்யவ**†**  di—¥së k¡öb i–dõp— | Statement starts with ‘na’ in udAttam so ‘ma’ is Swaritam.  ‘te rudra’ is EkaSruti.  “manyava” follows a standard set with anudAttam, udAttam and Swaritam |
| mÉËUþ iÉå– kÉluÉþlÉÉå Wåû–ÌiÉU–xqÉÉlÉç  பரி**†** தே**…** த**4**ன்வ**†**னோ ஹே**…**திர**…**ஸ்மான்  eky— ¥Z– cdû—¥dx  ¥t–Zyk–sôx© | Statement starts with ‘pa’ in udAttam so ‘ri’ is Swaritam.  ‘te is anudAttam because of upcoming udAttam ‘dha’  ‘no’ is ekasruti; ‘he’ and ‘ti’ are both anudAttam; smAn is udAttam. |

### The variant to Rule 12.2 and 12.3 above

1. **udAttam need not always be followed by Swaritam if that letter after udAttam is followed by another udAttam then it becomes U+ AD+U**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ÍzÉ–uÉålÉ– uÉcÉþxÉÉ iuÉÉ– ,  ஶி**…**வேன**…** வச**†**ஸா த்வா**…**  qy–¥pd– pP—sx Zûx– | ‘Si’ is anudAttam, vE udAttam; ‘**~~na’~~** should be Swaritam in normal flow. But it is not but ‘na’ acquires anudAttam because of following udAttam ‘va’ |
| lÉqÉ–**:** zÉÏÍbÉëþrÉÉrÉ cÉ– zÉÏprÉÉþrÉ  நம**…**ஶ் ஶீக்**4**ரி**†**யாய ச**…** ஶீப்**4**யா**†**ய  diJ– qzöNy—jxj P– qzhõx—j | na udAttam; ~~‘~~**~~ma’~~** should be Swaritam in normal flow. But it is not but ‘ma’ acquires anudAttam because of following udAttam ‘ShI’. yAya and ya are ekasruti after Swaritams Gri and byA. ‘ca’ is anudAttam before udAttam ShI |

1. **udAttam can be followed by one other udAttam**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A–xÉÉæ rÉxiÉÉ–qÉëÉå AþÂ–hÉ ,  அ**…**ஸௌ யஸ்தா**…**ம்ரோ அ**†**ரு**…**ண  A–s¦ jsëx–¥öix A—k¡–Y | ‘a’ is anudAttam. ‘sau’ is udAttam. The following ‘ya’ is also udAttam. (based on Padam and also Vaakya flow) Still sthA (does not become Swaritam) remains anudAttam because upcoming mrO is udAttam |
| A–eÉ LMüþmÉÉ–- SÒSþaÉÉiÉç mÉÑ–UxiÉÉÿiÉç  அ**…**ஜ ஏக**†**பா**…**-து**3**த**†3**கா**3**த் பு**…**ரஸ்தா**‡**த் |  A–R GK—ex–b¡b—MxZ§  e¡–ksëx˜Z§ | | ‘a’ is anudAttam. ‘ja’ is udAttam. The following ‘ae’ is also udAttam. (based on Padam and also Vaakya flow) ‘ka’ is Swaritam Still pA (does not become Swaritam) remains anudAttam because upcoming du is udAttam |

1. **But there can be a number of udAttams formed due to sandhi rules**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **T.S.1.2.11.1**  UÉrÉýÈ mÉëåwÉå pÉaÉÉþrÉý ,  ராய**…:** ப்ரேஷே ப**4**கா**†3**ய  kxj–J ¥öe¥r hMx—j | rA is udAttam; ya which should become swaritam in terms becomes anudAttam because of following prE (which is prA+i), ‘She’ udAttam and ‘Ba’ udAtta.  gA is Swaritam in normal flow. |
| **T.S.1.8.1.1**  qÉÑýgcÉåqÉqÉóèWûþxÉÈ  மு**…**ஞ்சேமம**óè** ஹ**†**ஸ**:**  i¡–¥ºiióèt—sJ | mu is anudAttam because of following injE (which is inja+i), ‘ma’ udAttam and ‘m+a(gm)’ ma(gm) is also udAtta.  ha is Swaritam in normal flow. |

1. **If Swaritam occurs the following pattern can be**
   1. **EkaSruti followed by udAttam or Swaritam**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ASèkrÉþuÉÉåcÉ-SÍkÉuÉ–£üÉ mÉëþjÉ–qÉÉå  அத்**3**த்**4**ய**†**வோச-த**3**தி**4**வ**…**க்தா ப்ர**†**த**…2**மோ  AÆõ—¥pxP-bcyp–°x öe—a–¥ix | ‘a’ at start udAttam. ‘ddhya’ swaritam. “vocadadhi is ekasruti then followed by a standard set of anudAttm (va) udAttam(ktA) swaritam (pra).  But dadhi is to be rendered as pracaya as it is a part of that padam  adhivaktA where a,dhi,va are all marked in anudAttam. Va is regular anudAttam. |

* 1. **anudAttam after Swaritam**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| rÉjÉÉþ lÉ–xxÉuÉï–ÍqÉ-‹aÉþS  யதா**†2** ந**…**ஸ் ஸர்வ**…**மிஜ்-ஜக**†3**த**3**  jax— d–sþªp–iy-¸M—b | ‘ya’ at start udAttam. ‘thA’ swaritam. ‘na’ is anudAttam since following sa of sarvam is udAttam. |

* 1. **udAttam after Swaritam if the first swaritam is formed due to Swara Rule.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **T.S. 1.3.14.3**  iÉuÉÉåý irÉþzrÉÉqÉþ  தவோ**…** த்ய**†**ஶ்யாம**†**  Z¥px– Zõ—qõxi— | vO is anudAttam. The ‘tya’ swaritam is formed by a combination of ti (udAttam and a anudAttam) SyA in normal course is a udAttam and the following ma is again swaritam.  This formation occurs when swaritam is formed due to sandhi rules. Refer Pada Paatam Article |

* 1. **anudAttam after Swaritam if the second swaritam is formed due to Swara Rule.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **T.S.2.2.5.4**  LýuÉ iÉåþeÉýxurÉþ³ÉÉýS  ஏ…வ தே†ஜ…ஸ்வ்ய†ன்னா…த3  G–p ¥Z—R–s§põ—Ëx–b | ‘ae’ is anudAttam; va udAttam. Then ‘te’ gets swaritam.  Ja is again anudAtam. svI (udAttam) and ‘a’ (anudAttam) of annAda forms svya as swaritam due to Sandhi rule. |

The normal formal/regular order is anudAttam, udAttam and Swaritam;   
normally but not necessarily with ekaSruti. This is like a Set.

## Special words and Padams

### Words/Padams without udAttam

There are words/Padams which we come across without udAttam; these words have pracaya, udAttam and Swaritam due to the grammatical formation of these words. This finds a special place in PA and are normally formed words with Swaritam with conjunct consonants of **y, l, v** after an anudAttam.  
Some examples are given below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ÍzÉ–uÉÉ zÉþU–urÉÉþ rÉÉ iÉuÉ– iÉrÉÉþ  ஶி**…**வா ஶ**†**ர**…**வ்யா**†** யா தவ**…** தயா  qy–px q—k–põx— jx Zp– Zjx— | urÉÉ, வ்யா, põx— is a Swaritam formed after anudAttam anudAttam ‘ra’. The padam is Sa pracaya, ra anudAttam and vyA Swaritam. Note that Sa has acquired a Swaritam afer udAttam vA of ShivA |
| xÉuÉÉïÿ¶É rÉÉiÉÑkÉÉ–lrÉþÈ |  ஸர்வா**‡**ஶ்ச யாதுதா**…4**ன்ய**†:** |  sªpx˜Ò jxZ¡cx–dõ—J | | lrÉþÈ, ன்ய**†:,** dõ—J is a Swaritam formed after anudAttam dhA. yA and tu are pracaya; but they have not acquired swaram. |
| eÉlÉåþÅÍpÉSìÉå–WÇû qÉþlÉÑ–wrÉÉÿ¶ÉUÉþqÉÍxÉ |  ஜனே**†Å**பி**4**த்**3**ரோ**…**ஹம் ம**†**னு**…**ஷ்யா**‡**ஶ்-சரா**†**மஸி |  R¥d— „hy¥öbx–tI  i—d¡–rõx˜Òkx—isy | | wrÉÉÿ, ஷ்யா**‡**, rõx˜ is formed after anudAttam nu.  Ma is pracaya but has acquired Swaritam after udAttam ham. |
| lÉqÉþÈ MüÉ–šÉþrÉ cÉ lÉÏ–mrÉÉþrÉ cÉ–  நம**†:** கா**…**ட்யா**†**ய ச நீ**…**ப்யா**†**ய ச**…** **,**  di—J Kx–Uõx—j P dz–eõx—j P–  kindly note that there are number of such words in anuvAkam 7 of Rudram itself. | šÉ, mrÉÉ, ட்யா, ட்யா, Uõx, eõx  are Swaritams respectively formed after anudAttam MüÉ, lÉÏ, கா, நீ, Kx, dz. These two words do not have pracaya/sannatara. |

**Swara Rule:** The Swaritam formed in such words as last letter does not give up its Swaritam for an upcoming udAttam. These Swaritams are called “**nityA”** in technical term. These must be rendered firmly during recital.

If you see the first example, zÉþU–urÉÉþ rÉÉ , ஶ**†**ர**…**வ்யா**†** யா, q—k–põx— jx

The vyA does not acquire anudAttam before following yA which is udAttam.

The yA should not be misconstrued as ekasruti and it will retain its udAttam   
note while rendering.   
These types of words may give up its Swaritam at end due to Sandhi of words   
or formation of avagraha. These will be dealt in separate article later.

### Words with first letter as Swaritam

There are words which are formed with Swaritam as first letter due to Sandhi of component padams or grammar rule. Here such Swaritam must be rendered firmly. These Swaritams are also referred to as “**nityA”**

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| --- | --- |
| MümÉ–ÌSïlÉåþ cÉ– urÉÑþmiÉMåüzÉÉrÉ cÉ–  கப**…**ர்தி**3**னே**†** ச**…** வ்யு**†**ப்தகேஶாய ச**…**  Ke–ªby¥d— P– põ¡—eë¥Kqxj P– | Here the “vyu” is formed with a Sandhi of vi+upta; to be rendered firmly |
| §rÉÇþoÉMÇü ðrÉeÉÉqÉWåû  த்ர்ய**†**ம்ப**3**கம் **Æ**யஜாமஹே  öZõ—IgKI ÆjRxi¥t | Here the tri+ambakam forms tryambakam. Should not be heard as “tri”. Should be rendered firmly. |

Note: When Gurus ask you to render it firmly, we should not raise the ‘v’ or ‘try’ as Swaritam. Only ‘u’ and ‘a’ part should get Swaritam it has a short ascend and descend but should be distinctly heard as being firm.

### Words with udAttam and anudAttam as start

There are specific words/padams that start with an udAttam but followed by an anudAttam and then another udAttam. These are exceptions to normal rule as it is a part of the padam/word formation in itself. Let us see two common examples of these types of padams/words.

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| uÉlÉ–xmÉiÉþrÉÈ  வன**…**ஸ்பத**†**ய**:**  pd–sðZ—jJ | Here the word starts with va udAttam, followed by anudAttam ‘na’ as an exception, next again an udAttam ‘spa’. Then comes Swaritam ‘ta’ |
| oÉ×Wû–xmÉÌiÉþÈ  ப்**3ரு**ஹ**…**ஸ்பதி**†:**  g£t–sðZy—J | Here the word starts with BRu udAttam, followed by anudAttam ‘ha’ as an exception, next again an udAttam ‘spa’. Then comes Swaritam ‘ti’. While reading continuously, the first letter should not be construed as ekasruti. |

Note: the last possible letter of the previous word shall acquire anudAttam before this first letter udAttam.

Examples:

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| **Chamakam TS 4.7.5.1**  ÍxÉMüþiÉÉ¶É qÉå–**,** uÉlÉ–xmÉiÉþrÉ¶É qÉå–**,**  ஸிக**†**தாஶ்ச மே**…,** வன**…**ஸ்பத**†**யஶ்ச மே**…,**  syK—ZxÒ ¥i–**,** pd–sðZ—jÒ ¥i–**,** | Here ‘mE’ acquires anudAttam before the first letter udAttam va |
| rÉ¥É–lÉÏUç oÉ×Wû–xmÉÌiÉþ ÂYjÉÉqÉ–SÉÌlÉþ  யஜ்ஞ**…**னீர்-ப்**3*ரு***ஹ**…**ஸ்பதி**†**-ருக்தா**2**ம**…**தா**3**னி**†**  j¹–dzª g£t–sðZy—-  k¡K§axi–bxdy | Here “nIr” is an udAttam so the anudAttam falls on gjya. |
| (Udaka Shanti –a(gm)homuca mantrA)  **TS 2.3.13.1**  aÉ×–WåwuÉ–nxÉÉåwÉþkÉÏwÉÑ–, uÉlÉ–xmÉÌiÉþwÉÑ–,  க்**3*ரு*…**ஹேஷ்வ**…-**ப்**2**ஸோஷ**†**தீ**4**ஷு**…** வன**…**ஸ்பதி**†**ஷு**…**  M£–¥trû–¥fþxr—czr¡–pd–sðZy—r¡–, | Shu acquires anudAttam to support udAttam ‘va” |

## Vikrama concept

PS 19-1 says – “ [Where](javascript:ci(895,'where')) [a](javascript:ci(895,'a')) [syllable](javascript:ci(895,'syllable')) [of](javascript:ci(895,'of')) [low](javascript:ci(895,'low')) [tone](javascript:ci(895,'tone')) (anudAttam) [occurs](javascript:ci(895,'occurs'))  [between](javascript:ci(895,'between')) [two](javascript:ci(895,'two')) [circumflex](javascript:ci(895,'circumflex'))(Swaritam) [syllables](javascript:ci(895,'syllables')), [or](javascript:ci(895,'or')) [two](javascript:ci(895,'two')) [acute](javascript:ci(895,'acute'))(udAtta),  [or](javascript:ci(895,'or')) [two](javascript:ci(895,'two')) [of](javascript:ci(895,'of')) [which](javascript:ci(895,'which')) [either](javascript:ci(895,'either')) [one](javascript:ci(895,'one')) [is](javascript:ci(895,'is')) [acute](javascript:ci(895,'acute'))(udAtta) [and](javascript:ci(895,'and')) [the](javascript:ci(895,'the')) [other](javascript:ci(895,'other')) [circumflex](javascript:ci(895,'circumflex'))(Swarita),  [that](javascript:ci(895,'that')) [is](javascript:ci(895,'is')) [**Vikrama**](javascript:ci(895,'vikrama')).”

**Notes and Examples:**

1. If the anudAttam comes in between two Swaritams, it will be referred as **Vikrama.**

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| **T.S.2.2.5.4**  LýuÉ iÉåþeÉýxurÉþ³ÉÉýS  ஏ…வ தே†ஜ…ஸ்வ்ய†ன்னா…த3  G–p ¥Z—R–s§põ—Ëx–b | ‘te’ is swaritam. Ja is an anudAtam. Next svya is swaritam  Ja is vikrama in terms of swara between two Swaritams. |  |  |

1. If the anudAttam comes between two udAttams it will be Vikrama.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ÍzÉ–uÉålÉ– uÉcÉþxÉÉ iuÉÉ– ,  ஶி**…**வேன**…** வச**†**ஸா த்வா**…**  qy–¥pd– pP—sx Zûx– | vE udAttam; ‘na’ is anudAttam followed by udAttam ‘va’  ‘na’ is a vikrama in terms of swara coming between two udAttams. |

1. If the anudAttam comes between one udAttam and one Swaritam it will be Vikrama.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| rÉjÉÉþ lÉ–xxÉuÉï–ÍqÉ-‹aÉþS  யதா**†2** ந**…**ஸ் ஸர்வ**…**மிஜ்-ஜக**†3**த**3**  jax— d–sþªp–iy-¸M—b | ‘thA’ swaritam. ‘na’ is anudAttam s sa of sarvam is udAttam.  ‘na’ is vikrama in terms of swara coming between a Swaritam and udAttam. |  |  |

PS 19-2 says “According to Sage Kaudinya, when a Pracaya precedes the low tone/anudAttam.   
**Note:** The main advice given in classic text is **Vikrama shall be recited with a firm stress**.

**We have requested for translation of Swara SikShA and in future add additional concepts and rules once translation is available.**