**Basics of Veda Swaras   
and Vedic Recital-02**

**Dheerga Swaritam Contents**

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**Notes:**

1. We have started reference to Books like PrAtiSAkhyam, (English Translation and Comments by Mr. W.D Whitney), PAnini's AshtAdhyAyI published by Sindhu Charan Bose (originally by Indian Press Benaras in 1891), translated in English by Shri Chandra Vasu.

2. We are also trying to understand the works of VyAsa SIkshA and PAnini SIkshA with available English translation. In addition we have started reading of SIkShA material for JatA and Ghana Paatam which gives various specific Vedic recital and grammar rules.

Our Articles will keep undergoing periodical changes with reference our learning and understanding. We request readers to check for new versions uploaded in the **vedavms.in** website.

We note that PrAtiSAkhyA in his work (period much earlier to PAnini) has recorded the difference in application of grammar rules or different opinions of other Saints/Sages before his time. Some rules or differing opinions quoted in his work are great names like vAlmIki, ArtreyA, PauSkarasAdi, PlAkSi, KaundinyA, GautamA, SaityAyana, SamkRutya, UkhyA, KANDamAyanA, AgnivEShyA , PlAksAyanA, HaritA ,SAnkhAyanA,MimAmSA and few other Saints/Sages.

Abbreviations for reference will be used as below:

PrAtiSAkhyA - PS

PAnini's AshtAdhyAyI – PA

VyAsa SIkshA – VSI

PAnini SIkshA - PSI

**Version Notes: Version 0.4 dated August 31, 2020**

**Ref Previous Version 0.3 dated March 7, 2019**

1. SIkShA material reference has been additionally provided in two areas.   
   Minor representation and spelling changes have been made.  
   There has not been many significant additions/changes in this version.   
   The Tamil example texts have been replaced with Latha (Google’s) Tamil Font for better reading experience.  
   2. One or two Dheerga Swaritams were deleted or represented as Swaritam due to font conversion and proof reading oversight.   
   They have been deleted and correct examples have been provided in Tamil

# Veda Swaras - Dheerga Swaritam

## Introduction:

This document articulates the subject of basic conventions applicable to Dheerga Swaritam **in Krishna Yajur Veda only.** This Swara is rendered in the upper note like Swarita for twice the time (MAtra) scale applicable to the letter for which it is marked. **Please note that the upper note of dheerga swarita extension is made of the vowel part/sound of the letter in case of Consonants and Conjunct Consonants.**

**Explanation is given below**

1. xuÉÉWûÉÿ (swAha+ a , here after swAha “a” is raised one step up )
2. xuÉÉWûÉÿ: (swAha + a +ha , here after swAha “a” is rasied one step and “ha” of visargam is further raised , thus 2 steps up )
3. xuÉÉWûÉý (swAha + a , here after swAha “a” is lowered by one step )
4. xuÉÉWûÉýÈ (swAha + ha, here after swAha only “ha” is lowered by one step. letter “ha” of visargam ) . Please see the difference in exp 2 (2 steps up) and example 4 (only one step down of “ha” only)

**PS rule: “It is all a slide say teachers”. It means that the movement to upper or lower swaram is a slide. It should not be abrupt.**

The Dheergha Swarita is marked as **“ ‡ “** above the letter.   
This is an extension of Swarita only through elongation of time of rendering.

# Basic Rules for Dheerga Swarita in Krishna Yajur Veda

The Swaritam for an akshara/letter becomes elongated to or acquires Dheerga Swaritam under the following conditions/rules:

1. The akshara/letter is a **Dheerga Letter** (long) and it **has acquired Swaritam** (by Swara Principles) and **is followed by a Samyukta Akshara/letter** (Conjuct Consonant/Samyukata akshara a few examples like Sra, hya, Sya, bhya, kra, tya), then **Swaritam** becomes **Dheerga Swaritam**.
2. The mantra / statement (Ruk) ends with a long(dheerga) akshara with Swaritam (as per Swara Principles), that long akshara acquires Dheerga Swaritam.
3. The mantra /statement (Ruk) ends with an anuswAram (whether long or short) which has a Swaritam (higher note), then that anuswAram acquires a Dheerga Swaritam.
4. The mantra has a word with **dheerga (long) anuswAram** ( a few examples Taam, Vaam, ShAm,yAm, teem, naam ) **in the middle of the Ruk** ,   
   which has a Swaritam (higher note), then that dheerga (long) anuswAram acquires a Dheerga Swaritam. This an extension of Rule 1 only.

**Note:** There are exceptions to this rule where the Mantra has been taken   
from other Vedas like Ruk, Sama and Atharva Veda.

**Note:** Under each head we have tried to provide a number of examples.   
The reader is requested to go through the normal Suktams to analyse each of these examples. All examples given here are taken from books already uploaded by us in our website “www.vedavms.in”.

## Dheerga Swaritam before Conjuct Consonants (joint letters)

### Examples in Sanskrit

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Examples** | **Examples** |
| aÉýhÉÉlÉÉÿliuÉÉ aÉýhÉmÉþÌiÉóè | ÎxjÉýUæ-U…¡æûÿ-xiÉÑ¸ÒýuÉÉóè |
| lÉqÉÉåý ÌlÉwÉýÌ…¡ûhÉåÿ xiÉåýlÉÉlÉÉÇý mÉiÉþrÉåý | lÉqÉþ AÉurÉÉýÍkÉlÉÏÿprÉÉå |
| lÉqÉÉåý uÉëÉiÉåÿprÉÉå | lÉqÉÉåý UjÉåÿprÉÉåý |
| lÉqÉýÈ xÉålÉÉÿprÉ | MüýqÉÉïUåÿprÉ¶É uÉÉåý |
| lÉqÉþÈ mÉÑýÎgeÉ¹åÿprÉÉå | lÉqÉÉåÿ ¾ûýxuÉÉrÉþ cÉ |
| lÉqÉÉåÿ erÉåý¸ÉrÉþ | lÉqÉÉåÿ ¾SýrrÉÉþrÉ cÉ (**please note it is not “hRudayaaya cha”, but “hradayaaya cha”)** |
| rÉuÉÉÿ¶É qÉåý**,** qÉÉwÉÉÿ¶É qÉåý**,** ÌiÉsÉÉÿ¶É qÉå**,** | AÉalÉÏÿkÉëÇ cÉ qÉå, |
| mÉÑUÉåýQûÉzÉÉÿ¶É qÉå**,** | ÅWûÉåUÉý§ÉrÉÉåÿ uÉ×ïýwšÉ |
| bÉ×ïiÉ-ÍqÉWûÉrÉÑwÉåÿÅ¨ÉÑ SåýuÉÈ | mÉýUqÉÉÿiqÉÉ urÉýuÉÎxjÉþiÉÈ |
| iÉýuÉxÉåþ MümÉýÌSïlÉåÿ ¤ÉýrÉ²ÏþUÉrÉ | xÉýWûxÉëÉÿ¤ÉUÉ mÉUýqÉå urÉÉåþqÉ³Éç |
| ***M×üÌ¨ÉuÉÉxÉÉÿÈ ÌmÉlÉÉýMüÐ*** | ***aÉhÉÉ oÉWÒûÃmÉÉÿÈ mÉÑýUÉýhÉÉý*** |
| ***AÉiuÉÉý qÉl§ÉÉÿÈ MüÌuÉzÉýxiÉÉ,*** | ***mÉÑlÉýUÉaÉÉÿÈ mÉÑlÉ³ÉïuÉ*** |
| aÉ×hÉÉýlÉÉåÿÅxqÉÉMÇü | rÉÉå qÉÉÿÅalÉå pÉÉýÌaÉlÉóèþ, |
| rÉÉåÿÅxqÉÉlÉç |  |

### Examples in Tamil

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Examples** | **Examples** |
| க**…3**ணானா**‡**ந்த்வா க**…3**ணப**†**தி**óè** | ஸ்தி**…2**ரை-ரங்கை**‡3**-ஸ்துஷ்டு**…2**வா**óè** |
| நிஷ**…**ங்கி**3**ணே**‡** ஸ்தே**…**னானா**…**ம் | நம**†** ஆவ்யா**…**தி**4**நீ**‡**ப்**4**யோ |
| நமோ**…** வ்ராதே**‡**ப்**4**யோ**…** | நமோ**…** ரதே**‡2**ப்**4**யோ**…**, |
| ஸேனா**‡**ப்**4**யஸ் | க**…**ர்மாரே**‡**ப்**4**யஶ்ச |
| நம**†:** பு**…**ஞ்ஜிஷ்டே**‡**ப்**4**யோ | நமோ**‡** ஹ்ர**…**ஸ்வாய**†** |
| நமோ**‡** ஜ்யே**…**ஷ்டா**2**ய**†** ச | நமோ**‡** ஹ்ரத**…3**ய்யா**†**ய ச  (**please note it is not “hRudayaaya cha”, but “hradayaaya cha”)** |
| யவா**‡**ஶ்ச மே**…,** மாஷா**‡**ஶ்ச மே**…,** திலா**‡**ஶ்ச மே**,** | ஆக்**3**னீ**‡**த்**4**ரஞ்ச மே**,** |
| மே**Å**ஹோரா**…**த்ரயோ**‡**ர். வ்***ரு*…**ஷ்ட்யா | க்**4*ரு***த-மிஹாயுஷே**‡Å**த்து தே**…3**வ**:** |
| ப**…**ரமா**‡**த்மா வ்ய**…**வஸ்தி**†2**த**:** | புரோ**…**டா**4**ஶா**‡**ஶ்ச மே |
| ஸ**…**ஹஸ்ரா**‡**க்ஷரா பர**…**மே வ்யோ**†**மன்ன் | த**…**வஸே**†** கப**…**ர்தி**3**னே**‡** க்ஷ**…**யத்**3**வீ**†**ராய**…** |
| க்***ரு***த்திவாஸா**‡:** பினா**…**கீ | ப**3**ஹுரூ*பா****‡:*** பு**…**ரா**…**ணா**…** |
| ஆத்வா**…** மந்த்*ரா****‡:*** கவிஶ**…**ஸ்தா | புன**…**ரா*கா****‡3*:** புனர் ந**…**வ |
| ஸபூ**†4**யா**…**-த்**4**யோ**‡Å**ஸ்மான் | க்**3*ரு***ணா**…**னோ**‡Å**ஸ்மாக**†**ம் |
| யோ மா**‡Å**க்**3**னே பா**…4**கி**3**ன**óè†** |  |

### Examples in Malayalam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Examples** | **Examples** |
| M–Yxdx˜Çûx M–Ye—Zyóè | Óy–¤¤k-k¤¤MÞ˜së¡rç¡–pxóè |
| dyr–O§My¥Y˜ ¥së–dxdxI– | di— Bpõx–cydz˜¥hõx |
| d¥ix– öpx¥Z˜¥hõx– , | d¥ix– k¥a˜¥hõx–, |
| di–J ¥sdx˜hõ | K–ªix¥k˜hõÒ ¥px– d¥ix– |
| diJ— e¡–Øy¥ræ˜¥hõx | d¥ix˜ öt–sûxj— P |
| d¥ix˜ ¥Rõ–rçxj— P | d¥ix˜ ötb–Ðx—j P (**please note it is not “hRudayaaya cha”, but “hradayaaya cha”)** |
| jpx˜Ò ¥i–**,** ixrx˜Ò ¥i–**,** Zymx˜Ò ¥i | B²z˜öcI P ¥i**,** |
| e¡¥kx–Wxqx˜Ò ¥i | „¥txkx–öZ¥jx˜ª p£–ræõx |
| e–kix˜Ãx põ–pÓy—ZJ | N£Z-iytxj¡¥r˜„À¡ ¥b–pJ |
| Z–p¥s— Ke–ªby¥d˜  ±–jbûz—kxj | s–tösx˜±kx  ek–¥i ¥põx—iË§ |
| ***K£Àypxsx˜J eydx–Kz*** | ***bypõx— MYx gt¡k¢ex˜J  e¡–kx–Yx*** |
| ***BZûx– iöÇx˜J Kpyq–sëx*** | ***e¡d–kxMx˜J e¡dªË–p*** |
| M£Yx–¥dx˜„sôxKI  ¥gxcõpy–Zx | h¢—jx–Z§ ¥jx˜„sôx© |
| ¥jx ix˜„¥² hx–Mydóè— |  |

**Notes and Explanations:**

1. **All the Dheerga Swaritas are for Dheerga (long letters)   
   which are followed by a Samyukta Akshara – Conjunct Consonants.**
2. **The symbol “Å”** is called Avagraha. This represents that a short “a” (अ,அ, അ) sound is hanging due to the Sandhi rule applied to join words or padams. This has a value of half maatra. This is not treated as an Akshara for this rule. An avagraha cannot have swaram. So the rule applies based on the joint letters after avagraha. This is marked in yellow.
3. Please note that the letter ksha **(क्ष, க்ஷ, ക്ഷ)** is a joint letter (conjuctconsonant) formed by adding kh+sha, **क्ष =** ZÉç + wÉ; **þ** = **è¢2+ û ;** ± = K§ (or L§ ) + r) therefore the Dheerga swarita rule applies.
4. The last four examples given (in bold and italics for reference) with a Dheerga letter and Visargam, this follows the Dheerga Swarita rule; because, the Visarga in these cases will acquire a halant “ph”, ik while rendering so that becomes a joint letter (here phpa, ikka which are Samyukta Akshara (conjunct consonants).
5. **Letters like kRu,tRu,mRu are Swarayukta aksharas(letters) (normal consonants) and should not be mistaken for Conjunct Consonants.  
   In such cases, the dheerga swaritam rule does not apply if letters like kRu, tRu, kE etc succeeds swarita dheerga letter.   
   The formation of Swarayukta aksharas is “consonant + vowel”, as shown below.**

Mçü + G = M×ü, iÉç + G = iÉ×

Mçü + L = Mãü, iÉç + AÉæ = iÉÉæ

க் **+ *ரு* =** க்***ரு*,**  த் **+ *ரு*  =** த்***ரு***

க் **+** ஏ **=** கே**,** த் **+** ஔ **=** தௌ

K§ + E = K£, Z§ + E = Z£

K§ + G = ¥K, Z§ + H¦ = Z¦

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| aÉ×ýjxÉåprÉÉåþ aÉ×ýjxÉmÉþÌiÉprÉ  நமோ**†** க்**3*ரு*…**த்**2**ஸேப்**4**யோ  M£–a§¥shõx— M£–a§se—Zyhõ | **“ByO” doesnot acquire dheegra swaritam.** |
| lÉqÉÉåþ oÉ×WûýiÉå  நமோ**†** ப்**3*ரு***ஹ**…**தே ச**…**  dix— g£t–¥Z | **mO” doesnot acquire dheegra swaritam** |

1. **Check the following mantra from Udaka Shanti**

rÉå SåýuÉÉÈ mÉÑþUýxxÉSÉåýÅÎalÉ lÉåÿ§ÉÉ, SÍ¤ÉhÉýxÉSÉåþ rÉýqÉlÉåÿ§ÉÉ, mÉ¶ÉÉýjxÉSþ xxÉÌuÉýiÉ× lÉåÿ§ÉÉ, E¨ÉUýxÉSÉåý uÉÂþhÉlÉå§ÉÉ **,** EmÉËUýwÉSÉåý oÉ×WûýxmÉÌiÉþ lÉå§ÉÉ **,**

யே தே**…3**வா**:** பு**†**ர**…**ஸ்ஸதோ**…3Å**க்**3**னி நே**‡**த்ரா**,** த**3**க்ஷிண**…**ஸதோ**†3** ய**…**மநே**‡**த்ரா**,** பஶ்சா**…**த்**2**ஸத**†3**ஸ் ஸவி**…**த்***ரு*** நே**‡**த்ரா**,** உத்தர**…**ஸதோ**…3** வரு**†**ணநேத்ரா**,** உபரி**…**ஷதோ**…3** ப்***ரு*3**ஹ**…**ஸ்பதி**†** நேத்ரா**,**

¥j ¥b–pxJe¡—k–sþ¥bx–„²y ¥d˜öZx**,** b±yY–s¥bx— j–i¥d˜öZx**,**

eÒx–a§sb— sþpy–Z£ ¥d˜öZx**,** DÀk–s¥bx– pk¡—Y¥döZx**,**

Deky–r¥bx– g£t–sðZy— ¥döZx**,**

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

**In the next two cases (marked in yellow), it does not acquire any   
swaram as per swarm principles.**

**Then it will be an UdAtta (medium or normal) note only.**

## Exception for the first letter of a statement/Ruk.

The Start of a Ruk, the first akshara of the word/padam cannot be a Dheerga Swaritam generally. Now lets us see how it impacts the rule, let us take an example from Laghu Nyasam:

oÉÉþÀûÉåËUýlSìÎxiÉþ¸iÉÑ |   
ð£†**3**ý¢«õ£-ó¤…ï¢î¢**3**óú¢î¤†û¢ì**2**¶ |

gx—¥tûxk–yöÉsëy—rçZ¡ |

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

Though this is rendered as shown above, many Scholars **render this nyasam without Swaram,** the verse in this nyasam seems to be split into small ruks. The Swaram as it is derived from continuous rendering seems to be retained in the above ruk. This does not follow normal principles of Swaram acquisition. Readers are requested to note **this section for theoretical interest only**.   
Pada Paatam does not recognize **any Padam to start with Swaritam unless it is Sandhi resulting in a Swaritam called NityA**.   
E.g.SvitamasmAkam,vyuptakEsAya. Here **no such Sandhi is present**.   
We have **not provided the Swaram for this nyAsam in our Siva Stuti Book**.  
The key exception is discussed below.

## Exceptions for Misra Vowel sounds (AE, ,Ai, O,Au) due to special rule:

**PS- Rule 12.9 - When the elided ‘*a’* is anudAtta, the preceding misra vowel if udAtta, then that udAta becomes swarita.**

**When letter ‘a’ or vowel sound ‘a’ is followed by conjunct consonants, it acquires an anudAtta swaram which is as per grammar rule. (Ref PA)**

**If the previous letter becomes a misra vowel sound like ae,ai,O, au, the previous misra vowel, if it is udAtta, becomes swarita. Now ‘a’ is elided to an avagraha following ‘O’,’ae’ sound, it leaves the conjunct consonant following it. Therefore, the acquired swarita becomes dheerga swaritam.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| rÉ: AýalÉåUÉýrÉiÉþlÉýÇ ÆuÉåSþ |  ய**:** அýக்**3**னேரா**…**யத**†**ன**…**ம் **Æ**வேத**†3**  jJ A–¥²kx–jZ—d–I Æ¥pb | rÉÉåÿÅalÉåUÉýrÉiÉþlÉýÇ ÆuÉåSþ |  யோ**‡Å**க்**3**னேரா**…**யத**†**ன**…**ம் **Æ**வேத**†3**  ¥jx˜„¥²kx–jZ—d–I Æ¥pb A |
| rÉ: AýnxÉÑlÉÉuÉÇý mÉëÌiÉþÌ¸iÉÉÇý ÆuÉåSþ  ய**:** அýப்**2**ஸுனாவ**…**ம் ப்ரதி**†**ஷ்டி**2**தா**…**ம்  jJ A–fþ¡dxpI– öeZy—rçyZxI– Æ¥pb— | rÉÉåÿÅnxÉÑlÉÉuÉÇý mÉëÌiÉþÌ¸iÉÉÇý ÆuÉåSþ  யோ**‡Å**ப்**2**ஸுனாவ**…**ம் ப்ரதி**†**ஷ்டி**2**தா**…**ம் **Æ**வேத**†3**  ¥jx˜„fþ¡dxpI– öeZy—rçyZxI– Æ¥pb— |
| iÉå AýoÉëÑuÉ³Éç  தே அýப்**3**ருவன்ன்  ¥Z A–ög¡pË§ | | iÉåÿÅoÉëÑuÉ³Éç  தே**‡Å**ப்**3**ருவன்ன்  ¥Z˜„ög¡pË§ | |
| xÉ: AýxqÉÉjÉçxÉ×ý¹Éå-ÅmÉÉÿ¢üÉqÉiÉç  ஸ: அýஸ்மாத்**2** ஸ்***ரு*…**ஷ்டோ-**Å**பா**‡**க்ராமத் ¢  sJ A–sôxa§s£–¥ræx-„ex˜öKxiZ§ | xÉÉåÿÅxqÉÉjÉçxÉ×ý¹Éå-ÅmÉÉÿ¢üÉqÉiÉç  ஸோ**‡Å**ஸ்மாத்**2** ஸ்***ரு*…**ஷ்டோ-**Å**பா**‡**க்ராமத்  ¥sx˜„sôxa§s£–¥ræx-„ex˜öKxiZ§ |

**In the examples given above, the ‘ya’,sa becomes ‘yO’,sO due to visarga sandhi rule; they have acquired swaritam and now immediately followed by conjunct letters (joint letters) so they acquire dheerga swaritam.**

**In case of ‘tE’ the ‘ae’ sound is a misra vowel. It acquires swaritam as per rule. These are samples of exceptions for “statement starting with Dheerga Swaritam”.**

**Exception for ‘OM’:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| AÉåÇÿiÉSèoÉëý¼É | AÉåÇÿiÉ²ÉýrÉÑÈ| AÉåÇÿiÉSÉýiqÉÉ | AÉåÇÿiÉjxÉýirÉÇ |  ஓ**‡**ம் தத்**3** ப்**3**ர**…**ஹ்ம | ஓ**‡**ம் தத்**3**வா**…**யு**:** | ஓ**‡**ம் ததா**…3**த்மா |  ஓ**‡**ம் தத்**2**ஸ**…**த்யம் |  HxI˜ Zb§ög–Öx | HxI˜ Zbûx–j¡J | HxI˜ Zbx–Ãx | HxI˜ Za§s–ZõI | | The letter OM is special and starts with a Dheerga Swaritam as a first letter. |

**Please note that letter OM as a letter is an exception to start with Dheerga Swaritam as a first letter in a statement. ‘O’ is Dheergam followed by anuswAram and with next letter if it forms Conjunct Consonant ,   
‘O’ needs to be extended hence Dheerga Swaritam.**

**Ghana DarpaNam Ref(99-104)**.

The exceptions given for OM is for O(gm) suvaH, O(gm) Satyam in Yajur veda paatam and further the six words that follow in the following mantra from MahaNArAyaNOpanishad

AÉåÿÇ iÉSèoÉëý¼É | ஓ**‡**ம் தத்**3** ப்**3**ர**…**ஹ்ம | Hx˜I Zb§ög–Öx |

Here the ‘M’ of OM can be rendered as ‘n’ because of the following letter is of ‘ta’ varga and the ta varga nasal is ‘n’ so it can be

AÉåÿliÉSèoÉëý¼É | ஓ**‡**ந்தத்**3** ப்**3**ர**…**ஹ்ம | Hx˜Çb§ög–Öx |

## Exception when the following letters have special recital characteristics:

**Let us take the following examples:**

|  |
| --- |
| pÉÉ–ÌaÉlÉóèþ xÉ–liÉqÉjÉÉþ pÉÉ–aÉÇ ÍcÉMüÐþUç.wÉÌiÉ  பா**…4**கி**3**ன**óè†** ஸ**…**ந்தமதா**†2** பா**…4**க**3**ம் சிகீ**†**ர்.ஷதி  hx–Mydóè— s–Çiax— hx–MI PyKz—ª.rZy |
| xÉýmiÉ uÉæ zÉÏþUç.wÉýhrÉÉÿÈ mÉëÉýhÉÉÈ |  ஸ**…**ப்த வை ஶீ†ர்ஷ**…**ண்யா‡**:** ப்ரா**…**ணா**:**  s–eë ¤¤p qz—ªr–Yõx˜J öex–YxJ |
| iÉålÉý MüÉåþÅWïûÌiÉý xmÉÎ®ïþiÉÑÇ  தேன**…** கோ**†Å**ர்**.**ஹதி**…** ஸ்பர்த்**3**தி**†4**தும்  ¥Zd– ¥Kx—„ªtZy– sðªÆy—Z¡I |

**The letters marked in yellow are dheerga letters with swaram followed by a conjunct consonant (joint letter).   
The letters do not acquire dheerga swaritam.**

**When the letter** Uç., ர், ª is followed by letters of class (xÉ , ஸ , s ), (wÉ, ஷ, r), (zÉ, **Ÿ**, q), W, ஹ t) or (G , *ரு*, E ), as a rule the **‘r’** is extended to double its maatra value..instead of half. This representation of ‘r’ is called Swarabhakti in technical terms. Swara bhakti treated as Swarayukta akSharam only and as a rule does not get Dheerga Swaritam.

Kindly refer to **Section 5** in our Article on Basics of Veda Recital.   
Key references are given from JatA DarpaNam in that Article.   
Rule 69 - The Dheerga Swaritam that forms before Swarabhakti remain only swaritam.

**Exception Observed:**

TS 6.3.7.2 the following statement appears twice in this Panchati.   
The ‘mA’ is a dheerga letter with swaritam followed by ‘r’ but is **not followed** by a **consonant of ‘Sha’** but a **conjunct of ‘ti’ with ‘Sh**’.   
The Dheerga Swaritam is retained.

xÉÇ qÉÉÿÌ¹ï , ஸம் மா**‡**ர்ஷ்டி , sI ix˜ªræy–

## Exception - Dheerga Swarita effect in following letter:

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

Let us explain this with a direct example:

When **“n”**  is followed by **sa,Sa,Sha,** an **‘th’** is added to smoothen the flow of letters as per Consonant Sandhi rule. When the word before ‘n’ is a short letter(hrasva) and it get a swaritam, it is difficult to render it with the following joint letter (conjuct consonants). The letter is extended to dheerga swaritam, since it is difficult to elongate a short letter, the effect of dheerga swaritam is extended the following letter which is  **‘n’.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| iÉÎxqÉÿljxÉÑmÉýhÉÉåï qÉþkÉÑýM×üiÉç MÑüþsÉÉýrÉÏ  தஸ்மி**‡**ந்த்**2**-ஸுப**…**ர்ணோ ம**†**து**…4**க்***ரு***த் கு**†**லா**…**யீ  Zsôy˜©a§ s¡e–ª¥Yx i—c¡–K£Z§ K¡—mx–jz | ÎxqÉ, ஸ்மி, Zsôy is a short letter. It is followed by nth, the effect of extending is on ‘**n’.** Though ismi is marked with swaritam and it has acquired dheerga swaritam, the real effect of rendering will be like  iÉÎxqÉlÉçÿ,ú¢ñ¤ï¢‡ , Zsôy©˜. |
| AÉýuÉåýzÉrÉþ-Í³ÉuÉåýzÉrÉÿlÉç-jxÉÇýÆuÉåzÉþlÉý-  ஆ**…**வே**…**ஶய**†**-ன்னிவே**…**ஶய**‡**ந்த்**2** ஸ**…**ம்**Æ**வேஶ**†**ன**…**ஸ்  B–¥p–qj—-Ëy¥p–qj˜©a§ sI–Æ¥pq—d– | Here the effect of the dheerga swaritam of **‘ya’** will be extended to **‘n’.** |
| iÉÎxqÉÿljÉç xÉýuÉïÇ mÉëÌiÉþÌ¸iÉÇ  தஸ்மி**‡**ந்த்**2** ஸ**…**ர்வம் ப்ரதி**†**ஷ்டி**2**தம்  Zsôy˜©a§\* s–ªpI  öeZy—rçyZI | Same as above |

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

Example: ava VaktAra‡M, AuÉþuÉý£üÉUÿÇ , அவ**†** வ**…**க்தார**‡**ம்,   
Ap— p–°xk˜I .

It may be noted that some Veda books mark the swaram over ‘M’ and do not use the anuswAram letter with a dot on the top of ‘r’. The ‘ra’ and ‘M’ are printed separately.

In Sanskrit grammar, the nasal letter ‘n’ gets treatment like ‘M’ in specific instances which students/learners must take note.

# Dheerga Swarita with (Dheerga) Long Letters at end of the Ruk

The Swaritam on the last Dheerga akshara (letter) acquires Dheerga Swaritam, whether it has a halant ending, normal vowel ending or Visarga.

## Examples in Sanskrit

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| xÉWûxÉëÉý¤ÉÉrÉþ qÉÏýRÒûwÉåÿ | | lÉÉþiÉiÉÉrÉ kÉ×ýwhÉuÉåÿ | |
| U¤ÉþxÉå ÌuÉýÌlÉ¤Éåÿ | | eÉÏuÉÉjÉý xÉuÉåïÿ | |
| xÉ lÉÉåþ qÉ×QûÉiÉÏý-¬ØzÉåÿ | | AÉmÉÉåþ pÉuÉliÉÑ mÉÏýiÉrÉåÿ | |
| cNûÉåpÉþqÉÉlÉÇ qÉWûÏýrÉiÉåÿ | | ÌuÉµÉý qÉÉeÉÉþlÉýqÉaÉëåÿ || |
| AuÉ þmÉý¶ÉÉ¨ÉÉÿiÉç | AuÉþ mÉÑýUxiÉÉÿiÉç | AuÉÉå¨ÉýUÉ¨ÉÉÿiÉç | | mÉëcÉÉåýSrÉÉÿiÉ |
| qÉÑïþ¤ÉÏrÉý qÉÉÅqÉ×iÉÉÿiÉç | AÉýiqÉÉlÉÇþ mÉÑýlÉiÉåý xÉSÉÿ | |
| mÉUqÉåý¸Ï ÌuÉýUÉeÉÉÿ | | ÌuÉµÉÉý pÉÑuÉþlÉÉÌlÉý xÉuÉÉïÿ | |
| AýxqÉÍ³ÉuÉþmÉliÉÑý xÉålÉÉÿÈ | iÉÎlqÉý§É LþÌiÉ mÉýÍjÉÍpÉþ SåïuÉýrÉÉlÉæÿÈ |
| erÉÉåÌiÉþwÉç-M×ühÉÉåÌiÉ xÉÔýlÉUÏÿ | **xuÉÉWûÉÿ |** |

## Examples in Tamil

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ஸஹஸ்ரா**…**க்ஷாய**†** மீ**…**டு**4**ஷே**‡** **|** | அனா**†**ததாய த்**4*ரு*…**ஷ்ணவே**‡** **|** |
| ரக்ஷ**†**ஸே வி**…**னிக்ஷே**‡** **|** | ஜீவாத**…2** ஸர்வே**‡** **||** |
| ஸ நோ**†** ம்***ரு***டா**3**தீ**…**-த்**3**த்**3*ரு***ஶே**‡** **|** | ஆபோ**†** ப**4**வந்து பீ**…**தயே**‡ |** |
| ச்சோ**2**ப**†4**மானம் மஹீ**…**யதே**‡** **|** | விஶ்வ**…** மாஜா**†**ன**…**மக்**3**ரே**‡** **||** |
| அவ**†** ப**…**ஶ்சாத்தா**‡**த் | அவ**†** பு**…**ரஸ்தா**‡**த் | அவோத்த**…**ராத்தா**‡**த் **|** | ப்ரசோ**…**த**3**யா**‡**த் **|** |
| மு**†**க்ஷீய**…** மா**Å**ம்***ரு***தா**‡**த் | | ஆ**…**த்மான**†**ம் பு**…**னதே**…** ஸதா**‡3** **|** |
| ப்ர**…**ஜாப**†**தி**:** பரமே**…**ஷ்டீ**2** வி**…**ராஜா**‡ |** | பு**4**வ**†**னானி**…** விஶ்வா**‡** **|** |
| அ**…**ஸ்மன்னிவ**†**பந்து**…** ஸேனா**‡:** | ப**…**தி**2**பி**†4**ர் தே**3**வ**…**யானை**‡:** | |
| ஜ்யோதி**†**ஷ்க்***ரு***ணோதி ஸூ**…**னரீ**‡|** | ஸ்வாஹா**‡** | |

## Examples in Malayalam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| stösx–±xj— iz–X¡¥r˜ | | dx—ZZxj c£–rê¥p˜ | |
| k±—¥s py–dy¥±˜ | | Rzpxa– sª¥p˜ || |
| i£Wx Zz–b£¥q˜ || | B¥ex— hpÇ¡ ez–Z¥j˜ | |
| ¥Pâxh—ixdI itz–j¥Z˜ | | pyqû– ixRx—d–i¥öM˜ | |
| Ap— e–ÒxÀx˜Z§ |  Ap— e¡–ksëx˜Z§ |  A¥pxÀ–kxÀx˜Z§ | öe¥Px–Zjx˜Z§ || |
| i¡—±zj– ix„i£Zx˜Z§ | | B–ÃxdI— e¡–d¥Z– sbx˜ | |
| öe–Rxe—ZyJ ek¥i–rçz py–kxRx˜| | h¡p—dxdy– sªpx˜ | |
| A–sôËyp—eÇ¡– ¥sdx˜J | | ZÍy–öZ G—Zy e–ayhy—ª  ¥bp–jx¤¤d˜J | |
| RõxZy—r§-K£¥YxZy s¢–dkz˜ | **sûxtx˜ |** |

**Notes and Explanations:**

1. **Please note all this ending aksharas are long letters or long joint letters with a maatra of 2 or more. (with or without visargam)**
2. **As per the rule explained above, all this letters/aksharas will acquire only a Dheerga Swaritam. They will not acquire a Swaritam.**
3. **Readers are requested to check if any statement ends with a Dheerga akshara and swaritam in the vakyam/samhita of Krishna Yajur Veda which they have learnt. Then this rule becomes clear.**
4. **All the above have a value of more than three maatra in terms of time scale acquired status due to the Dheerga Swaritam. Those without visargam have a maatra of 4 and with visargam or a halant has 5. “Vishva maja namgre”.. has 4.5 ; the halant has 0.5 (g) plus “rey” with dheerga swaritam has 4.**
5. **Check the following statement from Ganapathy-Atharvasheersham the ending “taat” is a 2.5 maatra akshara. The previous statements in the Atharvasheersam have Dheerga Swaritam. This statement does not acquire any swaram and shall be Udatta only (medium or normal note)**

xÉuÉïiÉÉåqÉÉÇ mÉÉÌW mÉÉÌWûþ xÉqÉýliÉÉiÉç ||

ஸர்வதோ மாம் பாஹி பாஹி**†** ஸம**…**ந்தாத் |

sªp¥ZxixI extyexty— si–ÇxZ§ ||

# Dheerga Swarita with anuswAram at end of the Ruk

When the AnuswAram is either long or short (hrasva or Dheerga) and it acquires or has Swaritam, this will be converted to Dheerga Swaritam.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| AuÉþuÉý£üÉUÿÇ | AuÉþ ´ÉÉåýiÉÉUÿÇ |  AuÉþSÉýiÉÉUÿÇ |  அவ**†** வ**…**க்தார**‡**ம் | அவ**†** ஶ்ரோ**…**தார**‡**ம் | அவ**†** தா**…3**தார**‡**ம் **|**  Ap— p–°xk˜I | Ap— ¥öqx–Zxk˜I | Ap— bx–Zxk˜I | | lÉÏýcÉÉiÉÇkÉþ¤rÉiÉý xÉ³É zÉÑwMüÿÇ |  நீ**…**சா தந்த**†4**க்ஷ்யத**…**  ஸன்ன ஶுஷ்க**‡**ம் **|**  dz–Px ZIc—±õZ– sË q¡rÜ˜I | |
| xÉËUýwÉÈ mÉÉþiÉÑýlÉ£üÿÇ ||  தி**3**வா**…** ஸரி**…**ஷ**:** பா**†**து**…** நக்த**‡**ம் **||**  s ky–rJ ex—Z¡– d°˜I || | GÌwÉþÍpÉý-xxÉÇpÉ×þiÉýóèý UxÉÿÇ |  ***ரு***ஷி**†**பி**…4**ஸ் ஸம்ப்**4*ரு*†**த**…óè…** ரஸ**‡**ம்**|**  Ery—hy–-sþIh£—Z–óè– ks˜I | |
| zÉýiÉÉå±ÉþqÉóè ÌWûUýhqÉrÉÿÇ |  ஶ**…**தோத்**3**யா**†**ம**óè** ஹிர**…**ண்மய**‡**ம் **|**  q–¥Zxbõx—ióè tyk–¿j˜I | | uÉåSÉýWûqÉåýiÉÇ mÉÑÂþwÉÇ qÉýWûÉliÉÿÇ |  புரு**†**ஷம் ம**…**ஹாந்த**‡**ம் **|**  ¥pbx–t¥i–ZI e¡k¡—rI i–txÇ˜I | |
| uÉÉýrÉÑ lÉï¤Éþ§É-qÉýprÉåþÌiÉý ÌlÉwšÉÿÇ |  வா**…**யுர் நக்ஷ**†**த்ர-ம**…**ப்**4**யே**†**தி**…** நிஷ்ட்யா**‡**ம் **|**  px–j¡ª d±—öZ-i–¥hõ—Zy– dyræõx˜I | | mÉÔýwÉÉ UåýuÉirÉluÉåþÌiÉý mÉljÉÉÿÇ |  ரே**…**வத்யந்வே**†**தி**…** பந்தா**‡2**ம் **|**  e¢–rx ¥k–pZõ¥dû—Zy– eÈx˜I | |

**Notes and Explanations:**

1. **When a short AnuswAram acquires swaram at the end of a statement/Ruk, the Dheerga Swaritam adds to the musical note.   
   The normal maatra of 1.5 gets converted to 3.**
2. **In case of nishtyaam…’sh’ and ‘it’ are not extendable. They have a value of half maatra each; the ‘yaam’ with a maatra of 2.5 extends to 5 with Dheerga Swaritam. The total maatra value of this akshara for rendering is 6.**
3. **In case of nthaam, ‘n’ is half, thaam is five, the total maatra value for rendering is 5.5.**

# Examples of Dheerga Akshara AnuswAram (with long letters) in the middle of the mantra:

This is nothing but an extension of Rule stated in Section 2.1 on Dheerga Swaritam before Conjunct Consonant. That is ‘m’ of AnuswAram and the first letter of the following word should create a Conjunct Consonant.   
But if the ‘m’ combines with a Vowel first letter of next word, it becomes a Swarayukta Akshara (a normal consonant) then only Swaritam will be retained.

|  |
| --- |
| E–pÉÉprÉÉÇÿ SåuÉ xÉÌuÉiÉÈ  உ**…**பா**4**ப்**4**யா**‡**ம் தே**3**வ ஸவித**:**  D–hxhõxI˜ ¥bp spyZJ |
| mÉë–eÉÉrÉÉÇÿ oÉëÉ¼–hÉóè WûÎliÉþ  ப்ர**…**ஜாயா**‡**ம் ப்**3**ராஹ்ம**…**ண**óè** ஹந்தி**†**  öe–RxjxI˜ ögxÖ–Yóè tÇy |
| rÉÉå SåýuÉÉlÉÉÿÇ mÉÑýUÉåÌWûþiÉÈ |  யோ தே**…3**வானா**‡**ம் பு**…**ரோஹி**†**த**:** **|**  ¥jx ¥b–pxdx˜I e¡–¥kxty—ZJ | |
| xÉÉ qÉÉÇÿ qÉåýkÉÉ , ஸா மா**‡**ம் «ñ…î£**4 ,** sx ixI˜ ¥i–cx |
| AÉqÉÉÇÿ qÉåýkÉÉ , ஆமா**‡**ம் மே**…**தா**4,** BixI˜ ¥i–cx s¡–khy—ª |
| iÉåwÉÉÿÇ ÆuÉÈ mÉÑýUÉå, தேஷா**‡**ம் **Æ**வ**:** பு**…**ரோ க்***ரு*…3**ஹா, ¥Zrx˜I ÆpJ e¡–¥kx |
| zÉÑ´ÉÔ–wÉåhrÉÉÿÇ qÉlÉÑ–wrÉåÿprÉ–xiÉÇ  ஶுஶ்ரூ**…**ஷேண்யா**‡**ம் மனு**…**ஷ்யே**‡**ப்**4**ய**…**ஸ்தம்  q¡öq¢–¥rYõx˜I id¡–¥rõ˜hõ–sëI |
| xÉqÉÉlÉ sÉÉå–MüiÉÉÿÇ ÆrÉÎliÉ  ஸமான லோ**…**கதா**‡**ம் **Æ**யந்தி  sixd ¥mx–KZx˜I ÆjÇy |
| rÉÉå uÉæ iÉÉÇÿ oÉë¼þhÉÉå uÉå–S  யோ வை தா**‡**ம் ப்**3**ரஹ்ம**†**ணோ வே**…**த**3**  ¥jx ¤¤p ZxI˜ ögÖ—¥Yx ¥p–b |

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

**The long (dheerga) anusvAram should stand as a word distinctly. When combined with a ‘vowel’ letters and when a Swaryukata akshara (normal consonant) is formed, the anuswAram characteristic is lost.   
The long letter retains its Swaritam only.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| iÉåwÉÉþqÉç GiÉÔýlÉÉóè  தேஷா**†**ம் ***ரு***தூ**…**னா**óè** ¥Zrx—I EZ¢–dxóè | iÉåwÉÉþ-qÉ×iÉÔýlÉÉóè , தேஷா**†**-ம்***ரு***தூ**…**னா**óè** ¥Zrx—-i£Z¢–dxóè | **If tEShAm was a separate word with its dheerga anuswAram, it would have become tEShA**‡**m. After sandhi it is mRu, a swarayukta akshara only. ShA retains its swaritam only** |
| xÉqÉÉýlÉÉlÉÉþqÉç E¨ÉýqÉ zsÉÉåþMüÉå,  ஸமா**…**னானா**†**ம் உத்த**…**ம ஶ்லோ**†**கோ  sþix–dxdx—I DÀ–i ¥qøx—¥Kx | xÉqÉÉýlÉÉlÉÉþ-qÉÑ¨ÉýqÉ zsÉÉåþMüÉå,  ஸமா**…**னானா**†** முத்த**…**ம ஶ்லோ**†**கோ  sþix–dxdx— i¡À–i ¥qøx—¥Kx | **Here the anuswAram ending is ‘nAm’.**  **‘m’ +’u’ gives mu a simple consonant** |
| oÉÉýWÒûprÉÉþqÉç EýiÉ iÉåý lÉqÉþÈ |  பா**…3**ஹுப்**4**யா**†**ம் உ**…**த தே**…** நம**†: |**  gx–t¡hõx—I D–Z ¥Z– diJ— | | oÉÉýWÒûprÉÉþqÉÑýiÉ iÉåý lÉqÉþÈ |  பா**…3**ஹுப்**4**யா**†**மு**…**த தே**…** நம**†: |**  gx–t¡hõx—i¡–Z ¥Z– diJ— | **AnuswAram ending with bhyAM. Similar to above.** |

**Note:**

**When (gm) and (gg) are formed, the dheerga swaram rule will not be applicable since the (gm) or (gg) acquire swaritam only.**

**Readers are requested to check the various Suktams you have learnt normally.**

# Special Observation of Dheerga Swaritam with short AnuswAram

**TS Ref. 6.3.8.3 , 6.3.11.2 and 6.3.11.6**

xÉÿÇ¥ÉýmrÉqÉÉþlÉÉiÉç , xÉÿÇ¥ÉýmÉþlirÉæýlSìÈ , xÉÿÇ¥ÉýmÉrÉþÎliÉ

ஸ**‡**ம்ஜ்ஞ**…**ப்யமா**†**னாத், ஸ**‡**ம்ஜ்ஞ**…**ப**†**ந்த்யை**…**ந்த்**3**ர**:,** ஸ**‡**ம்ஜ்ஞ**…**பய**†**ந்தி

s˜I¹–eõix—dxZ§ , s˜I¹–e—¤¤Çõ–öÉJ , s˜I¹–ej—Çy

These words appear in the middle of a mantra. The prefix ‘saM’ is a short anuswAram. But it is followed by a conjunct consonant ‘j’ and ‘gya’. It would be difficult to recite only swaritam of ‘saM’ and move to jgya; so ‘saM’ acquires dheerga swaritam. Specific rule covering such instance is being referred to in grammar/vedic books.

This is by sound formation similar to tasminth sarvam pratiShTitam, tasminth suparNo madhukrut kulAyi which have short vowels followed by Conjunct Consonants.

## Exceptions with observations

AýÎalÉqÉÏÿVåû mÉÑýUÉåÌWûþiÉÇ-rÉý¥ÉxrÉþ

Ü…è¢**3**ù¤ñ¦‡«÷ ¹…«ó£ý¤†îñ¢-Æò…ü¢ëú¢ò†

A–²yiz˜¥n e¡–¥kxty—ZI-j–¹sõ

WûÉåiÉÉÿUÇ U¦Éý kÉÉiÉþqÉÇ |

«ý£î£‡óñ¢ óî¢ù… î£**4**î†ññ¢ **|**

¥txZx˜kI kÙ– cxZ—iI ||

rÉý¤qÉÉ-SÒýiÉ UÉÿeÉ-rÉý¤qÉÉiÉç |

ò…þ¢ñ£-¶…**3**î ó£‡ü-ò…þ¢ñ£î¢ **|**

j–±§ix-b¡–Z kx˜R-j–±§ixZ§ |

iÉqÉÏzÉÉÿlÉÇý eÉaÉþiÉ-xiÉýxjÉÑ-wÉýxmÉÌiÉÿÇ |

îñ¦Ÿ£‡ù…ñ¢ üè†**3**î-ú¢î…ú¢¶**2**-û…ú¢ðî¤‡ñ¢ **|**

Zizqx˜dI– RM—Z-së–Ó¡-r–sðZy˜I |

rÉ¤uÉÉÿqÉýWåû xÉÉæÿqÉlÉýxÉÉrÉþ ÂýSìÇ

òþ¢õ£‡ñ…«ý ªú÷‡ñù…ú£ò†

j±ûx˜i–¥t s¦˜id–sxj— k¡–öbI

AýrÉÇ qÉåÿ ÌuÉýµÉ-pÉåÿwÉeÉÉåýrÉóè

Ü…òñ¢ «ñ‡ õ¤…Ÿ¢õ-«ð‡**4**û«ü£…òóè

A–jI ¥i˜ py–qû-¥h˜r¥Rx–jóè

All the above mantras **have been taken from Rig Veda** where the principles of Swaram application are different. In some instances, t**he swaram rules may match** with **Krishna Yajur Veda principles** also.   
The Veda students shall please take note of the same. We will be uploading more and more rules as and when we learn, hence please recheck all the articles for update in date and version periodically.

**Please give us your Comments, suggestions and   
feedbacks to** [**vedavms@gmail.com**](mailto:vedavms@gmail.com)**.**